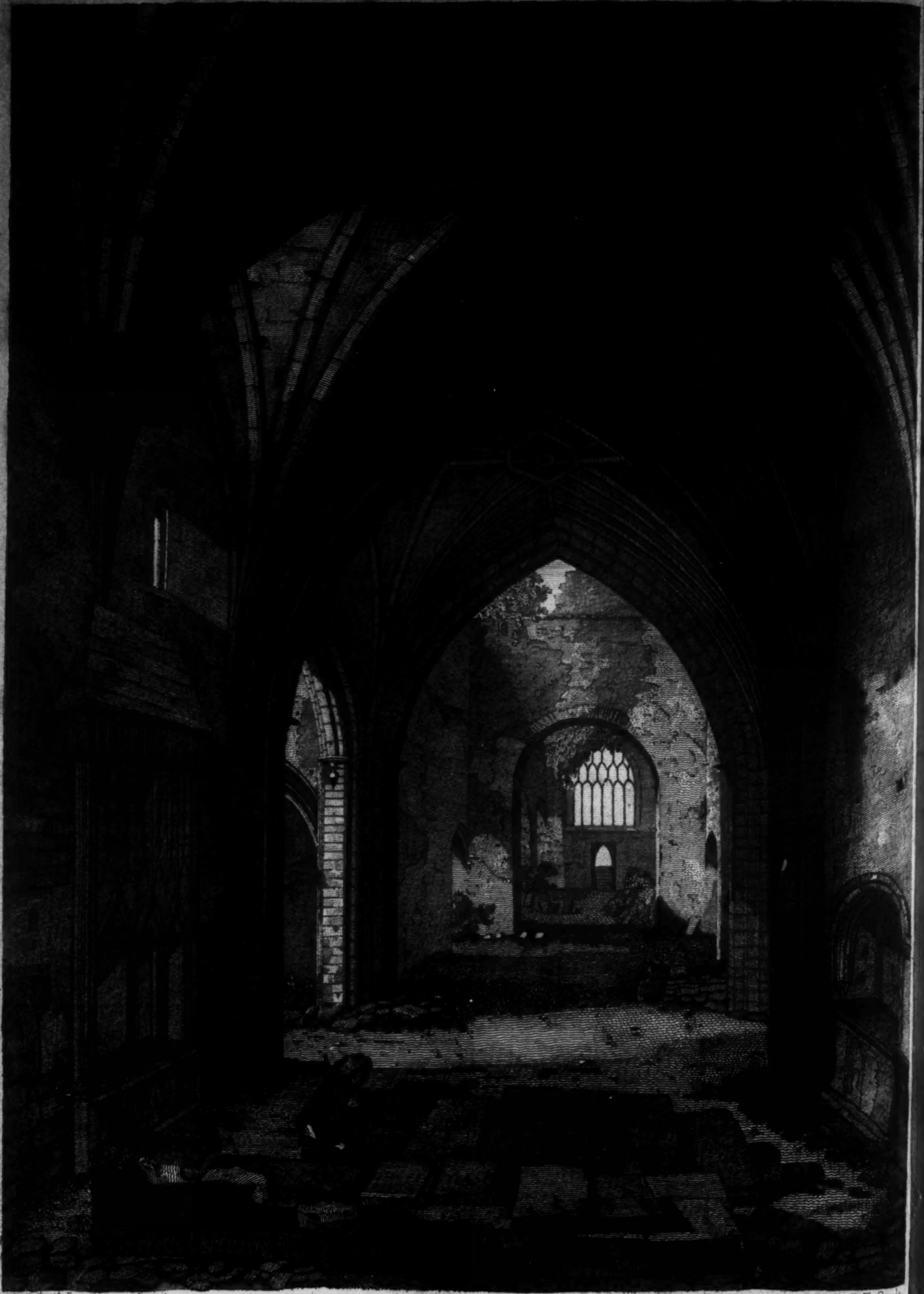

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HOLY CROSS, Co Tipperary.

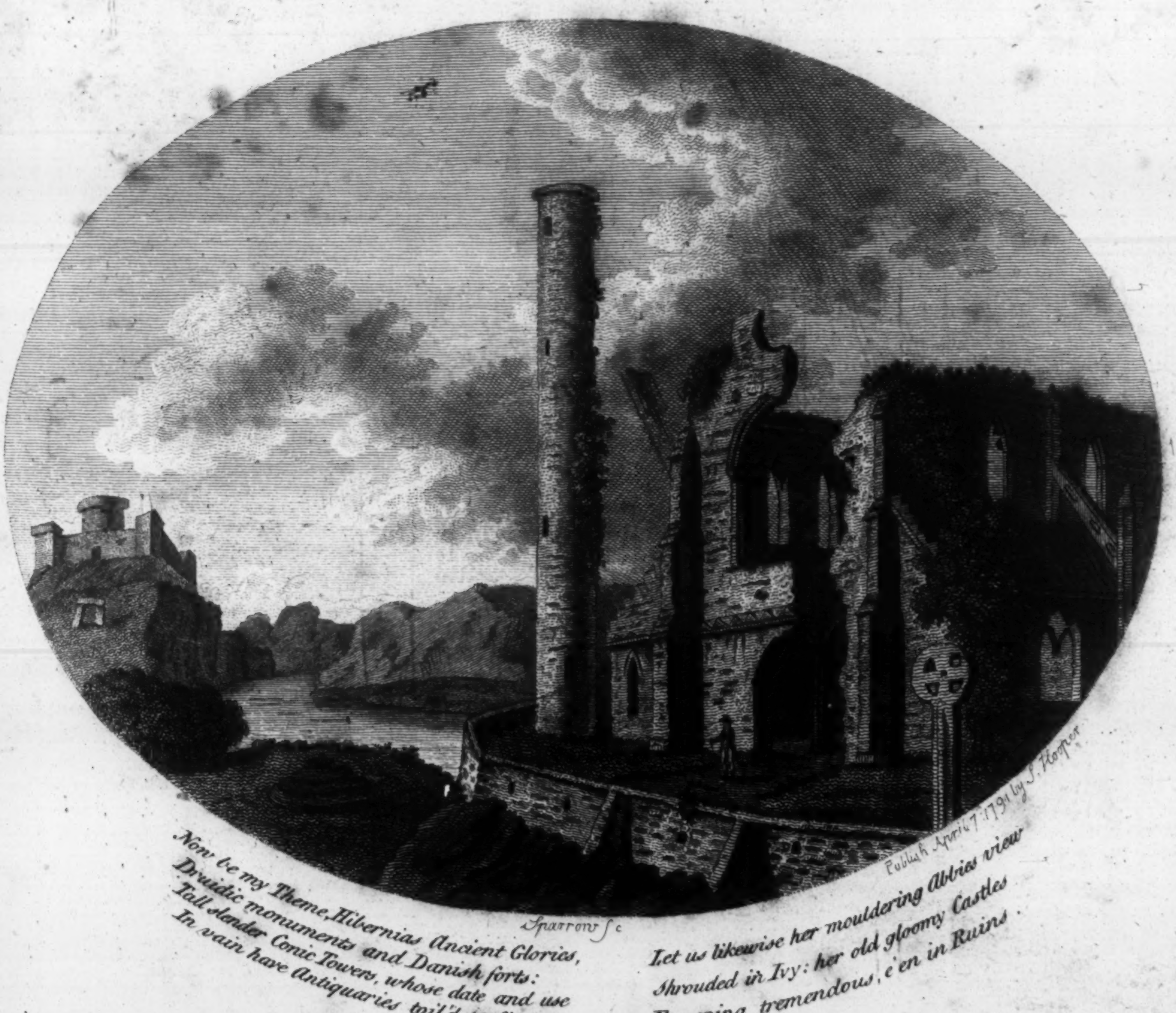
I. R. Sculp.

5 Im

THE
Antiquities
OF
IRELAND

By Francis Grose Esqr F. A. S.

THE FIRST VOLUME.



Publish April 7 1791 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc

Now be my Theme, Hibernias Ancient Glories,
Druidic monuments and Danish forts:
Tall slender Conic Towers, whose date and use
In vain have Antiquaries toil'd to find.

Let us likewise her mouldering Abbies view
Shrouded in Ivy: her old gloomy Castles
Frowning tremendous, e'en in Ruins.

LONDON, Printed for S. HOOPER, N.º 212, HIGH HOLBORN.
MDCCXCI.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

DEDICATION.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM CONYNGHAM,

ONE OF

HIS MAJESTY's MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL

AND

A LORD OF THE TREASURY IN IRELAND,

THE munificent Patron of whatever can promote the honour and happineſs of that Kingdom,

THIS VOLUME,

formed, for the moſt part, from his noble collection of Drawings, is, with the moſt reſpectful gratitude,

Humbly inſcribed,

By the Publiſher,

M. HOOPER.

PREFACE.

AFTER having ſo lately experienced indulgence and favour from the Public, it is with reluctance and diffidence, I again obtrude myſelf on their notice: a few words however ſeem neceſſary to explain my connection with this Work, and the manner in which it is executed.

When the late CAPTAIN GROSE had finiſhed the Antiquities of ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, he turned his eyes to IRELAND, who ſeemed to invite him to her hoſpitable ſhore, to ſave from impending oblivion her mouldering monuments, and to unite her, as ſhe ever ſhould be, in cloſeſt aſſociation with the Britiſh Iſles. The Captain arrived in Dublin in May, 1791, with the faireſt proſpect of completing the nobleſt literary deſign, attempted in this Century. As I had then juſt publiſhed a large Collection of Eſſays on the remoter Antiquities of Ireland, he naturally ſought my acquaintance on his coming to this City. His good ſenſe, eaſy manners, and ſportive hilarity, always made an inſtantaneous and deciſive impreſſion in his favour; I confeſs I was pleaſed and flattered by his application, and permitted him to draw freely on the little ſtores I poſſeſſed. But alas! Death, cloſed all our pleaſing hopes before the end of the month, and left the world to lament the loſs of the eminent abilities and ſocial qualities of this amiable and excellent man.

The worthy and ſpirited Publiſher, who has alſo paid the great debt of nature, immediately ſolicited my aid to carry on the work, Captain Groſe having written and printed but ſeven pages of Deſcriptions. He reminded me of the promiſe I had made to his deceaſed friend, and ſtated the large ſums he had already expended in paper and engravings; and that it would be no ſmall inſtance of patriotiſm to ſtand forward on this occaſion. I acquieſced; although beſides the fatal interruption which this engagement gave to the Hiſtory of Ireland, on the plan of Dr. Henry's Hiſtory of England, in which I had made ſome progreſs, I was well aware of the difficulty of the undertaking. Ireland, the ſeat of turbulence and diſcord for five centuries, and attached to barbarous municipal laws and uſages, which occaſioned a perpetual fluctuation of property, preſerved, except imperfect traditions, but few memorials of her eccleſiaſtical and military Structures: thoſe, that ſurvived the ruins of time and internal convulſions, being ſparingly ſcattered in worm-eaten records, and on the pages of Hiſtory. The labour of collecting theſe, was greater than thoſe who have not made the experiment, will believe; and after all, for the reaſons aſſigned, the reſult was by no means ſatisfactory: I ſpeak particularly of the hiſtory of our Caſtles. Imperfect as theſe accounts are, they will be found of ſome value to the Antiquary and Hiſtorian, while they open an untrodden path to future and more ſucceſsful Inquirers.

In the introduction to the Pagan and Monaſtic Antiquities, I have, in a great meaſure, abridged what I before gave in the Eſſays, becauſe my moſt careful reſearches ſupplied nothing more appoſite or authentic; the Introduction to the Military Antiquities never before appeared. Prefixed to the ſucceeding volume will be an hiſtorical account of our antient architecture and ſepulchral monuments. To conclude, I beg leave to join my moſt grateful acknowledgements, with thoſe of the Publiſher, to the Right Honourable WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, who, with unexampled munificence, generoſity, and patriotiſm, beſtowed his noble collection of drawings for the uſe of this work, and at the ſame time indulged me with free acceſs to his magnificent library, abounding in valuable MSS. and books on this ſubject. The following beautiful views are the trueſt panegyric on his taſte and love of the arts.

Ante oculos interque manus ſunt omnia veſtras. VIRGIL.

EDWARD LEDWICH

Dublin, Jan. 1ſt, 1794.

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

PAGAN ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

CELTIC or DRUIDIC ANTIQUITIES.

POWERFULLY aided by learning and criticiſm, Antiquities have become an intereſting and valuable ſtudy: they ſeem, at preſent, to have advanced to a greater degree of accuracy and utility than at any ancient or modern period. Minuter attention has been paid to Chronology, to method and diſcrimination, than heretofore; and to theſe are probably to be aſcribed the ſucceſsful concluſion of very difficult inveſtigations. When we behold ſuch accompliſhed writers as Pelloutier, Mallet, and Bruker, lamenting the wild chaos of ancient hiſtory, and torturing their ingenuity to reconcile contradictory opinions, we are grieved at the loſs of time and erudition, which a few happy diſtinctions would have ſaved.

THOUGH the ancients are far from being accurate in their accounts of uncivilized nations, and particularly confound Celtic and Scythic practices, we are yet able to approximate the truth, and from a few ſurviving rays diſcover the path in the gloom of remote times.

THE primæval poſſeſſors of Ireland were (a) Celtes, who arrived here in an age far beyond the reach of hiſtory or conjecture.— Their language, as to its matter and form, was peculiarly their own, and pointed them out as a diſtinct people. It is ſtrange that ingenious men ſhould ſtumble at the entrance of theſe enquiries, and not perceive this ſelf-evident truth, that a difference of language always includes a difference in manners and religion: this is a clue which conducts to the ſhorteſt, eaſieſt, and moſt certain way for diſcovering the remote Antiquities of Nations.

DRUIDISM was profeſſed by all the Celtic tribes. Its leading feature, as might be expected from a people who received their appellation from their ſylvan life, was a veneration for, and a celebration of ſacred rites in oaken groves. The concurrent teſtimony of antient writers, more valid than the childiſh gueſſes of modern etymologiſts or hypothetic reaſoning, gives deciſive evidence of this fact. *Saronides* is the name of the Druidic prieſts in Diodorus Siculus, and is derived from their attachment to the oak. Of the Druids, Lucan ſings:

> ———*Nemora alta remotis,*
> *Incolitis lucis.*

Pliny, at ſome length, informs us, they held nothing more ſacred than the oak, and from their devotion to it received their name. Tacitus, alluding to the *Æſtii* and other Celtic tribes remaining in Germany in his time, ſays, they thought it unlawful to reſtrain the immortal gods within walls, or make images of them, but that they conſecrated woods and groves to religion.

FEW ſurviving remains can be expected of a people, overwhelmed, ſo many centuries ago, by a numerous and exterminating ſwarm of barbarians. Where the Celtes were more numerous than the Scythians their invaders, there more traces of Celtiſm, as in England and Ireland, are to be found: on the contrary, nothing but Scythiſm is to be ſeen on the Continent. A few inſtances of the former I ſhall now lay before the reader. Tacitus tells us, the Celtes, in their ſacred groves, had a ſecret receſs which they called by the name of their deity, and which they held in the utmoſt veneration. When the Chriſtian ſucceeded the Druidic hierarchy in this iſle, the former, obliged from neceſſity to conform to the prejudices of their converts, hallowed a certain portion of this holy grove, and called it ſimply *Doire*, *Daire* or *Derry*, the *Oak*. Hence many of our most antient religious ſtructures are named *Doir-magh*, *Doire-melle*, *Doire-more*, *Dar-inis*, *Dar-neagh*, *Doire-arda*, *Doire-Eadnach*, with many others in Colgan and Archdall's Monaſtic Collections.

(a) The Author begs leave to refer, once for all, to his former Work, *The Antiquities of Ireland*, Dublin, 1790, where the proofs of what is advanced in this Introduction are found: where ſuch proofs do not occur, they are here ſet down.

When divine honours came to be paid to wretched mortals, the reliques of a ſaint were interred in this grove, an altar was built over them, and the whole included in a chapel. This was exactly Tacitus's—*ſecretum illud*—that holy place, which got its name from the divinity there depoſited; this was the Iriſh *Cille* or *Kil*, which denotes both a ſepulchre and a church; thus we have *Kil-Abban*, *Kil-Bridge*, *Kil-Catain*, or *St. Abbans*, *St. Bridget's* and *St. Catain's* churches. Nor were theſe tombs to be approached but with profound awe and reſpect; chancels of iron, wood or ſtone defended them from irreligious impertinence and intruſive curioſity. Frequently the wood and church formed a compound name, as *Kildoir*, now *Kildare*.

The deity adored at Kildare was Fire, either as an element, or the ſymbol of the Sun. The celebrated Iriſh feſtival of *Bel-tien*, or the *Rock-fire*, is well known: Druidic Virgins were the preſervers of it at Kildare, whom Brigittan Nuns ſucceeded, as well in their church, as in their employment. The trees in our cemeteries are remnants of Celtic ſuperſtition; and a learned and careful enquirer may find many particulars derived from the ſame ſource. I ſhall now proceed to our *Scythic* or *Firbolgian Antiquities*, the latter ſo denominated from the Belgic colonies who ſucceeded the Celtes; *Firbolg* in Iriſh being literally *vir Belgicus*, or a native of Belgic Gaul.

* * *

SCYTHIC OR FIRBOLGIAN ANTIQUITIES.

IT was faſhionable, ſome years ago, when the ſubject was not much examined, to call every ſcrap of antiquity, *Druidic:* an oaken grove, ſtone pillars and circles, rock baſons and cairns, were all Druidic. A few men of letters gave the *tôn*; an heterogeneous jumble of all religions, Celtic, Scythic, and Roman, paſſed currently for that of the Druids. The writings of Cæſar, Tacitus, and other ancients, who alone could ſupply authentic information, by a perverſe but common application of erudition, were made to give teſtimony quite contrary to the plain import of their words. The ingenious and learned Biſhop Percy firſt formally oppoſed this error; and Mr. Pinkerton was no mean or common aſſociate in the ſame attempt. From the performances of theſe eminent men, and the ſupplemental aid of others, it is now generally agreed, that the Scythians, Goths or Teutons, for ſo the ſame people were variouſly named, had a diſtinct language, cuſtoms, and manners different from the Celtes.

ABOUT 500 years before the Chriſtian æra the Scythians poured upon Germany, and inundated the weſtern part of Europe; and about 300 years before the ſame epoch, the Belgæ, part of them, ſeized the Britiſh iſles. Their red hair, large bodies, blue eyes, fierce countenances and impetuous courage, as deſcribed by Tacitus, while they demonſtrated that they did not poſſeſs a trait of the Celtic character, proved how much ſuperior in courage they were to the (b) unwarlike Celtes. Tacitus muſt have viewed with no in-curious eye the inhabitants of Germany, when he pronounces the Germans—"*Propriam et ſinceram, et tantum ſui ſimilem gentem extitiſſe:*" "A very diſtinct and unadulterated people." Nor did he examine the religion of the country with leſs attention; the Naharvali, ſays he, have a grove dedicated to the ancient religion: that is, the Naharvali followed the Celtic as the Germans did the Scythic ritual: he farther remarks, that the latter had altars with inſcriptions, barrows, and other monuments. Theſe are very ſingular, though hitherto unobſerved and unconnected notices, to ſhow, that neither their ſacred rites, or religious ſtructures, can, with either propriety or truth, be denominated Druidic, and conſequently that the multiplied labours of Pelloutier, Mallet, Bruker, Stukeley, Borlaſe, their elèves and followers, are radically erroneous.

(b) See what Cæſar and Tacitus ſay of the Gauls, and particularly what the latter remarks of the Treveri and Nervii. *De Morib. German.*

ODIN, the leader and legiſlator of the Goths, commanded great mounts and huge upright pillars to be raiſed over illuſtrious men, after their bodies were burnt and collected into urns. Theſe practices were the effects of peculiar religious notions; and this ſuperſtition pervaded the Britiſh iſles, antecedent to the exiſtence of literary memorials concerning them. Cæſar found them in England, and Tacitus in Germany; yet the latter ſpeaks of the humble Celtic grave—"*Sepulchrum ceſpes erigit,*"—as contradiſtinguiſhed from the—*monumentorum arduum et operoſum honorem*—of lofty pyramids and ponderous epiſtyles.

THE Scythic and German tribes inhabited caves a great part of the year; in theſe they interred their patriarchs and beloved chiefs; in them they adored their manes, and theſe ſepulchres ſoon became temples. Mela, in the firſt century, records, that the Druids in theſe taught their diſciples, and others inform us, that here they heard and decided controverſies and performed divine rites. Here, as in numberleſs other inſtances, the Druids adopted the ritual of their conquerors. The Chriſtian miſſionaries founded at Roſcarbury, Liſmore, and elſewhere, ſchools and churches, where had been famed Druidic caves, thereby ſucceeding to the veneration and authority of their Pagan predeceſſors. Wormius mentions caves in Norway which are uſed for temples.

The northern ſuperſtition alſo aſcribed divine qualities to monſtrous upright ſtones, and they were adored as gods. A circle of twelve of them, with one repreſenting the prime deity, became a temple; within this ſacrifices were performed, kings elected and inaugurated, and courts of juſtice held. Small diſtricts or tribes had a ſingle upright, or a ſmaller circle. Cordiner tells us, the church of Benachie, in Scotland, is built in a ſtone circle; the church of Skirk is near one; and the church of temple Brien, in the county of Cork, deſerves particular notice. Not far from it is a ſtone circle with a central pyramidal ſtone; near the church-yard is another ſtone, and not far diſtant, a third. A few paces from the laſt is an artificial cave, probably, ſays the hiſtorian, the ſepulchre or retreat of the prieſt or Druid who belonged to the temple. The conjecture is undoubtedly right, and confirms in the higheſt degree what has been advanced. Were there no other, the names of many of our churches, as Killecraw, Kildallan and others, are a proof of the erection of churches contiguous to, or within the precincts of heathen fanes; ſo that the practice of the firſt preachers was the ſame in this reſpect as in that of caves before. They alſo carved a croſs on ſingle uprights, and then they ſerved, as in times of Paganiſm, for people to aſſemble at for religious duties. At Broadley, in the county of Kildare, is a tall pillar, ſtanding on a conical mount, and which not being charged with Chriſtian ſymbols, is a genuine remnant of Pagan times. This and the reſt were ſepulchral; *Brugh-lia*, in Iriſh, is the ſtone monument, which was eaſily changed into Broadley.

The Cromleac, or crooked or bending ſtone, was likewiſe part of the northern ſuperſtition. Wormius, one would imagine, was looking at our Cromleac while he deſcribes the Daniſh Pagan altars: "The ſtructure," ſays he, "of our altars is various; but "generally a tumulus is formed, on whoſe ſummit three great ſtones "are erected, and on them a fourth broader and more flat is laid, "ſo that it appears like a rude huge table reſting on three feet." This is exactly the conſtruction of our Cromleac, but, as Wormius remarks, they admit of much variety; for ſometimes the tail of the impoſt reſts on the ground, while its head is ſupported by two uprights. Sometimes two lofty pillars bear a third, placed horizontally on them. The Cromleac at Tobinſtown, in the county of Carlow, has a covering ſtone twenty-three feet long and eighteen broad, and makes with its ſupporters a large room. That at Brownſtown, in the ſame county, has an impoſt, containing 1280 feet of ſolid contents, or above eighty-nine tons weight, making an angle with the horizon of thirty-four degrees. Both in Ireland and Scandinavia theſe monſtrous erections are aſcribed to giants, an unerring mark of their Gothic origin. Saxo Grammaticus declares, the great ſtones ſet on ſepulchres and caves are proofs of Denmark being formerly inhabited by giants; and in Wormius, ſtone monuments are ſaid to be the works of a gigantic race. The ſame tradition prevails in Ireland, as may be ſeen in the Louthiana.

Borlase, in his Cornwall, tells us, "That he was apt to think "the vaſt architraves, or croſs ſtones, reſting upon the uprights at "Stonehenge, were erected with an intent to conſecrate and pre"pare worſhippers, by paſſing through thoſe holy rocks, for the "better entering upon the offices which were to be performed in "the penetralia of the moſt ſacred part of the temple." This, like moſt other things in that author's writings, is ideal, contradicted by minuter inquiry and poſitive facts. In a curious life of St. Kentegern, who flouriſhed A.D. 580, a great upright, with a ſmaller ſtone laying acroſs it, is called a regal (c) memorial. When Regner, in Wormius, was victorious over the Biarmi and Finni, he reared a penſile trophy, and when the Anglo-Saxons conquered the Britons, they conſtructed their ſtonehenges, their penſile ſtones. All theſe works have been diſcovered to be ſepulchral; and ſo they are in Ireland, as Mr. Wright proves. They might, like the Roman Lectiſternia, have ſerved for pedeſtals for the images of the northern deities, as Crodo, Triglas, Prono, Suantovitus, Tuyſco, Woden, Seater, Thor, and others, mentioned by Verſtegan and Schedius. They were certainly uſed for ſacrifices, ſo that the tradition, recorded by Merula, of human victims being offered on two columns at Arles in France, is probably no fiction, as he ſuppoſes. The varieties of our Cromleac muſt frequently have ariſen from the impoſſibility of procuring materials to make theſe works exactly ſimilar.

(c) In ſignum regale, lapidem grandem, impoſito illi deſuper ſaxo minore. *Pinkerton, Vit. S. Scot. p.* 203.

No ſtronger evidence can be produced of the monks ſucceeding the northern Runner, Adelruner, (d) Diar, Hofgodar, and Magi, for ſo their prieſts were named, in their Trilithons, than the following. In Brecknockſhire, as we read in Camden, is *Ty-Ilhtud*, or *St. Iltut's* cell. This is compoſed of three uprights and an impoſt, forming an oblong ſquare of eight feet by four, and as many high. Here the ſaint led an eremetic life. This cell was made in times of Paganiſm, and originally ſtood in a ſtone circle. Of the ſame kind is the hermitage on Killing-Hill, in the county of Louth. Mr. Wright is unable to explain how it could be uſed in ages of Chriſtianity, when it has a ſtone altar and circle, and was ſurrounded with a grove of oaks. This ingenious artiſt had not gone farther than the ſurface of antiquities, or he might have eaſily reconciled theſe diſcordant appearances. The grove was Druidic, the ſtone circle Firbolgian; as the Firbolgs endeavoured to ſeduce the Druids to their worſhip, by making a circle in their conſecrated groves, ſo the Chriſtian prieſts, to allure the Firbolgians to liſten to the goſpel, poſſeſſed themſelves of the trilithons, and made them their reſidence. Killing is the Iriſh Kil-Lann, or the *Grove-Church*, for Lann among us, as well as the Welſh, is frequently added to the names of our churches, as may be ſeen in Colgan. The church of Harrow on the Hill, in Middleſex, is ſo denominated from the Anglo-Saxon, *Hearg*, a *Grove*, as Hickes informs us.

CAIRNS are numerous in this iſle, and are compoſed of immenſe conical heaps of ſtones; they too are ſepulchral. Dr. Macpherſon is doubtful whether the Cairns in the Scotiſh iſles were reared by the Norwegians or old Britains of Caledonia, by whom, I ſuppoſe, he means the original Celtes. He adds, there are Cairns in Aberdeen and Inverneſs, and Carnarvonſhire, where the Northerns never penetrated. But is not this begging the queſtion? Ought he not to have ſhewn, what the mode of interment among the Celtes was, or what was their particular object in theſe works? That their religion and cuſtoms differed widely from thoſe of the Gothic nations, abundant proofs have already been alleged. We are ignorant of the preciſe time when the Northerns began their invaſion of the Britiſh iſles, when they obtained ſettlements, or eſtabliſhed a trade with them. There is the greateſt probability that theſe things happened in ages long antecedent to the light of letters; and as ſuperſtition is ſeldom ſtationary, part of their religion might have been communicated and adopted by the Celtes in thoſe times. Mr. Whitaker endeavours to ſupport Dr. Macpherſon, but by a ſtrange miſtake, adduces a fact which directly ſubverts the hypotheſis. It is the interment of St. Columba under an heap of ſtones, in the ſixth century, in the iſle of Sky. Now, Bede and Adamnan are deciſive in their teſtimony of the ſubjection of the Hebrides to Pictiſh princes, previous to the arrival of Columba in Scotland, and Bede names Bridius as their king, who beſtowed the iſle of Jona on our Iriſh ſaint. How much earlier they poſſeſſed theſe parts hiſtory is ſilent. However, theſe iſlanders making cairns, is no weak proof that the practice was Gothic, as every ſtone monument certainly was. The Iriſh, who believed the Giants-Cauſeway to be factitious, called it *Claghan na Fombaraigh*, or *the ſtones of the ſea pirates*, meaning the Viccingi, or northern rovers.

(d) Pinkerton, Sup. p. 87.

It would be unpardonable to omit an account of the moſt celebrated monument hitherto found in Ireland, that at New Grange, in the county of Louth, which is at once a collection of all the antiquities before noticed. About the year 1699, a Mr. Campbell, who reſided in the village of New Grange, obſerving ſtones under the green ſod at the Caſe of the Mount, carried much of them away, and at length arrived at a broad flat ſtone, which covered the mouth of the gallery. At the entrance this gallery is three feet wide, and two high; at thirteen feet from the entrance it is but two feet two inches wide. The length of the gallery, from its mouth to the beginning of the dome, is ſixty-two feet; from thence to the upper part of the dome, eleven feet ſix inches. The cave with the gallery gives the exact figure of a croſs; the length between the arms of the croſs is twenty feet. The dome forms an octagon twenty feet high, with an area of about ſeventeen. The dome is compoſed of long flat ſtones, the upper projecting a little below the lower, and cloſed and capped with a flag ſtone. Wormius deſcribes ſuch crypts in Norway, and adds, that they were both ſepulchres and temples. Such was our monument, for the ſkeletons of two human bodies were found in it, with the bones of deer and other animals; and the two boat-like urns evince religious rites were here performed to the manes of ſome naval commander.

The external baſe of the Mount was encircled by a number of enormous unhewn uprights; ten remained in 1770, they are from ſeven to nine feet above ground, and weigh from eight to ten tons each. One ſtood on the ſummit of the Mount, where, conformable to the northern practice, ſacrifices were annually performed in memory of the deceaſed. The time when this curious Mount and cave were conſtructed, from many (e) concurrent circumſtances, appears to be the ninth century.

(e) Antiquities of Ireland, Sup. p. 319, where every thing relating to this Mount and its contents is fully detailed.

❧

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

MONASTIC ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

AFTER the triumph of Claudius for his conqueſt of Britain, the Romans began to (a) deduce colonies, to ſettle magiſtrates and juriſdictions, to ſet up cities of trade, and eſtabliſh commerce; and ſo flouriſhing a province was it, that Seneca, the philoſopher, had a property there to a (b) prodigious amount, in the beginning of Nero's reign, A. D. 54. On its final reduction by Agricola, A. D. 84, the (c) number of troops, neceſſary to preſerve the Roman power, was very great. As moſt of the legionaries were citizens of Rome, they muſt have brought the tidings of the Goſpel and the preachers of it early into England. The Roman army in Judæa was full of Chriſtians, and the number in Rome ſo (d) conſiderable, as to excite ſerious alarms. So that there can be no doubt, but the doctrine of Redemption was promulgated in our ſiſter-iſle in, or immediately after, the apoſtolic age.

(a) Stillingfleet's Britiſh Churches, c. 5. ‖ (b) Xiphilin. in Nerone.

(c) Pancirollus makes it 19200 foot and 1200 cavalry; but Whitaker adds to this eſtimate. Hiſt. Mancheſter, Vol. I. page 292.

(d) Repreſſaque in præſens exitiabilis ſuperſtitio rurſus erumpebat, non modo per Judæam, originem mali, ſed per urbem etiam. Tacit. Ann. 15. Plin. Epiſt. L. 10. Ep. 97.

The (e) Gallic church, about the year 161, relates in a long epiſtle to its brethren in Aſia and Phrygia, the martyrdom of many profeſſors of the Goſpel. Antecedent to this, Chriſtianity had made ſuch progreſs, and believers were ſo numerous, as to require the aid of biſhops and eccleſiaſtical diſcipline. Pothinus, a Grecian, was then biſhop of Lyons in France, and Attalus, Alcibiades and Alexander, Grecians alſo, were miſſioners there. Theſe and others were ſent by Polycarp, the diſciple of St. John and biſhop of Smyrna, to ſpread the Goſpel in the weſtern and northern parts of Europe.—They ſettled epiſcopacy, and gave a pure and uncorrupted ritual to their converts. Their liturgy, curſus, or office agreed with the Greek, and materially differed from the Roman, as Stillingfleet has ſhown, in the work before cited. The Iriſh had the ſame office, for both they and the Britons ſymbolized on every point of faith and practice, and both are branded as ſchiſmatics by the Romaniſts.—The religion of the Iriſh for ten centuries continued different from that of Rome; ſtrong evidence this of our receiving the Goſpel not from Roman but from Greek miſſioners.

St. Jerome inconteſtibly proves there was a Chriſtian church in Ireland in the fourth and beginning of the fifth century; for Celeſtius, our countryman, ſtudied under Pelagius, the celebrated hereſiarch, at Bangor in Wales, and from thence writ three epiſtles to his parents, exhorting them to the practice of virtue. The ſcholars of famed Cænobiarchs, it may well be preſumed, would be ambitious of rivalling their maſters in founding of monaſteries in their own country. We had ſome excellent monaſtic eſtabliſhments early, for monkery greatly flouriſhed in the ſixth century in the perſons of Columba, Congel and Carthag. The laſt fixed his reſidence at Ratheny in Weſtmeath, where he lived for forty years, and in which were eight hundred and ſixty-ſeven monks. Congel built the monaſtery of Bangor on Carricfergus Bay. It was deſtroyed by the

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(e) The neceſſary proofs may be found in the Antiquities of Ireland, ſupra, p. 359.

Oſtmen, but re-built by St. Malachy. St. Bernard, in his life of this Saint, tells us, " that it was a noble foundation, the head " of many monaſteries, generating many thouſands of monks. A " place truly holy and fruitful in holy men, inſomuch that one of " the ſons of this bleſſed congregation, Luanus, was himſelf the " founder of an hundred monaſteries." Columba was the parent of the Culdees. The account of this celebrated Iriſh monaſtic order has already been detailed in the Antiquities of Ireland, and is not the leaſt curious part of our eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

THE paroxyſm of zeal for the Monkiſh profeſſion, which like an epidemic diſeaſe, ſeized all ranks of people in the ſeventh century, is almoſt beyond credibility. We are told, St. Nathalus and St. Maidoc ſeparately ruled one hundred and fifty monks; St. Manchene and St. Monnenna as many nuns; St. Tehan, three hundred monks; St. Goban, a thouſand; St. Laſerian, fifteen hundred; St. Brendan, three hundred; St. Finan, three thouſand; St. Congel and St. Gerald, three thouſand; ſo that Nicolſon might well ſay, the regular and ſecular clergy were as numerous as men of every other denomination.

IN this ſeventh century, the Roman pontiffs, as Bede records, made many attempts to ſubvert our ancient faith, and bring us under their ſpiritual bondage: but our Culdees, the intrepid aſſertors of our original doctrines, firmly oppoſed the machinations of the court of Rome, until they were betrayed by their abbots, particularly by Adamnan, in 717. Towards the concluſion of the eighth century the Oſtmen invaſion commenced, and in the ninth they embraced the Goſpel. The Iriſh were not the inſtruments of converſion to theſe foreigners, but their Britiſh countrymen. The latter were the diſciples of the monk Auguſtine, who introduced into the Anglo-Saxon church rites and ceremonies, unknown to the pure ages of Chriſtianity; to their old faith the Britons and Iriſh adhered, notwithſtanding the many perſecutions they endured. Theſe Anglo-Saxon and Oſtmen miſſioners inſpired their converts with abhorrence for the Iriſh; they would not accept the ordination of the latter, but ſent their biſhops elect to Canterbury, and urged on by our apoſtate monks, they deſtroyed the monaſteries of the heretical

Iriſh. Father Walſh thus expreſſes his ſorrows for his ruined country, though ignorant of the cauſe.

" THERE was no monarch in Ireland now (the ninth century),
" but the ſaddeſt interregnum ever any Chriſtian people had, or
" heathen enemies could wiſh. No more king over his people, but
" that barbarous heathen Turgeſius. No more now the Iſland of
" Saints, nor the mart of literature. No more Beanchuir to be
" ſeen, but in aſhes now a ſecond time, all the holy monks thereof
" murdered by the cruel Danes, and buried under its rubbiſh. No
" more the monaſtery of Fionbhar at Cork, which had ſeven hun-
" dred conventual monks, and together with them ſeventeen biſhops
" at one time, wholly devoting themſelves to a contemplative life.
" No more now the moſt wonderful cloiſter of all for angelical
" viſions and communications under St. Mochada, at Ratha firſt,
" and then at Liſmore, containing no fewer than a hundred of the
" moſt remarkable monks for ſanctity, that have ever been in any
" age or nation. No more the celebrated cells of Maghbile, or
" any at all of ſo many holy places, echoing forth continually the
" praiſes of God. No more the renowned ſchools of Dundaleath-
" ghlas, Armagh, Liſmore, or Caſhel: no more an univerſity or
" academy, or college of learning in all the land, nor foreigners
" coming to admire or ſtudy in them."

No foreign religious order was eſtabliſhed here until the coming of the Engliſh. Our monks, who inſtituted rules, followed the Oriental. Our hagiographers, who are as ignorant as they are devoted to fiction, give all our old religious foundations to the Auguſtinians, ſome in the fifth, and a great number in the ſixth centuries. This is throwing reſpectability on the order at the expence of truth. For the Auguſtinians were not (f) ſettled in England until the twelfth century. It was Pope Innocent II. who in the Lateran council, A. D. 1139, ordained that all (g) regular canons ſhould ſubmit to the rule of St. Auſtin. In Ireland, the Auguſtinians did (h) not appear until 1192, at which time Strongbow brought four from Bodmyn in Cornwall to his abbey of Kells, in the county of Kilkenny. St. Malachy, Archbiſhop of Armagh, had, in 1144, founded (i) Mellifont, in the county of Louth, for Ciſtertians; and in the years immediately following, Newry, Bective, Boyle, Baltinglaſs, Nenagh, and about thiry more, were erected for this order in the ſame century. Theſe were ſoon followed by about forty houſes for Dominicans, ſixty for Franciſcans, and as many more for other orders. How then, it may be aſked, came the Auguſtinians to be the nominal founders of near two hundred religious houſes for men and women from the fifth century, when their introduction is certainly known not to be prior to the end of the twelfth? This was, as before hinted, a trick of the expatriated Iriſh monks of Douay, Louvain, Salamanca and other places, who, to give a venerable antiquity to monachiſm in Ireland, invented and publiſhed theſe pious frauds and falſehoods. Beſides, Auſtin being a Roman monk, his eleves wiſhed from thence to prove, firſt the attention of the Roman ſee to the propagation of the faith among us; and ſecondly, that that faith was ſuch as was taught at Rome. Theſe poſitions were formerly conſidered as indiſputable, but they have vaniſhed in the ſun-ſhine of modern learning and criticiſm, as well as St. Patrick and his fabulous legend.

(f) Fuller's Church Hiſtory, p. 260. Nicolſon's Eng. Hiſt. lib. p. 147. Tanner's Notit. Monaſt. Preface.

(g) Who theſe were, ſee Tanner ſupra. ‖ (h) Archdall's Monaſt. Hib. p. 361.

When the Engliſh obtained firm footing in this Iſle, their piety ſet them on conſtructing many magnificent fabricks, whoſe noble remains at this day evince their priſtine extent and ſplendour. The Ciſtertian order, from its wealth and poſſeſſions, procured for its abbots ſeats in the national council. The monkiſh eccleſiaſtics who enjoyed this diſtinguiſhed honour were as follows:

ABBOTS OF

Mellifont - - - -	*Ciſtertian.*	*Dunbrody* - - - -	*Ciſtertian*
St. Mary, Dublin - -	*ditto*	*Nenagh* - - - - -	*ditto*
Baltinglas - - - -	*ditto*	*Wony or Owney* - - -	*ditto*
Jerpoint - - - - -	*ditto*	*Monaſtereven* - - -	*ditto*
Tintern - - - - -	*ditto*	*Bective* - - - - -	*ditto*
Douſk or Graignemanagh	*ditto*	*St. Thomas, Dublin* -	*St. Victor.*
Tracton - - - - -	*ditto*	*Rattoo* -	*Reg. Can. of Aroacia.*

(i) Uſſer.

PRIORS OF

St. John of Jeruſalem		*Kells*	*Reg. Can. St. Auſtin.*
Chriſt Church, Dublin,	*Reg. Can. of Aroacia.*	*Athaſſel*	*ditto*
All Saints, Dublin	*ditto*	*Killagh*	*ditto*
St. Peter, Trim	*Reg. Can. St. Auſtin.*	*St. Mary, Louth*	*ditto*
Connel	*ditto*	*St. Patrick, Down*	*Benedictine.*

The reſearches of a late learned and excellent antiquarian, the Rev. Mr. Archdall, diſcovered eleven hundred and eighty-eight monaſtic foundations, including chantries, formerly exiſting in this kingdom. His indefatigable induſtry, ſince the publication of his Monaſticon Hibernicum, has brought to light ſome hundreds more; ſtate the amount to be fourteen hundred, that gave above forty-three monaſtic houſes for each of the thirty-two counties in the iſle. Amid this apparent diffuſion of external ſanctity and learning, the groſſeſt ignorance and ſuperſtition prevailed, the worſt civil policy, and as the reſult of both, barbarous and ſavage manners; no internal manufactures or foreign trade: when one of our ſmalleſt abbies, Monaincha, had above five hundred acres of arable and paſture, with the right of tithes and many advowſons, and the whole worth but forty ſhillings, in the year 1568, we may form ſome eſtimate of what muſt have been the public revenue, political ſtrength, and real civilization of Ireland, while its religious eſtabliſhments procured it the appellation of the Iſland of Saints. Providence, therefore, could not confer a more ſignal favour on this wretched nation than in bringing about the reformation of religion, and the diſſolution of monaſteries, which were effected A. D. 1539. The ſame rule was obſerved here as in England. The great abbots ſurrendered upon penſions, and monkiſh lands were given to different perſons for various conſiderations, as for ſervices, or ſums of money, to be held in capite or ſoccage: in one caſe a rent was reſerved, but none in the other. In Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, an imperfect account of the grantees and aſſignees are given. A diligent peruſal of our records, would ſupply ample materials for an hiſtory of the reformation in Ireland; a ſubject extremely curious and intereſting, yet paſſed over in ſtrange neglect by all our writers.

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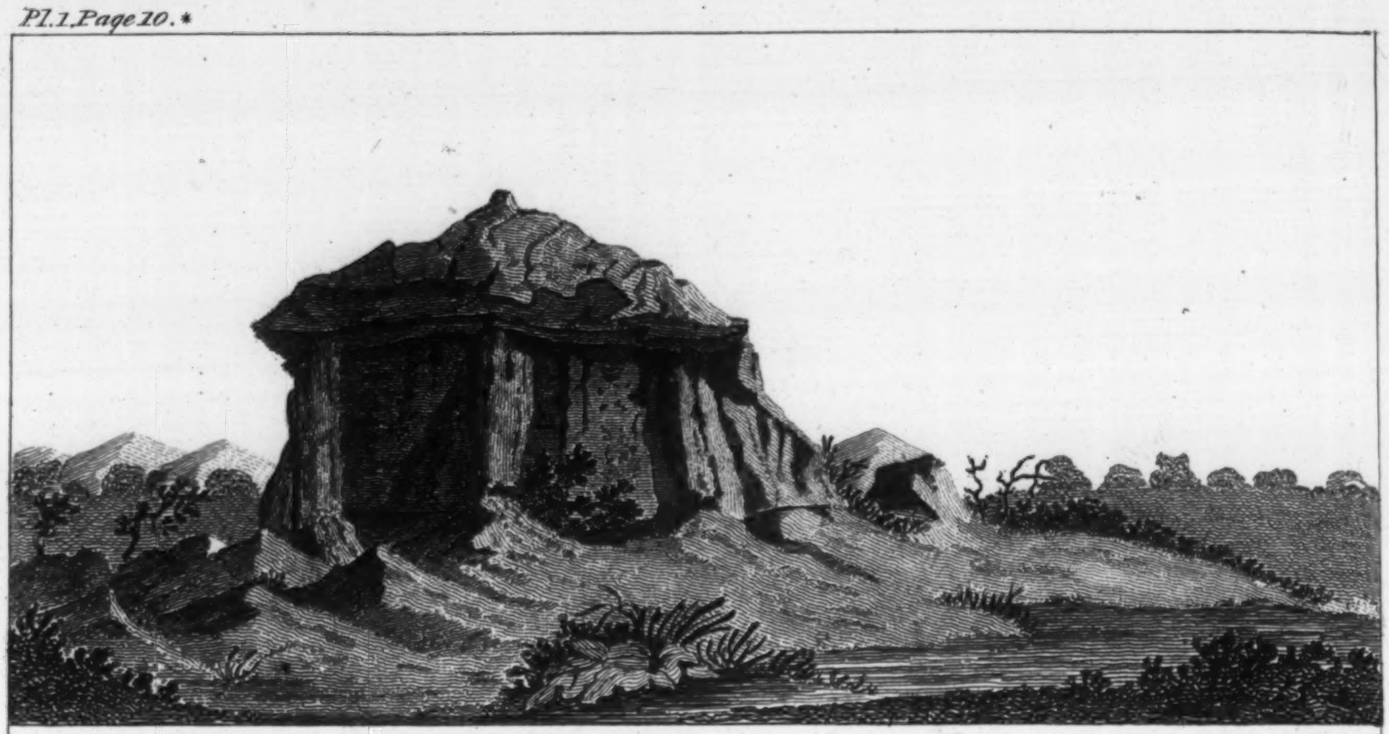
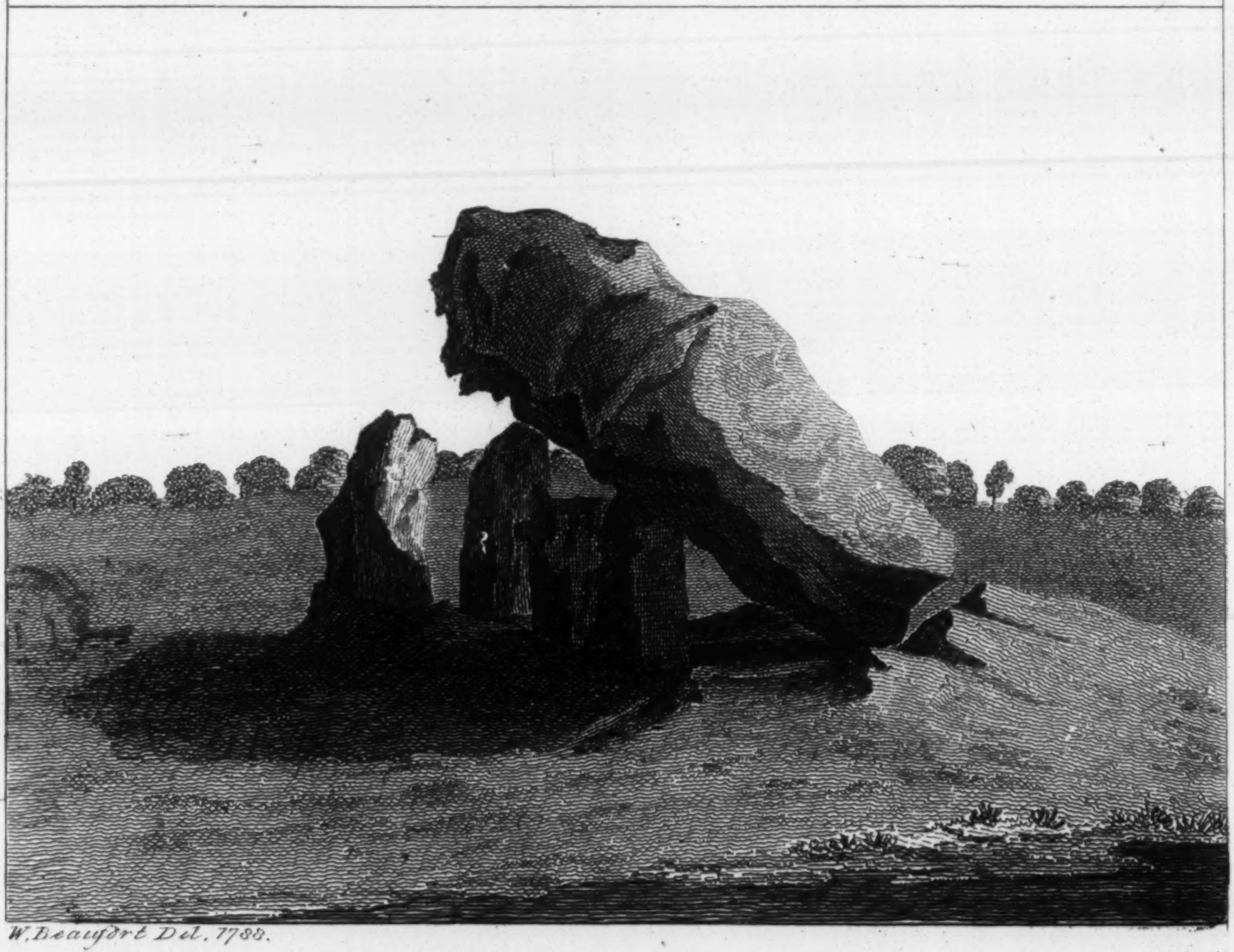


Cromlech at Tombin's Town.



W. Beaufort Del. 1788.

Cromlech at Brown's Hill.

PAGAN ANTIQUITIES.

PAGAN ANTIQUITIES. PLATE I.

CROMLECH AT TOBINSTOWN, COUNTY OF CARLOW. (*ſee Page* vii.)

On the weſt end is a portico, formed by two upright pillars, ſomewhat round but irregular, each eight feet high, terminated behind by a broad flat ſtone ſet on the edge, eight feet high and nine feet broad, making a portico of ſix feet wide and four deep. This is covered by the Cromlech, or large ſloping ſtone. This ſtone is twenty-three feet long, eighteen broad at the upper end over the portico, and ſix at the lower or back part, where it reſts on ſmall ſtones about a foot high. Its thickneſs at the upper end is four feet, and at the lower two. The under ſurface is plain and even, but the upper convex. The upper part has a large channel, from which branches a number of ſmaller ones: to ſome they appear natural, to others artificial, for ſacrificial purpoſes. The ſides are encloſed and ſupported by ſeveral upright anomalous ſtones from three to six feet high, making a room eighteen feet long; eight at the upper or weſt end, and five broad at the oppoſite one, and from two to eight feet high, perfectly ſecure againſt every inconvenience of weather. From the portico weſtward is a ſort of avenue about forty yards long, formed of ſmall irregular artificial hillocks. This avenue leads to the portico. The Cromlech is ſituated in a low, plain field, near a rivulet, on the road from Tullow to Hacketſtown.

CROMLECH AT BROWNSTOWN,

Is on Brown's Hill, in a field about a mile and a half from Carlow. It conſiſts of an immenſe rock ſtone raiſed on an edge from its native bed, and ſupported on the eaſt by three pillars. At a diſtance is another pillar by itſelf, nearly round, and five feet high. The dimenſions of the ſupporters and covering-ſtones are as follow:

	Feet.	*Inches.*
Height of the three ſupporters - - - - -	5	8
Thickneſs of the upper end of the covering-ſtone - -	4	6
Breadth of the ſame - - - - -	18	9
Length of the ſlope inſide - - - -	19	0
Length of the outſide - - - - - -	22	16

Solid contents in feet 1280, weighing nearly eighty-nine tons five hundreds, making an angle with the horizon of 34°. Such are the accounts which I have received of theſe curious monuments from my learned and ingenious friend, Mr. William Beauford, of Athy.

I SHALL here beg leave to tranſlate a few lines from the Nova Literaria before, for September 1699, which will more ſtrongly confirm the ancient ſtate of our ſuperſtition, as exhibited in the Antiquities of Ireland, and ſhow the union of Celtic and Firbolgian practices more forcibly than numerous arguments.

" THERE are many and conſpicuous veſtiges of moſt ancient Gentile rites remaining every where in theſe parts. The principal is that ſacred place, without doubt conſecrated to ſuperſtition in Southern Dithmarſh, at the village of Alberſdorff, in the confines of Holſtein. Not far from that village towards the eaſt, is a piece of ground, called De Brut-Kamp, or the Spouſe's Plain, in the middle of which is a wood or grove ſurrounding an hill, within which was a cave, cloſed up with great ſtones. Of theſe five are very large, the reſt leſs, ſerving to ſupport the others. Theſe are their dimenſions:

" ONE is five feet and an half long, the ſecond four, the third ſix, the fourth five feet three inches, the fifth four feet long and four broad. On theſe reſt a ſtone thirty-ſix feet in circumference, wanting two inches, its thickneſs above four feet ; this reſts on the other ſtones. The lower part of this covering-ſtone is ſmoother than the upper, and in the middle is a furrow or channel. The length of the cave under this ſtone is ſeven feet, the height three and an half and two inches."

Mr. DETHLEVE, who communicated this deſcription, adds, that this was an altar for ſacrifice, and he mentions another in the village of Bedel, near the river Elbe, ſurrounded with oaks in a garden : that it was cuſtomary to offer ſacrifices on theſe Cromlechs, before a perſon began plowing, and before he was married : that no one entered this grove without making a preſent ; and that no one ſwept the cave without finding money. The autrum or cave here is our portico before. I have dwelt the longer on this point, inconteſtibly to prove the identity between the Iriſh and the Northerns, by whom this Iſle was early colonized.

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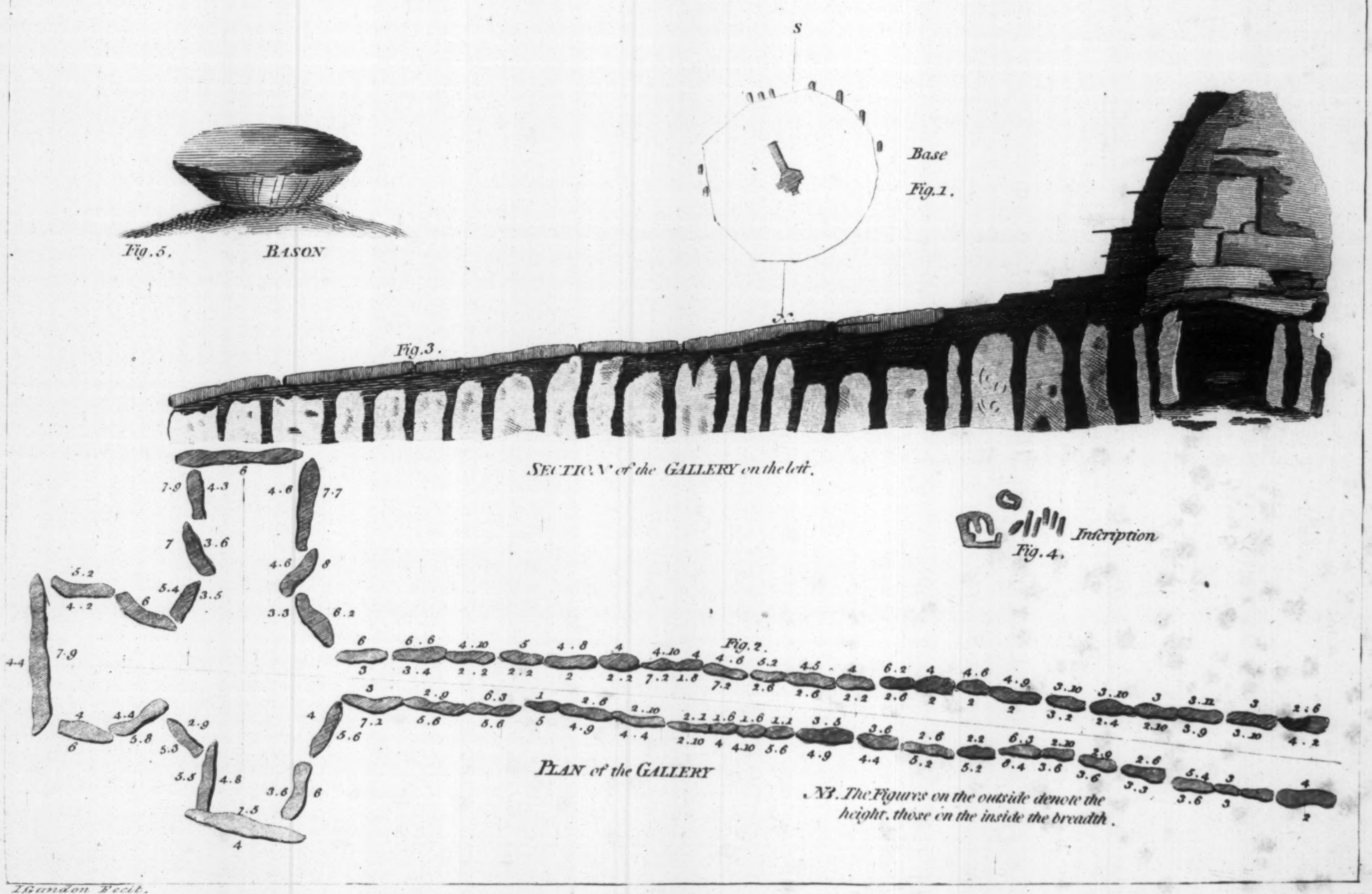
Fig. 5.
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Fig. 3.
SECTION of the GALLERY on the left.
Inscription
Fig. 4.
Fig. 2.
PLAN of the GALLERY
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N.B. The Figures on the outside denote the height, those on the inside the breadth.

J. Gandon Fecit.

Pagan Antiquities New Grange Pl. 2: Co. Meath.

PAGAN ANTIQUITIES AT NEW GRANGE,

IN THE COUNTY OF MEATH.

Explanation of PLATE II. (*ſee Page* ix.)

THIS ſubject is ſelected from many of a like kind, as giving a moſt perfect view of the ſuperſtition of the Firbolgs, or the colony who ſucceeded the Celtes, the primæval poſſeſſors of Ireland. The worſhip of the latter being performed in groves, nothing but the names of places, indicative of ſuch worſhip, (and they are many) could have ſurvived the lapſe of ages.

THE account of New Grange is extracted from the memoir of that accompliſhed antiquary, Governor Pownall, in the Archaelogia, and the MS. additions of Wright to his Louthiana, now the property of George Allen, Eſq. of Darlington, in Yorkſhire.

FIG. I. Gives the plan of the caſe of the cave; its periphery is curvilinear, not rectilinear. A. is the plan of the cave and gallery. This baſe covers two acres of ground, and was ſurrounded by huge upright ſtones, brought from the mouth of the Boyne, diſtant more than ten miles.

FIG. II. Is the plan of the gallery and the three niches, which I have, in the Antiquities of Ireland, page 320, called the ſhaft, arms and head of the croſs. The dimenſions of the ſtones are given in this plan.

FIG. III. Is a perſpective ſection of the gallery. The dome ſprings at various unequal heights, from eight to nine and ten feet on different ſides: forming at firſt a coving of eight ſides. At the height of fifteen or ſixteen feet, the north and ſouth ſides of this coving run to a point like a gore, and the coving continues its ſpring with ſix ſides. The eaſt ſide coming to a point next, is reduced to five ſides: the weſt next, when the dome ends and cloſes with four ſides, not tied with a key-ſtone, but capped with a large flag-ſtone. The two arms or niches are nearly ſimilar, conſiſting of two ſtones

ſtanding erect, the back made of a large flat ſtone laid edgeways at its length: the whole covered with one large flat ſtone ſloping towards the back. In the centre of this croſs, juſt before the mouth of the gallery, ſtood a ſmall pillar, the protecting deity of this ſubterranean cave. On each ſide of the pillar lay two human ſkeletons.

FIG. IV. This, Wright aſſures us, was a volute, or ram's horn: others have traced ſomething like letters on the ſurface of a flat ſtone in the left hand niche. It was probably a magical Rune, concerning which the Antiquities before-cited, and Bartholine, cap. ix. may be conſulted.

FIG. V. Is a rock-baſon; there were three to ſerve the head and arms of the croſs, but two now only appear: they are of an oval form, and between two and three feet in diameter.—The curious reader is referred, for ſimilar monuments, to the Nova Literaria Maris Balthici, in addition to thoſe produced in the Antiquities of Ireland before.

❧

MONASTIC ANTIQUITIES.

Explanation of the Figures in PLATE III.

GROSE, in his Introduction to his Antiquities of England and Wales, has ſo accurately deſcribed the riſe and dreſs of the different Monaſtic Orders, that it is unneceſſary to repeat what is there to be found ſo ably inveſtigated. It will be more to the purpoſe to give the names and number of houſes belonging to each Order that formerly flouriſhed in Ireland, as they have been collected by Harris; for the late Mr. Archdall's Work is very defective in not having ſuch a Synoptical Table; as there are many more than ſtated by Harris, belonging to each order.

	Houſes.
Regular Canons of St. Auſtin -	220
Nuns of St. Auſtin - - -	65
Canons of St Victor - -	7
Knights Hoſpitallers - - -	23
Præmonſtratenſian Canons - -	8
Crouched Friars - - -	13
Trinitarians - - - -	1
Benedictines - - - -	9
Benedictine Nuns - - -	5
Ciſtertians - - -	40
Ciſtertian Nuns - - -	2
Dominicans - - - -	40
Franciſcans, or Grey Friars - -	70
Obſervantine Franciſcans - -	9
Third Order of St. Francis - -	37
Auſtin Hermits - - - -	24
Carmelites - - - -	20

IT is no eaſy matter to be exact as to the number of Religious

Foundations of each, becauſe ſome of them were ſuppreſſed, and others conſolidated, frequently according to the will of the Toparch, in whoſe country they were ſituated.

The names of the Orders delineated on the annexed Plate, the number of each Figure refers to its reſpective Order.

An Auguſtinian Nun	Figure 1
A Regular Canon of St. Auguſtine	2
A Nun of St. Bridget	3
A Regular Canon of St. Victor	4
A Regular Canon of the Præmonſtratenſians	5
A Canon Regular of St. Gilbert	6
A Benedictine Monk	7
A Benedictine Nun	8
A Ciſtertian Monk	9
A Dominican Friar	10
A Conventual Franciſcan	11
An Obſervantine Franciſcan	12
A Franciſcan of the Strict Obſervance	13
A Trinitarian for the Redemption of Captives	14
A Carmelite Friar	15
An Auguſtinian Hermit	16
A Knight Templar	17
A Knight of St. John of Jeruſalem.	18

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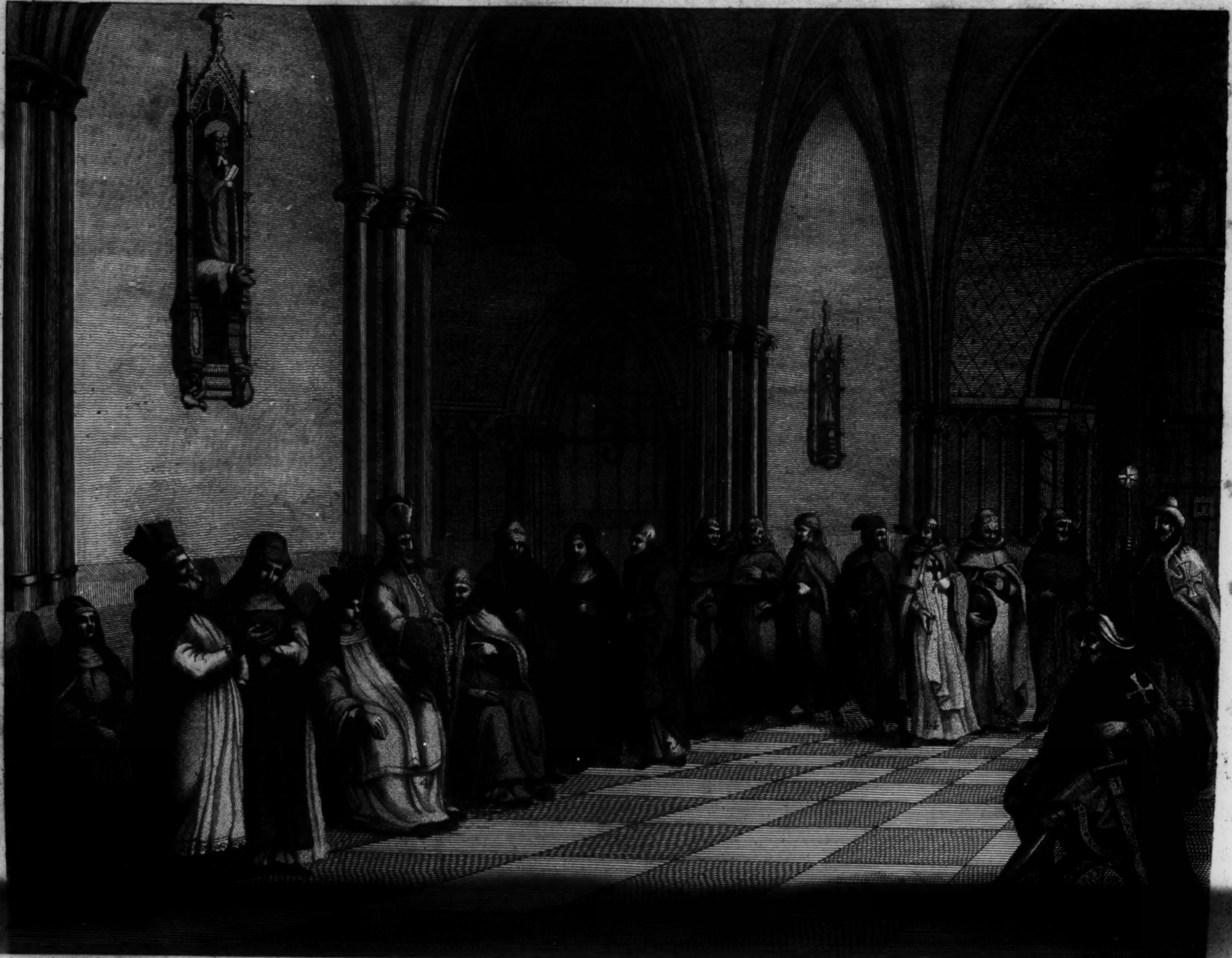

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

MILITARY ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

ONE of the ſtrongeſt proofs that can be alleged of the uncivilized ſtate of the ancient Iriſh, is our little knowledge of their military affairs: few memorials of them ſurvive, and theſe are widely diſperſed. Our antiquaries ſeem to have relinquiſhed this as a hopeleſs ſubject, for the beſt and lateſt of them give us but little on this curious topic; yet, that greater induſtry and minuter application could effect more than has hitherto been done, the following pages will probably evince. I ſhall conſider the art military, as practiſed by the various colonies who poſſeſſed Ireland; and hope the novelty of the ſubject will excuſe the multiplicity of citations, which are indiſpenſably neceſſary to give authenticity to the detail.

The Celtes, the primæval inhabitants of this iſle, were a timid and unwarlike race. At firſt, few in number, they wandered over the country without infringing the bounds, or exciting the jealouſy of their neighbours. As they multiplied, contentions aroſe; terminating in acts of violence and a petty warfare. Offenſive weapons of ſome ſort muſt have been uſed, but what theſe were, neither remains, nor the language of the people, enable us poſitively to determine. This ſeems ſtrange, but enquiry ſhows it to be true.

Of metals they were totally ignorant, as has already been (a) demonſtrated. The Iriſh call a ſword (b) colg and gen, neither conveying any appropriate idea, but the general one of cutting and hurting, which is applicable to every offenſive weapon, whether of wood, ſtone or metal. Claidheamh and duibgeann, other names for the ſame inſtrument, are, as O'Brien (c) intimates, the Latin gladium and the Daniſh ſword; and lann, a lance or ſpear, is the Latin lancea. Even the ſtone-hatchet or axe, in Iriſh tuadh and tuagh, is obviouſly the (d) Teutonic tuygh; and yet this weapon is the only one to which the Celtes could, from its ſhape and material, lay any juſt claim. This word means arms of any kind. Biail, the other name of the hatchet, is the Swediſh (e) beyel. Theſe inſtances, without adding more, ſufficiently inſtruct us, that the military weapons of the Celtes were of wood or ſtone, and that they loſt their names when thoſe of metal were introduced by the next colony. The ſtone-hatchet and ſtone-ſpear-head certainly (f) belong to the Celtic period.

The fortifications of the Celtes were ſuch as might be expected among woodlanders; a ſpot ſurrounded by felled trees, or a ditch. They have no word in their language expreſſive of a work of lime and ſtone. Lhuyd, in his ſynonymes to Caſtellum, gives tonnach, babhun, daingean, all denoting earth-defences ſurmounted with ſtakes. Learning loſes her conſequence, and good ſenſe dwindles into anility, when long dwelling on trifles: our genuine antiquities, as curious as thoſe of any other country, become ridiculous and contemptible when ſtickled for with uncivilized pertinacity; and ſuſpicion ſuggeſts a thouſand doubts concerning our moſt indiſputable monuments. The fate of others, ſhipwrecked in the ſeas of etymology and conjecture, ſhould warn us to ſteer another courſe.—I ſhall, therefore, proceed on other grounds to examine the military affairs of the

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(a) Antiquities of Ireland, ſup. p. 115, 452, 453. ‖ (b) Lhuyd's Compar. Vocabulary, in Gladio. ‖ (c) O'Brien's Iriſh Dic. in voce. ‖ (d) Kilian. Dic. Teut. in voce. ‖ (e) O' Brien in voce. ‖ (f) Antiquities of Ireland, ſupra. See an excellent diſcourſe on this ſubject in l'Hiſtoire de l'Academie des Inſcriptions & Belles Lettres, tom. VI. p. 250. Octavo Edit.

FIRBOLGS, or ſecond colony, who arrived here in a remote age from the continent, and who extended their power almoſt over the iſle, yet by ſuch ſlow degrees, as not intirely to extinguiſh the Celtic language or manners, though greatly altering both from their pure original. Skilled in metallurgy, and long celebrated for the fabrication of warlike weapons, they gave Teutonic (g) names to metals, which were adopted into the Celtic vocabulary, and remain to this day incontrovertible proofs of the ſource from whence they were derived. Keating, as uſual, (h) amuſes us with a bardic tale of the *Fine-Eirion*, or national militia, which in time of peace amounted to 9000 men, but was encreaſed in time of war. It is not the leaſt ſurpriſing part of this fabulous narration, to be informed, that they had colonels, captains, lieutenants and ſerjeants: that no ſoldier was to be received who had not a poetical genius, and was well acquainted with the twelve books of poetry: that he was to be ſo ſwift and light of foot, as not to break a rotten ſtick by treading on it: that he was to leap over a tree as high as his forehead, and to ſtoop under one as low as his knees: that he was to draw a thorn out of his foot without leſſening his ſpeed; and he was to take an oath of allegiance and fidelity. To uſe the words of Shakeſpeare,—"*mere prattle without practice is all this ſoldierſhip*:" or, "*like Pharaoh's ſoldiers in the reechy painting*," they ſerved to amuſe an ignorant and barbarous people. Keating, aware of the objections to which this romantic ſtory was open, and conſcious that no ſuch regular body of forces exiſted here in the third century, tortures his ingenuity for arguments to ſupport it: but they are puerile and ſophiſtic.—For if theſe wonderful legions were eſtabliſhed ſeven centuries before the Chriſtian æra by Seadhna, our monarch, how came a few Belgic adventurers, many ages after, to make a laſting ſettlement in this kingdom, and poſſeſs the whole province of Connaught? Where were the *Fine-Eirion* when, in the eighth and ninth centuries, the

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(g) Antiquities of Ireland, ſup. p. 115. ‖ (h) Hiſt. of Ireland, p. 133.

Oſtmen over-ran the country? or in the twelfth, when ſixteen hundred Welchmen marched triumphant through every part, and laid the foundation of the English government?

From the particular hiſtory of the Munſter monarchy, minutely (i) detailed, and from the political conſtitution of Ireland at the arrival of the Engliſh, it is evident the latter was military or feudal. A Brehon (k) law expreſsly mentions the connection between a prince and his chief warriors; and the ſame ſubſiſted between the toparch and his tenants. The monarch had his armour-bearer, falconer, marſhal, and other great ſtate-officers, who held lands by grand ſerjeanty, and were, when required, obliged to attend with armed men. This tenure was military, and the land called Fearan an cloidheamh, or ſword-land. Cæſar and Tacitus (l) record this ſyſtem among the Germans and Belgic Gauls: our Firbolgs, part of theſe nations, had the ſame practice, and we find it inſerted in their legal code.

To ſecure themſelves, and extend their poſſeſſions, our Firbolgs inſtituted the policy of their native country, eſtabliſhing a feudal tenantry throughout their conqueſts: neceſſity obliged the Celtes to purſue the ſame plan. When the heads of clans or tribes muſtered their ſoldiers, before they ſet out on a campaign, they elected a (m) firthoga or leader, exactly ſimilar to the Anglo-Saxon heretoga. A Brehon (n) law provides, that if the chief of a country aſſembles the tribe for his own defence, the troops ſhall be recompenſed by him, but the head of each tribe ſhall provide for his own maintenance. The meaning of which ſeems to be, that if the chief ſuffers a perſonal injury, he ſhall pay his feudatories for avenging it; but for the public ſervice they were to receive nothing.

The Iriſh army was compoſed of cavalry, infantry, and war chariots: the two firſt are noticed by Giraldus Cambrenſes, at the coming of the Engliſh, but not the laſt. It is ſaid Conal (o) Caernach, deſcended from the Danans or Danes, introduced cavalry about the Incarnation; before this they fought in cars or chariots drawn by two or four horſes. The names of the horſemen, in Iriſh, clearly point to their northern origin. Hobiler, one of them, is from the Belgic (p) hobbelen, to ſkip or dance, from the ſhort quick ſtep of their ſmall light horſes. Hobbelen is from hobben, of this the Iriſh made (q) obann and hobann, nimble, quick. Marcah and ridire are alſo derived from the Teutonic marc and riddir, ſignifying a horſe, Like the (r) Saxon cavalry, the Iriſh was probably made up of thanes or nobility. Spelman tells us hobilers made part of the Engliſh army till the reign of Henry the Eighth.

(i) In Collect. de reb. Hib. No. 3. Antiq. of Ireland, p. 266. || (k) Collectanea ſup. p. 109. || (l) Cæſ. lib. 4.—Tacit. Germ. c 29. || (m) Collectanea, No. 10, p. 124. || (n) Collectanea, ſupra. || (o) O'Flahert. Ogygia, p. 280.

The infantry were divided into heavy and light-armed; the firſt called *galloglaſſes*, the other *kerns:* but as theſe names were unknown, as far as I can diſcover, antecedent to the Normannic times, I ſhall at preſent paſs them over, and ſpeak of our war-chariots.

As the Belgæ, who oppoſed Cæſar's invaſion of Britain, had (s) chariots, our Firbolgs, a part of them, could not be without them; and of this their name (t) Carbad, derived from the Teutonic karre, is no weak proof. O'Flaherty is at a loſs to deſcribe, or by what name to call theſe chariots. With him they are (u) *currus, carpenta*, and *eſſeda*. Of the two former no exact notion can be formed, for they are applied to vehicles of different kinds; but the laſt was peculiar to Belgic Gaul, as we learn from Virgil and his commentator Servius.

Belgica vel molli melius feret eſſeda collo. GEORG. 3.

And theſe are what the Britiſh Belgæ uſed, in the management of which Cæſar allows they were (x) extremely dextrous. The Helvetians, a Teutonic tribe, called this military chariot, a (y) car. Ware is certain we had a travelling vehicle, which the Gauls named benna (z): they muſt have been the Belgic Gauls who ſpoke the Teutonic, for in that tongue benne is a wicker baſket, and ſuch probably was, in rude ages, the carriage-part of the benna.

(p) Skinner, Etymolog. in voce. ‖ (q) O'Brien, in voce. ‖ (r) Groſe's Hiſt. of the Engliſh Army, Vol. I. p. 3. ‖ (s) Equites hoſtium eſſedariique acriter prælio cum equitatu noſtro in itinere conflixerunt. Cæſ. lib. 5. ‖ (t) O'Connor's Diſſert. p. 83. (u) Ogyg. p. 280. ‖ (x) Quum inter ſe equitum turmas inſinuavere, & ex eſſedis deſiliunt, &c. Cæſ. lib. 4. ‖ (y) Et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere. Cæſ. lib. 1. ‖ (z) Diſquiſit. cap. 12. Antiquities of Ireland, p. 453.

Let us next examine the arms of our Firbolgian anceſtors. Theſe at firſt were imitations in metal of the Celtic weapons. Biſhop Lyttleton, and our beſt antiquaries, are decidedly of opinion, that hatchets and ſpear-heads of ſtone were the arms of the aboriginal inhabitants of theſe iſles, and they have been diſcovered in every corner of them; and Doctor Lort very juſtly (a) conceives the brazen celts or hatchets are copies of the ſtone ones, for they moſt exactly agree. The Firbolgs, as was before hinted, were well acquainted with the manipulation of metals, and the armourer's art: however a few weapons were alone neceſſary for an uncivilized people. Giraldus Cambrenſis, who with his countrymen bore a part in the Iriſh wars towards the concluſion of the twelfth century, is our beſt authority for the military weapons of the ancient Iriſh. He (b) ſays they had long lances, two darts, broad axes, and threw ſtones with great quickneſs, force and effect.

An (c) antient writer ſuggeſts, that the lance properly belonged to the Belgic Gauls: the (d) Suevi uſed it. It was of various lengths, for throwing or cloſe engagement; but as the Iriſh were furniſhed with darts for throwing, their lance muſt have been long. The jaculum or dart is tranſlated javelin, and is deſcribed to be a half pike, five feet and a half long: the lance was ſixteen or more feet. In the (e) Speculum Regale, an Icelandic tract written about the middle of the 12th century, the young ſoldier is deſired to prepare a ſtaff, and to ſet up a mark againſt the butts, by which he may know how far, and with what degree of exactneſs, he conveniently could throw his ſpear. Nor is it leſs pleaſant, adds the author, than uſeful in an army, to throw ſtones with preciſion to a great diſtance from a ſling, whether held in the hand, or fixed to a ſtaff; alſo to throw the war-ſtone with exactneſs. If ſuch was the diſcipline of the northerns, with whom we had the cloſeſt intimacy, we may eaſily account for our adroitneſs in the practice of miſſile weapons.

(a) See the authorities cited in Note (f) ſupra. || (b) Lanceis longis & jaculis binis, ſecuribus quoque amplis. Lapides quoque pugillares promptius et expeditius ad manum habent. Gir. Cambr. ſup. p. 738. || (c) Diod. Sic. lib. 5. || (d) Suevi lanceis configunt. Non Marcell. p. 799. edit. Gothofredi. || (e) Antiquarian Repertory, Vol. III. p. 63.

The battle-axe was an inſtrument which Cambrenſis explicitly declares we adopted from the Oſtmen and Norwegians: ſo does Brompton. The Iriſh and Britons, who fought with darts and lances, were unable to (f) reſiſt the long ſwords and axes of the Anglo-Saxons. The battle-axe was one of the weapons of the heroes in (g) Valhalla. Cambrenſis aſſures us, an Iriſh ſoldier lopped off, with a ſingle blow of an axe, the thigh of a man, though caſed in (h) well-tempered armour. An old writer, cited by Du Cange, informs us they threw theſe axes at the enemy:

"*Haches Danoiſes, pour lancier et ferir.*"

The Iriſh (i) did the ſame: for Meyler, one of the Welſh adventurers, had three axes ſtuck in his horſe and two in his ſhield. Theſe were all the offenſive arms of the Iriſh, as related by Cambrenſis; an ingenious and valuable author, and who, though an eccleſiaſtic, was much engaged in the wars of Ireland about the year 1183. We find him going to the relief of Fitz Stephens, beſieged in Cork by (k) Macarthy and all the Munſter chieftains; and every hour he might behold the native Iriſh ſoldiery in their military accoutrements. They had neither bows or arrows, or ſwords; but they carried, as a (l) walking-ſtick, the axe or hatchet. The foregoing weapons were ſufficient for troops who never engaged in cloſe combat: beſides, they did great execution with (m) ſtones, to prevent which the Engliſh placed archers in the rank with the heavy-armed infantry.

(f) Securibus & gladiis horribiliter corpora Britonum findebant. Langhorne. Chron. p. 7. ‖ (g) Bartholin. de Contemp. Mort. p. 582, 583. ‖ (h) Nec ſcutum, nec galea, neque lorica, nec demum alia armitura durare poſſet. Bartholine ſpeaking of the Daniſh hatchet. Supra. ‖ (i) Gir. Cambrenſ. ſup. p. 785. ‖ (k) Venit eodem navigio & alius Stephanidæ nepos, Philippi frater, tam avunculum quam fratrem plurimum conſilio juvans, &c. Sup. p. 797. ‖ (l) De antiqua imo iniqua conſuetudine, ſemper in manu quaſi pro baculo ſecurim bajulant. Sup. p. 745. Again—Nunquam a ſecuribus ſit ulla ſecuritas. Sup. p. 810. ‖ (m) Quorum ictibus, graves & armatos cominus appetere ſolent, & indemnes agilitatis beneficio, crebris accedere vicibus & abſcedere. Gir. Cambr. p. 810.

On the whole, Cambrenſis recommends light arms, ſuch as the Iriſh uſed, for a warfare (n) carried on intirely in woods and moraſſes.

The forts common in this period will be ſeen to be perfectly conſiſtent with the rude ſtate of the military art among the Firbolgs, though very ſuperior to thoſe of the Celtes. The Iriſh, who retained the cuſtoms of the latter, Cambrenſis tells us, had no caſtles, their woods ſerved them for (o) camps, and their marſhes for ditches. However they learned from the Firbolgs to take refuge on hills, as Cæſar ſays the Britons (p) did. Theſe were conical riſing grounds, which were encircled with a ſingle, double or triple entrenchment, and which afforded ample protection; ſuch were the (q) infinite number of high round forts every where to be met with, and by Cambrenſis expreſsly aſcribed to the Oſtmen. In a dialect of the Teutonic they are called (r) Raht, which the Iriſh changed to Rath, and interpreted to mean ſecurity; whereas in the original an alarm and quick flight are underſtood. The ſize of theſe earthen forts varied with the number and power of the clan: ſome are but eighteen or twenty yards in diameter, others cover as many acres. This fortified conical hill was alſo called Dûn, from its (ſ) ſhape, though it came afterwards to be underſtood of a ſtrong inſulated rock, capable of defence. So ſtrong were Celtic cuſtoms among the Iriſh, that (s) Walſh complains, though they were enfranchiſed from the tyranny of the Oſtmen, they yet neglected navigation and fleets, which alone could ſecure them from freſh attacks; and were ſo far blinded as to ſlight all the Daniſh fortifications. Theſe fortifications were the round high conical hills, inſulated rocks, and particularly round keeps, or forts of lime and ſtone, which Cambrenſis names (t) Norwegian caſtles. Doctor (u) Macpherſon declares all the Norwegian towers in the Ebudes are of a circular form, the old ſquare caſtles being of a much later date. Reginald's tower at Waterford is of this kind; and the round towers at Seſkin, in the County of Kilkenny, and at Granſtown in the Queen's County, are Norwegian caſtles. When the Engliſh invaded Oſſory in 1170, they encamped in (x) one of theſe old forts, as a place of ſafety, and ſo did the royal army in ſimilar ones, when marching to appeaſe the various rebellions with which this kingdom was long diſtracted.

(n) Sic ubi confligitur in loco ſylveſtri ſeu paluſtri longe levis armatura præſtantior Sup. 810. Cæſar ſays of his troops: Minus aptos eſſe ad hujus generis hoſtem, Lib. 5; when purſuing the war with the Britiſh Belgæ. ‖ (o) Hibernicus enim populus caſtella non curat. Sylvis enim pro caſtris, paludibus utitur pro foſſatis. Sup. p. 748. ‖ (p) Atque eos in ſylvas colleſque compulerint. De Bell. Gal. lib. 5. Again—Hoſtes in collibus conſtiterunt. Ibid. ‖ (q) Foſſata infinita, alta nimis, rotunda quoque ac pleraque triplicia. Gir. Cambrenſ. Supra. ‖ (r) Antiquities of Ireland, p. 185. ‖ (ſ) From Duynem, Friſicè, tumere, intumeſcere. Kilian. Dict. Teut. in voc. Other forts are enumerated in the Antiq. of Ireland, p. 188 and ſeq. ‖ (s) Proſpect. p. 57.

One curious and unnoticed circumſtance in the hiſtory of theſe Oſtmen is, their introduction of (y) cement in buildings in the ninth century. Thurges, Torges or Thorgils, whoſe hiſtory has been diſembarraſſed from the obſcurity in which national writers have involved it, after ſubduing Ireland (z) caſtellated it throughout, placing garriſons in every part to ſecure the obedience of the natives. Not relying ſolely on earthen works, he formed many of (a) lime and ſtone, and with ſuch fortifications the Oſtmen particularly ſtrengthened their maritime cities. Thus in (b) Waterford, they had Turgis's, Magnus's and Reginald's towers; names fully indicative of Norwegian or Daniſh origin. The latter tower was round, and erected A. D. 1003, by Reginald, ſon of Ivorus, a prince of the Danes. He is, probably, Reginald Mac Ivar, whom the (c) Munſter annals ſay, was ſlain A. D. 993, by Murchard, an Iriſh king. During this *Firbolgian* period, which extends above fourteen centuries, ſo numerous were the Celtes in this iſle, and conſequently ſo ſtrong the tincture of their cuſtoms and manners, that notwithſtanding the many improvements practiſed daily by foreigners among them, they ſlowly adopted the uſeful and neceſſary arts, which make life comfortable and adorn ſociety. A very ſingular (d) ſyſtem of municipal laws excluded civilization, and perpetuated ignorance and barbariſm among the natives. From theſe it was impoſſible for them ever to emerge; ſo that the greateſt bleſſing Providence could beſtow on this iſle, was the granting it to a people, whoſe policy and manners were quite unlike thoſe of the Iriſh; and this people——WERE THE ENGLISH OR NORMANS.——

(t) Nidos eorum ubique deſtruendos, de caſtellis Norwagienſium hoc interpretantes, ſup. 749. || (u) Critical Diſſert. p. 293.

(x) In caſtellario quodam antiquo, Ger. Cambr. p. 763. || (y) Antiq. of Ireland, p. 144

(z) Antiquities of Ireland, p. 28 and ſeq. Totam undique terram, locis idoneis, incaſtellavit. Gir. Cambrenſ. ſupra.

(a) Caſtella etiam murata, contradiſtinguiſhed from foſſata. Gir Cambrenſ. ſup.—Again: Civitatis foſſatis & muris optime cinxerant. ſup. p. 750.

(b) Smith's Waterford, p. 171. || (c) Johnſtone's Antiq. Celto Norman, p. 68.

IN that part of the Iriſh hiſtory, which precedes the arrival of the Engliſh, and is well (e) authenticated, we find Roderic, king of Connaught and monarch of Ireland; in virtue of the latter he ſummoned O'Rurke, O'Brien, O'Carrol and other princes, his vaſſals, to join his ſtandard. The conſtitution of the kingdom, from this inſtance, appears to have been feudal, this prevailed here in very early ages, as before was ſtated: ſo that the Iriſh army, in the Engliſh as well the *Firbolgian* times, was made up of military tenants; the various parts of it, however, aſſumed different appellations and different arms.

THEIR *hobillers* or cavalry have before been ſpoken of; theſe were attended by horſe-boys, named (f) *daltins,* who were the foſter-children of the clan, and the ſame as the French (g) garciones and goujats: the Engliſh alſo had them. A practice this taken from the Romans, whoſe calones (h) attended the ſoldiery, were divided into corps, had ſtandards and arms, and were frequently extremely useful. Spencer thus ſpeaks of our *daltins.* "(i) The reaſon why ſuch are permitted is the want of convenient inns for lodging of travellers on horſe-back, and of hoſtlers to attend their horſes by the way. But when things ſhall be reduced to a better paſs, this needeth ſpecially to be reformed, for out of the fry, of theſe rakehell horſe-boys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their *kern* continually ſupplied and maintained." This reaſon is not more applicable to Ireland, than any other part of Europe in thoſe uncivilized ages, for inns were not then common in any country. The Normans ſeem to have taken the idea from the Romans, who found them useful, as the Iriſh did from the Engliſh. In England one page, as he was called, was allowed to (k) two ſoldiers. By conſtitutions proclaimed in Ireland, A. D. 1542, it is ordained, " that (m) no horſeman ſhall keep more *garsons* or boys than horſes, on pain of twenty ſhillings." And in 1596, the lord deputy and council direct but one boy to two ſoldiers, and that they be no charge on the country.

(d) Davis's Reports, caſe of Taniſtry. ‖ (e) Gir. Cambrenſ. expug. lib. i. ‖ (f) O'Brien in Daltin. ‖ (g) Groſe's Hiſt. of the Engliſh army, p. 262.

(h) Ex ipſis calonibus, quos galearios vocant, idoneos ac peritos uſu legebant. His vexilla dabunt, &c. Veget. l. ii. c. 2. ‖ (i) View, p. 53.

THE *kerns* or infantry do not ſeem to have received this appellation till ſome time after the arrival of the Engliſh. It is probably derived from the Iriſh *cearn* or *kearn*, victorious, or the conquering band. Vaunting titles were common among the military corps of every nation. Spencer (n) draws a very diſagreeable picture of theſe *kerns*, " that they be the moſt barbarous and loathly condition of any people under heaven: they oppreſs all men, they ſpoil as well the ſubject as the enemy, they ſteal, are cruel and bloody, ſwearers, raviſhers, and murderers of children. And yet they are valiant and hardy, great endurers of cold, labour, and hunger, active, ſwift, vigilant, very preſent in perils, and great ſcorners of death."

It was cuſtomary for the great Iriſh lords to have large bodies of *kerns*, with whom they plundered their neighbours and ravaged the country. This was a ſevere grievance, and was prohibited by an (o) ordinance, A. D. 1331. In 1542, they roamed about, committing every kind of exceſs: the government ordered, that every *kern* who had not a maſter to anſwer for him, ſhould be apprehended as a vagabond. At length they ſo far degenerated, through the turbulence and licentiouſneſs of the times, from the military character, that a *kern* is defined by Skinner in 1671, *prædo Hibernicus*, an Iriſh robber. As the *hobillers* had their *daltins*, ſo the *kerns* had their (p) *ſtocach*, or boys.

(k) Groſe, ſupra. ‖ (m) Cox, Vol. I. p. 271—409. But ſee Macpherſon's Crit. Diſſ. p. 131. ‖ (n) View, p. 50. ‖ (o) Quod nullus manuteneat, nec ducat Kernes. Cox, ſup. p. 114. ‖ (p) Spenſer, ſupra.

THE other foot-ſoldiers of the Iriſh were *galloglaſſes*. Theſe ſeem to have taken their name from two Iriſh words, *gal-glac*, the courageous hand. Spencer thinks it comes from *gal-ogla*, the Engliſh ſervitor; but he did not conſider that the Iriſh never would have given themſelves, nor would their countrymen permit them to adopt, a hated and degrading appellation. It was the opinion of my late learned friend, Abraham Lionel Jenkins, M. D. who aſſiſted Mr. Harris in his hiſtory of the county of Down, that the *galloglaſſes* were originally Scots, hired by the Iriſh chiefs in their domeſtic wars, to whom they aſſigned portions of land: that they loſt the name of Scots, but retained that of their corps: that they were (q) ſelected for their ſize, ſtrength and courage, and had always a larger portion of victuals than others: that Martin, in his account of the Weſtern Iſlands, informs us every chief had an armour-bearer, bold and watchful, who attended him night and day, and was called *gallo-glach*: that all the Mac Donnels are the deſcendants of theſe *gallo-glaſſes*; and finally that Moryſon always diſtinguiſhes them from their countrymen, who invaded and conquered the Route and Glins in Ulſter: the latter he calls Scots, the former *gallo-glaſſes*. Thus far Doctor Jenkins. Shakeſpeare in Macbeth brings our ſoldiers from the Hebrides.

The mercileſs Macdonel from the weſtern iſles
Of kerns and galloglaſſes is ſupplied.

Mr. Pennant (r) mentions the Scotch *carnauch* and *gilli-glaſſes*; and Hamilton's (s) letters concerning the coaſt of Antrim throw ſome light on this ſubject.

STANIHURST'S (t) account of the morals and conduct of the *galloglaſſes* is ſimilar to that of Spenſer's of the *kerns*. The *bonnoughts* were ſoldiers hired by one chief from another to encreaſe his force, and they were ſupported by a ceſs called after their name.

To meet the Engliſh with any degree of equality in the field, the Iriſh were obliged to make alterations in their ancient arms, and they ſoon became almoſt the ſame. The *hobillers* had lances, bows, arrows and a ſword. Few at firſt wore mail, but in Spenſer's age the Iriſh horſeman had his long hoſe, his riding ſhoes of coſtly cordovan, his hacqueton or doublet ſtuffed with wool or cotton, and his haubergeon, or ſhort coat of mail. Spenſer remarks the ridiculous military foppery of the Iriſh, who wore the hacqueton under a ſhirt of mail: "it was framed," ſays he, "to be worn in war " only, but to uſe it daily at home, in towns and civil places, is a " rude habit, and moſt uncomely, ſeeming like a player's painted " coat."

(q) Staniburſt, p. 41. ‖ (r) Tour in Scotland, Vol. II. p. 227. Edit. Dublin.
(s) Page 120. ‖ (t) Supra. p. 41—42.

In the age of (u) Cambrenſis, the Iriſh had bridles, but no ſtirrups, boots or ſpurs. When Stanihurſt writ in 1584, they had no (x) ſtirrups, nor (y) had Mac Murrogh in 1399, though a powerful chief. As ſpurs were not uſed until ſtirrups were invented, and it was late before the latter were known, we are enabled to detect the weakneſs of thoſe antiquaries, who exhibit antique ſpurs as belonging to very remote ages. The ſame facts and dates diſcover the time when one of our Brehon laws was made. This appreciates the value of a (z) long-caire or ſtirrup at ten cows. No ſuch compound appears in the Iriſh dictionaries of Lhuyd or O'Brien, and as the thing did not exiſt among the Iriſh until the ſixteenth century, we may ſafely place that as the date of this law.

Imitating the cuſtom of the Engliſh, our *hobillers* ſeldom rid on (a) geldings: to be ſeen on a mare was highly diſgraceful. In 1596, the Iriſh was accoutered exactly like the (b) Engliſh cavalry: the ſtrong braſs bitt, the ſliding reins, the ſhank pillion, the manner of mounting, the faſhion of riding, the charging of the ſpear over the head, the form of the ſpear and of the whole horſe-furniture, were common among the Iriſh, and introduced by the Britiſh coloniſts.

(u) Sellis equitando non utuntur, non ocreis, non calcaribus. ſupra. His words,—tam chami quam fræni—may be explained by Chamfrein, Groſe's Ancient Armour, page 29.

(x) Ferreis ſcalis in equos minime aſcendunt, p. 41. ‖ (y) Waræi Diſquiſ. p. 63.

(z) Walker on Iriſh Dreſs, p. 37.

(a) Canteriis raro advehuntur. Nihil turpius quam in equa ſedere. Stanihurſt, p. 41. Groſe's Engliſh Army, Vol. I. p. 108. ‖ (b) Spencer, p. 49.

Spenser deſcribes the *galloglaſs* as dreſſed in a long ſhirt of mail down to the calf of his leg, with a broad axe in his hand: Stanihurſt adds, that the axe was double-edged, and as ſharp as a razor; and Ware informs us, he had a bacinet, or iron helmet and a long ſword. I do not recollect to have ſeen any military weapon which exactly anſwers the deſcription of theſe Iriſh axes; and yet they were the uſual arms of the (c) Oſtmen. Camden (d) ſays, O'Neil's *gallo-glaſſes*, in 1562, bore battle-axes, their heads were bare, with locks curled and hanging down, their ſhirts ſtained with ſaffron or human urine, the ſleeves of them large, their veſts rather ſhort, and their cloaks ſhagged.

The *kerns* were the light armed infantry, and had ſwords and javelins to which a (e) thong was faſtened: the latter they (f) twirled violently and ſent with amazing force and execution. In the Roman times they exceeded the diſtance of an arrow by a fourth.

Quale quater jaculo ſpatium, ter arundine vincas. Stat.

The late ingenious Mr. Groſe, I think does not mention this practice in his curious work on ancient armour and weapons. It was ſaid to be invented by the (g) Ætolians, and adopted by the Romans. The thong or cord was tied round the dart, and that faſtened to the fore fingers.

Amentum digitis tende prioribus,
Et totis jaculum dirige viribus. Senec. Hypol.

When the air was moiſt or they received wet the cords loſt their (h) elaſticity. I ſhould imagine this weapon was derived to us through the medium of our *Firbolgian* anceſtors from the Romans, the former having probably felt its force and effect.

(c) Bipennibus ſecuribuſque frequenter armati erant majores noſtri, quæ Danis familiaria erant arma. Bartholin, p. 582. ‖ (d) Hiſt. Eliz. p. 69.

(e) Stanihurſt, p. 42. The Daltins uſed the ſame. Waræi Diſq. p. 63.

(f) Iſti Karni haſtas amentatas toris viribuſque adeo viriliter torquent, uteas inſtar circuli in orbiculatum gyrum compelli exiſtimares. Stanihurſt, p. 42.

(g) Plin. l. vii. c. 56. Heſych. in Μεσαγκυλον. Xenophon. Anab. l. 5.

(h) Quod humor amenta jaculorum molliverat. Liv. l. 37.

OUR *ſkene* is evidently a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon (i) ſegene, a ſhort ſword. The *ſkene* was ſometimes a foot and a half long; ſometimes ſhorter, and was a *Firbolgian* inſtrument. When the Iriſh did homage to Richard II. they laid aſide, as Davis tells us, their caps, *ſkenes*, and girdles. This alſo was a (k) German practice, when a vaſſal approached his lord. In the poem of Robin Hood, in Percy's Reliques, the Iriſh *ſkene* and Iriſh decapitation are mentioned.

Robin pull'd forth an Iriſh knife,
And nick'd Sir Guy in the face;
That he was ne'er on woman born
Cou'd know whoſe head it was:
He took Sir Guy's head by the hair,
And ſtuck it upon his bow's end,
Thou has been a traitor all thy life,
Which things muſt have an end.

Whether Robin Hood came to Ireland and became ſo expert at beheading and the uſe of the *ſkene*, is doubtful; but it is certain the Iriſh were as remarkable as their (l) *Firbolgian* anceſtors for decapitation. When our (m) *Hobillers* rid over and proſtrated the enemy, our *Kerns* immediately deprived them of their heads.

The Iriſh had (n) iron-gauntlets which were ſubſtitutes for the ſhield. Of their bows and arrows, Spenſer ſays, "the Iriſh ſhort bows and little quivers with ſhort-bearded arrows are very Scythian, as you may read in Olaus Magnus. Theſe bows are not above three quarters of a yard long, with a ſtring of wreathed hemp ſlackly bent, and their arrows not above half an ell long, tipped with ſteel heads, made like common broad arrow-heads, but much more ſharp and ſlender, that they enter into a man or horſe moſt cruelly, notwithſtanding that they are ſhot forth weakly. Their going to battle without armour on their bodies or heads, but truſting to the thickneſs of their *glibbes*, the which, they ſay, will ſometimes bear off a good ſtroke, is mere Scythian, as you may ſee in the images of the old Scythes or Scots, as ſet forth by Herodian and others. Beſides their confuſed kind of march in heaps, without any order or array; their claſhing of ſwords together, their fierce running upon their enemies and manner of flight, reſembleth all together that which is read in hiſtories to have been uſed by the Scythians. By which it might almoſt infallibly be gathered, that the Iriſh are very Scots or Scythians originally, though ſithence intermingled with many other nations repairing and joining unto them."

(i) Skinner in Skene.

(k) Antequam vaſallus accedat ad Dominum gladium, cultellum & calcularia deponat, quia ſi in his ſe neglexerit, reus eſt pæna, Juſ. feud. Sax. c. 32. ſ. 5.

(l) Τας Κεφαλας αφαιρȣντες. Diod. Sic. p. 306. Alex. ab Alex. p. 304. See Haldan beheading the Norwegian princes in Johnſtone's Haco. pref. p. 14.

(m) Quos equeſtris turma in terram dejiciunt, capitibus ſtatim ſecuribus deſtituunt. Gir. Cambrenſ. p. 763. ‖ (n) Stanihurſt, ſupra.

I ſhall beg leave to obſerve on this citation, that the idea I have ever purſued in tracing the Antiquities of Ireland, is conſonant to that of our learned and illuſtrious author, who ſaw clearly, that the firſt of our colonies was Celtic, the next Scythic, the Belgæ or Firbolgs being part of the Scythic ſwarm, and the laſt Engliſh. The ſanction of his opinion encouraged me in many laborious inveſtigations, and perhaps in ſome inſtances, to ſucceſsful elucidations of our ancient hiſtory and literature. After paying this tribute to a revered inſtructor, I return to our ſubject.

William the Conqueror firſt encouraged archery, it ſoon became the ſtrength of the Britiſh army. The ancient bow was ſix feet long, and the arrow two feet three inches; ſo that the ſmall Iriſh bow and arrow, which ſeem to me lately introduced by the Scots, were very inferior to the others. Spenſer likewiſe acquaints us with the wretched ſtate of the native as well as of the degenerate Engliſh ſoldiery, and of their manner of training them to arms. The bards, ſays he, eaſily trace an Iriſhman from the head of ſome great ſept; he is then a gentleman and ſcorns to work, thinking that only fit for a peaſant or churl. He then becomes either a horſe boy or *ſtocach*, inuring himſelf to his weapon and the gentlemanly trade of ſtealing. He then joins himſelf to three or four ſtragglers or *kern*, like himſelf, when he commits ſome outrageous act he is then looked on as a man of courage, and ſoon after runs into open rebellion; and this is the courſe not only of gentlemen's but of noblemen's ſons. To theſe practices the ſtatute of the year 1331 refers, when it prohibits the maintaining *kerns* or Idlemen, unleſs in the marches. Idlemen, here are the Teutonic Edelmen, or noblemen. Theſe gentlemen-plunderers for the moſt part took refuge from public juſtice in bogs, as their beſt ſecurity, and hence they are ſtyled by Henry of Marlebrough, about 1420, Turbiculi; by others (o) Turbarii, and by the Engliſh Bog-trotters.

THE firſt eſtabliſhed force in Ireland was in the 14 Edward IV. when 120 archers on horſeback, 40 horſemen and 40 pages, were (p) allowed by parliament. In ſix years after they were reduced to 80 archers, and 20 ſpearmen on horſeback. In 1535, the Iriſh army conſiſted of 300 men; and in 1543, it was increaſed to 380 horſe and 160 foot. In Queen Mary's reign it was 1200 men, and in Queen Elizabeth's between one and two thouſand. In 1585, the *galloglaſſes* had (q) bonnaught for their ſtipend; and in 1613, when ſoldiers were (r) ceſſed, they had three ſhillings for a horſeman, two ſhillings for a footman, and petty ſums for *daltins* and *ſtocachs*.

THE (†) pay of the Iriſh army under the Duke of Clarence in 1361 was thus: the Earl of Ormond for himſelf four ſhillings a day; two knights two ſhillings; ſeventeen eſquires twelve pence; twenty *hobillers* armed ſix pence, and twenty not armed, four pence; to guard the marches of Leinſter. O'Kennedy, an Iriſh captain, for himſelf twelve pence, eleven *hobillers* four pence, eighty-eight archers on foot three half pence. Donald Gal, another Iriſh captain, four pence, two hundred and eighty archers on foot two pence. Hugh Swiſſet, an Iriſh captain, ſix pence, four *hobillers* not armed four pence, thirty-five archers three half pence, to guard the marches of Baltinglas.

THE charge of the (s) military liſt in 1540, though the army conſiſted of no more than 379 horſe and 150 foot, amounted to almoſt 8000 l. beſides artillery. In the lord deputy's retinue were one captain at two ſhillings a day, an hundred horſemen at nine pence. Mr. Robert St. Ledger for the like retinue 1478l. 5s. The maſter of the ordnance had one captain at four ſhillings, a petit captain two ſhillings, a hundred harquebuſſes, half at eight pence, and half at nine pence. Mr. Brereton's retinue, a captain four ſhillings, a captain three ſhillings, a petit captain two ſhillings, 150 archers at ſix pence. The knight marſhal had a captain four ſhillings, twenty-nine horſemen, nine pence. Clerk of the cheque's retinue, ten horſemen, nine pence, and himſelf a ſhilling. The treaſurer had forty horſe at nine pence, himſelf ſix and eight pence. Lord deputy's ſtipend 666l. 13s. 4d. Maſter of the ordnance's 48l. 13s. 4d. Charge of the ordnance 40l.

(o) Du Cange, in Turba. ‖ (p) Groſe's Army, p. 56. ‖ (q) Deſid. Curioſ. Hib. Vol. I. p. 69. ‖ (r) Deſid. Cur. Hib. p. 363. ‖ (†) Groſe's Sup. p. 332. (s) Cox. Vol. I. p. 263.

By the 5 Edward IV. every Engliſhman and Iriſhman, who dwell together, and are between the ages of ſixteen and ſixty, ſhall have an Engliſh bow of his own length, and one fiſtmele at the leaſt between the necks, with twelve ſhafts of the length of three quarters of the ſtandard: yet not prohibiting gentlemen on horſeback to ride according to their diſpoſition with ſpear: the conſtable to ſee a pair of butts provided in every town, and archery practiſed.

By the 10 Henry VII. every ſubject, according to his property, to have an Engliſh bow and ſheaf of arrows, a jack and ſallet: and butts to be in every town. No one to keep in his houſe or garriſon ordnance or artillery, that is to ſay, great gun or hand-gun, except only long bows, arrows and bills. It is alſo enacted, that no ſoldier on his journey ſhall pay more than five farthings for one meal, and four for his ſervant, and for every horſe a penny, with ſix ſheaves and litter.

In 1489, fire-arms were (t) firſt brought into Ireland from Germany: ſix muſkets being preſented to the Earl of Kildare, which he gave to his guards. In 1584, the Iriſh had become more familiar with the (u) fire and exploſion of guns. Fynes Moryſon, in 1598, writes, that the Iriſh *kern* were at firſt rude ſoldiers, ſo that two or three of them were employed to diſcharge one piece, but were then growing more ready. The following ſtores were provided againſt the Spaniſh (x) invaſion.

(t) Hiſt. of Dublin, p. 285.

(u) Ferrearum fiſtularum jam tandem apud eos increbuit: etſi enim primis temporibus harum ſonitum ferre tremefacti non poterant, multo minus eas inflammare audebant. Staniburſt, p. 42.

5 Laſt of corn-powder,
1 Laſt of (y) ſerpentine powder,
6 Fodder of lead,
33000 Weight of match,
400 Bows,
1200 Sheafs of arrows,
50 Groſs of ſtrings,
300 Pikes,
200 Corſlets complete, of the beſt mould,
500 Black Bills,
200 Halberts,
200 Turkey morrions.
200 Pick-axes,
100 Sledging bills,
200 Reaping hooks,
1000 Coils of hand-rope,
200 Weight of gun-rope,
20 Dozen of ſpades and ſhovels.

In 1616, every (z) grantee of eſcheated land was bound by tenure, if he had 500 acres, to have for his own defence and the king's ſervice, three muſkets and calivers, and three hand-weapons, to furniſh ſix men, and ſo in proportion to the number of acres.

In ſome pamphlets publiſhed in London A. D. 1642, concerning the Iriſh rebellion, we find halberts and double battle-axes were uſed; alſo pertuiſannes; a heavy ſword called a faulchion, with which a rebel cut through Lord Inchequin's armour: they had ſkenes and hand-ſtones. At the battle of (a) Ballintobber, the Iriſh had 1200 pikes and 1000 muſkets. The (b) artillery taken by Jones, the parliament's general, from the Earl of Ormond, were two whole cannon, three demi-cannon, one long ſquare gun, carrying a ball of twelve pounds, one ſaker-drake, one mortar-piece, all of braſs. Wool-packs (c) were applied to cover the ſoldiers from ſmall arms; and our author mentions an army of 3700 horſe and 14500 foot having but four pieces of cannon; ſo ſcarce was artillery, or ſo bad the roads. In the beginning of the 17th century the ſow, and other old military machines, were in uſe here. I had almoſt for-got to notice a very remarkable particular recorded by Strada. He tells (d) us, that Sir William Pelham, who had been lord juſtice of Ireland, led into the Low Countries, in 1586, fourteen hundred wild Iriſh, clad only below the navel, and mounted on ſtilts, which they uſed in paſſing rivers: they were armed with bows and arrows. Having never met this uſe of ſtilts among any other people, I am enabled to ſay nothing more of it.

(x) Sydney's State Papers, p. 187. || (y) Groſe, ſupra. || (z) Deſid. Cur. Hib. Vol. II. p. 41. || (a) Borlaſe's Iriſh Rebellion, p. 105. || (b) Borlaſe, ſup. p. 121. (c) Borlaſe, ſup. p. 68.

THE Iriſh neither imitated the Oſtmen in making or occupying forts, nor the Engliſh in building caſtles. "Though the Iriſhry," ſays Sir John Davis, "be a nation of great antiquity, and wanted neither wit nor valour, and though they have received the chriſtian faith above 1200 years ſince, and were lovers of poetry, muſic, and all kinds of learning, and were poſſeſſed of a land, in all things neceſſary for the civil life of man; yet, which is ſtrange to be related, they did never build any houſes of brick or ſtone, ſome few poor religious houſes excepted, before the reign of King Henry II. though they were lords of the iſle many hundred years before and ſince the conqueſt attempted by the Engliſh. Albeit, when they ſaw us build caſtles upon their borders, they have only in imitation of us, erected ſome few piles for the captains of the country. Yet I dare boldly ſay, that never any particular perſon, either before or ſince, did build any ſtone or brick houſe for his private habitation, but ſuch as have lately obtained eſtates according to the courſe of the law of England. Neither did any of them in all this time plant any garden or orchard, ſettle villages or towns, or make any proviſion for poſterity."—This paradox he ſolves in his report of the caſe of Taniſtry. The information here given is excedingly accurate, and amply confirmed by Sir William Petty, in his Political Anatomy, by O'Conor in his (e) Diſſertations, and by what follows.

(d) Hiberni 1400, e ſylveſtri omnes genere atque ferino, medio tantum corpore ſubter umbillicum velati, cætera nudi, grallis ſeu perticis, quarum uſus in trajiciendis amnibus alti impoſiti longè aliis ſuperſtabant, arcubus & ſagittis minaces. Strad. de Bell. Belgic. l. viii. p. 404. Borlaſe's Reduction, p. 134.

(e) O'Conor's Diſſ. p. 104.

It was the advice of Giraldus Cambrenſis to Henry II. from the example of Turges and his Oſtmen, to (f) ſow the iſland with caſtles at proper places, to proceed ſlowly, and not to erect them at ſuch remote diſtances as not to be able to aſſiſt each other. The rebellion of Henry's ſons, and the fear of the papal interdict, hurried this prince from Ireland in 1172, before he could conſtruct ſuch caſtles and fortreſſes as was neceſſary for its conſervation. However his great feudatories did not neglect ſo important a buſineſs. Courcy built many in Ulſter before 1178, as did Cogan and Fitz Stephens in Cork, the Fitz Geralds in Leinſter; and about the year 1182 Lacy had completely (g) caſtellated Meath and Leinſter. In 1185 King John erected the caſtles of Tipperary, Liſmore and Ardfinnan, and every adventurer and grantee ſecured his poſſeſſions by a ſtrong fortreſs and garriſon. In 1342, the (h) Iriſh parliament complained to Edward III. that the ill guarding of forts and caſtles, and governors receiving pay for more ſoldiers than they kept, were the principal cauſes of the rebellions, wars and loſſes in Ireland. In 1380 the ſame (i) mal-practiſes continued, and there was a prayer of the commons,——*Quils ſoient conſtreintz de repaler lours chaſtelz & fortelettes en dicte terre ; en defaute des queur, quils ſont ſi ruinouſes, la terre eſt grandement feblez, et les marches degaſtez.*

It is then apparent, that all the caſtles, conſtructed by the Britiſh ſettlers in this iſle for many centuries, were by Engliſh architects and maſons, ſo that their plan and interior arrangement differ in nothing from coeval ones in England, ſo well deſcribed already by Mr. Groſe, and by Mr. King in the Archaeologia. The ſtrong attachment of the Iriſh to Taniſtry, Gavelkind and their Brehon laws, creating a perpetual fluctuation of property and reſidence, prevented the erection of houſes and caſtles, which the founders knew would never deſcend to their heirs. But when they ſurrendered their lands to the crown, and received a re-conveyance of them to hold by Engliſh tenures, one of which was inheritance in the direct line, then they began to provide for poſterity and the honour of their families, by building caſtles and improving their poſſeſſions. In 1584, Stanihurſt names but O'Neil, O'Carrol, O'Rourke, O'More and O'Conor, the moſt powerful Iriſh chiefs, who had caſtles, to which they commonly annexed a (k) large mud-cabin, wherein they continued all day, ſleeping in the caſtle at night. This circumſtance evinces how little the Iriſh reliſhed confinement, and the diſmal ſolitude of a garriſon.

(f) Satius enim eſt, & longe ſatius paulatim primo locis idoneis caſtra conſerere, &c. pag. 810.

(g) Tam Lageniam quam Midiam caſtellis egregie communivit. Gir. Cambr. p. 797.

(h) Prynne on the 4th Inſtitute, p. 278. ‖ (i) Prynne ſupra, p. 307.

The great lords and others, who received large eſtates from the crown, or acquired them by purchaſe, divided them, erecting conſiderable portions of them into manors, baronies or lordſhips.— Every manor had a caſtle, in which the court-baron was held for redreſſing injuries and preſerving peace among the tenantry; this it was enabled to do by means of its garriſon. The Iriſh chief, who was lord paramount, enfeoffed his own family and kinſmen in leſſer lordſhips, giving them the privileges of his own ſeignory, and of courſe they alſo erected caſtles. Thus Fitz Patrick, Lord of Oſſory, parcelled out into ſub-infeudations in the Queen's county, his property among thoſe of his ſept, who built the caſtles of Ballagh, Cullahill, Watercaſtle, Caſtletown, Gurtneclea, Ballygihen, Roſs, and many more. When we likewiſe conſider, that the inhabitants of one caſtle were generally the enemies and rivals of another, the principle of ſelf-preſervation forcibly urged to the erection of ſuch ſtructures, as the only effectual curb to the rapine and violence of a licentious ſoldiery who filled them. This will be illuſtrated by obſerving, that by a minute (l) ſurvey of the half barony of Rathdown in the county of Dublin, taken A. D. 1655, it appears there were in it 23 caſtles in good preſervation, beſides the remains of others, and fortified houſes. Say but 23 caſtles, there was then one on every three or four hundred acres. This ſurvey was made by order of Cromwell, and the whole kingdom examined with equal accuracy, and found caſtellated in this manner. The (m) inſtructions given by the privy council in England to Sir John Perrot, in 1580; the conditional grants, of building caſtles, made to the ſettlers in ſix eſcheated counties of Ulſter, in 1606; and numberleſs other documents of a like kind, deciſively prove the truth of what is here delivered. Caſtles thus multiplied to an incredible degree: the inquiſitions taken of ſome Iriſh noblemen's eſtates ſhow, that many of them had above ſixty caſtles. So that we had infinitely more of ſuch edifices than exiſted in England, even in the turbulent reign of King Stephen, whoſe ſucceſſor (n) demoliſhed 1115 of them.

(k) Ex argilla & luto fictæ factæque, vicina adheſione copulantur. pag. 33

(l) Deſid. Cur. Hib. Vol. II. ſub finem.

By (o) inſtructions for the lord preſident and council of Munſter, A. D. 1615, we find places of defence are there diſtinguiſhed into forts, caſtles, piles or houſes. By the firſt are meant old Daniſh forts, ſurrounded with earthen works; to which was added a keep of lime and ſtone, and ſometimes a circular wall, and ſuch were the forts of Maryborough and Leix. By (p) piles, I underſtand a collection of buildings, encompaſſed with a rampart, impaled; this was after ſtyled a bawn; and by houſes are intended thoſe for defence, with battlements and flankers, and of theſe the caſtle of Morett near Maryborough affords a good ſpecimen (q). Various acts of Parliament had ordered every man from ſixteen to ſixty years of age, dwelling in towns, to be provided with proper arms, and frequently muſtered and exerciſed; and our hoſtings collected often thoſe who reſided in the country. Our cities and towns produced the moſt numerous, and beſt bodies of ſoldiers, as will appear from the ſtate of the militia of Munſter, A. D. 1584.

	Shot.	*Billmen.*
City of Waterford	300	300
Cork	100	300
Limerick	200	600
Clonmell	40	200
Kilmallock	20	100
Fethard	20	100
Caſhel	20	140
Kingſale	20	100
Carrick	20	40
	740	1840

(m) Deſid. Cur. Hib. Vol. I. p. 34. ‖ (n) Antiquarian Diſcourſes, Vol. I. p. 192.
(o) Deſid. Cur. Hib. Vol. II. p. 14. ‖ (p) Skinner in voce. ‖ (q) Antiquities of Ireland, p. 90 et ſeq.

	Shot.	Billmen.
The barony of Muſkerry	20	300
Carberry	30	1000
County of Tipperary	50	400
Barony of Decies	20	200
Imokilly	12	80
Condons	8	60
Lord Barry's country	30	200
M'Carthymore	8	400
	178	2640

I before mentioned the ſow being a military engine uſed by the Iriſh; it was practiſed ſo late as 1689, at the ſiege of Sligo, and is thus deſcribed by Harris in his life of William III. "It was made hollow to contain men, and was compoſed of very ſtrong whole timbers bound with iron hoops, and covered with two rows of hides, and as many of ſheep-ſkins, which rendered it proof againſt muſket-ball or ſteel-arrows. The back part was left open for the men to go in and out at pleaſure, and in the front were doors to be opened when the ſow was forced under the wall, which was done with little labour, the engine being fixed on an iron axle-tree."

The glorious Revolution, which fixed the liberty of the ſubject and the proſperity of Britain on the firmeſt baſis, extended its happy influence to this kingdom. Domeſtic anarchy and the horrors of war ceaſed, peaceful induſtry ſucceeded military tyranny, and the laws, not caſtles, became the refuge and protection of the oppreſſed.

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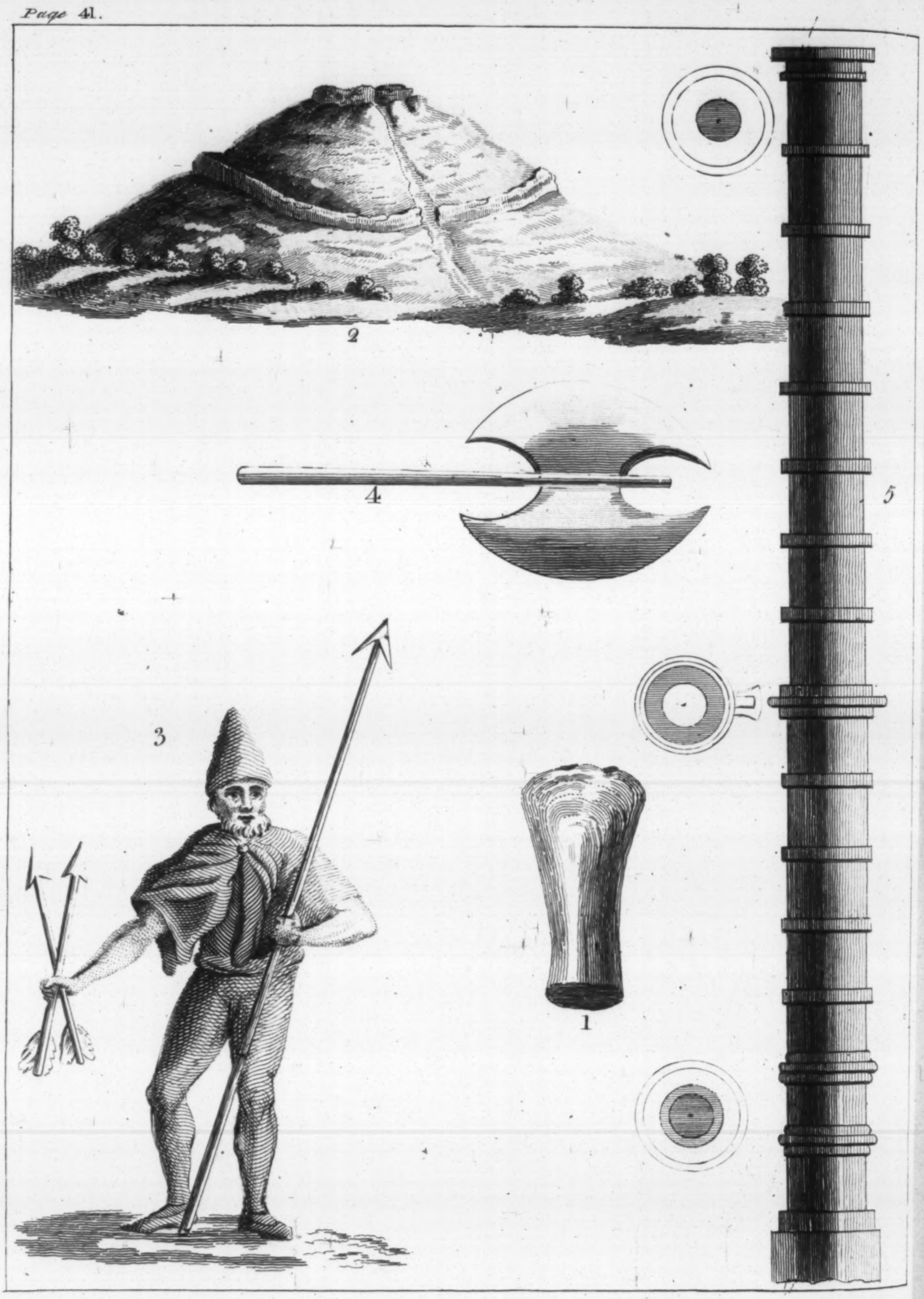


MILITARY ANTIQUITIES, Pl. 4.

MILITARY ANTIQUITIES.

Explanation of PLATE IV.

FIG. I. Is a Stone-hatchet, of which there are many ſpecimens in the cabinets of the curious; they were uſed before metals were known, and from their pattern thoſe of braſs were formed. As I had not the Nova Literaria before cited, when I compoſed the Antiquities of Ireland, I ſhall quote a paſſage from them for November 1700, to ſhow how exactly we agreed with the ancient northern nations in our military weapons:

"*Inſtrumenta fuiſſe bellica ejuſmodi lapides perforatos & ab una parte in cunei modum accuminatos, ante inventam fabricationem & modum tractandi ferrum, citra omnem eſt controverſiam: foramen enim manubrio infigendo inſerviit, ut baltheo pro more veterum in certamen euntium inſererentur, et dato ſigno in capita adverſariorum vibrarentur.*"

FIG. II. WE have here the figure of our *raths*, being either natural or artificial conical hills, on which the natives had their habitations, and to which they reſorted for ſecurity. They are ſeldom ſeen without one or more entrenchments.

FIG. III. Is an Iriſhman in the dreſs of 1185, as deſcribed by Giraldus Cambrenſis. He is armed with two darts and a lance, has the conical cap, over his ſhoulders the cappuce, under that the fallin or jacket, and then braccæ or breeches and ſtockings of one piece.

FIG. IV. This was the ancient Bipennis, of Scythic origin, and an Amazonian weapon.

Et triſtes ducuntur equi, trucæque bipennes.

STAT. THEB. l. 12.

This is the biſacuta of Walſingham, page 105, and uſed by the Scots. It appears among the French arms in Daniel's Milice Franç. and the Iriſh had it in the time of Stanihurſt, A. D. 1584.

FIG. V. Repreſents a great gun or piece of ordnance dug up in the town of Dundalk, A. D. 1739, near the church, being buried ſix feet under ground. It is ſuppoſed to have been left there by the fugitive Scots in the year 1318, after the defeat of Bruce by Lord John Bermingham. However it is generally agreed, that cannons were not uſed before 1338. An account of the various ſorts of this military machine may be ſeen in Groſe's excellent Hiſtory of the Engliſh Army, Vol. II. page 321.

Abounding in monuments of pagan ſuperſtition, and ſpecimens of military weapons, the plates of theſe might eaſily have been increaſed; but that would be taking an improper advantage of the very liberal and honourable patronage which this work has already received, when all theſe are ſo accurately enumerated and delineated in the firſt volume of Groſe's Antiquities of England and Wales, and in his Treatiſe of Ancient Armour and Military Weapons.

⁂

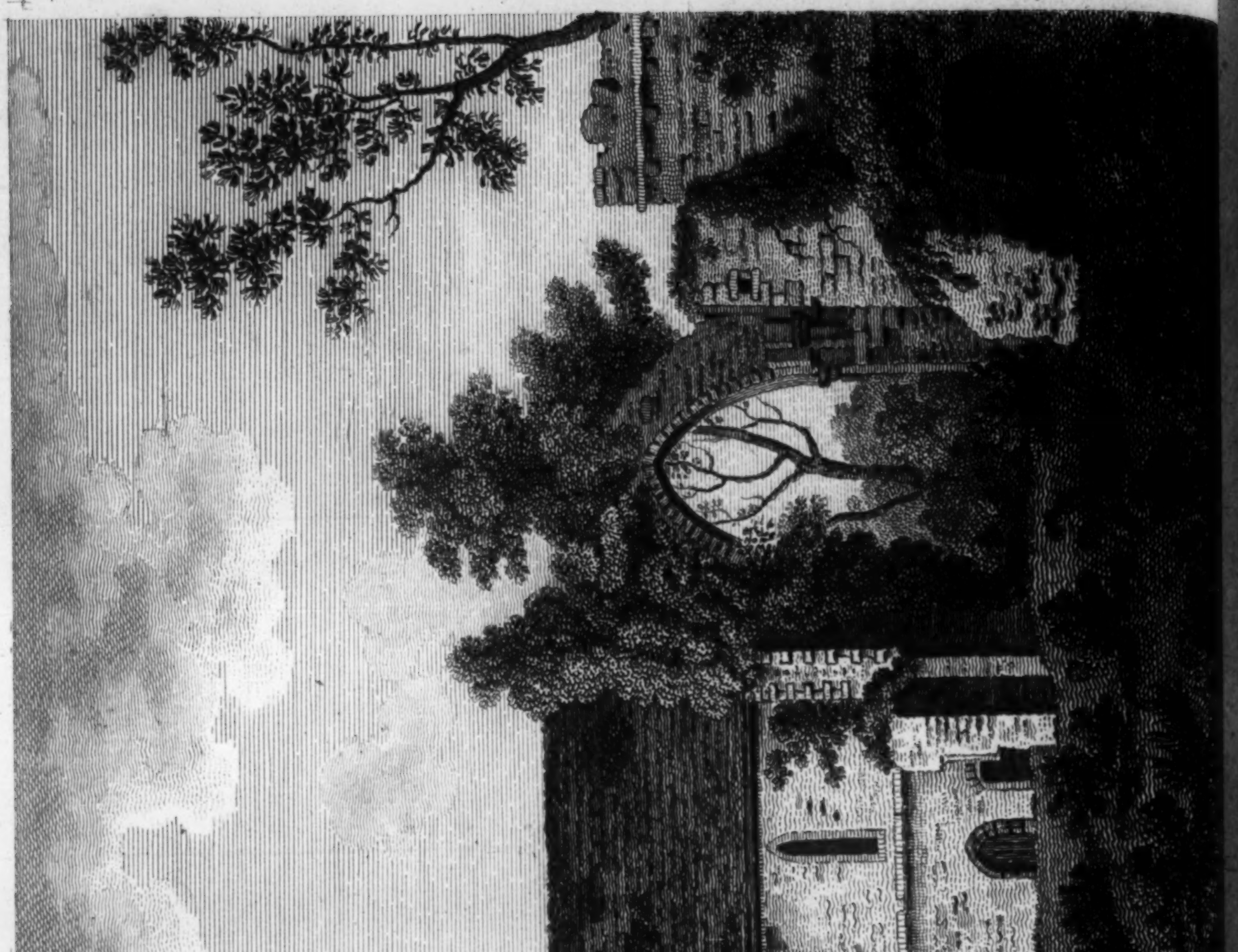
DESCRIPTION

OF THE VIGNETTE.

THIS Plate contains moſt of the different Monuments of Antiquity, delineated and deſcribed in this work.

THE principal and moſt ſtriking object, is a ruined Cathedral, of that ſtile of architecture uſually denominated Gothick; near it is an antique ſculptured Croſs, and one of thoſe tall ſlender conical towers ſo frequently found adjoining to or near the ancient churches of Ireland. In the plain below, there is an earthen work, commonly called a Daniſh Mount. On the ſide of the hill is a Druidical monument, named a Cromleh or Cromleck, and behind it an old Norman caſtle.

A RANGE of lofty mountains terminate the view; on the ſummit of one of them is a rude heap of ſtones, being another Druidical monument, denominated a Carne.



COUNTY OF DOWN.

GRAY ABBEY.

GRAY ABBEY, called alſo the Abbey of Leigh, or De Jugo Dei, s ſituated in the eaſtern part of the county of Down, on the north-eaſt ank of the Loch of Strangford, and in the barony of Great Ardes ear Roſemount, nothing but an orchard interpoſing between them [*].

THIS was a Ciſtertian Abbey, founded on the 25th of Auguſt, A. D. 192 or 1193 [†], by Africa, the wife of John de Courcey, and daugh-er of Godred king of Man; it was peopled with Monks brought from he Abbey of Holme Cultrum in Cumberland, which was therefore onſidered as the mother Abbey.

THE Lady Africa was buried here; her ſtatue of free-ſtone in alto elievo was fixed in an arch of the wall, on the goſpel ſide of the high ltar; ſhe was repreſented with her hands joined, as in the act of rayer. This image Harris ſays was much defaced [‡].

THE remains of this Monaſtery ſhew it was once a large and ſump-uous edifice; the eaſt window of the church is a handſome piece of othic architecture, compoſed of three compartments, each more than ix feet wide, and upwards of twenty feet high. On each ſide of the ltar in the north and ſouth walls, is alſo a handſome window of free ſtone, neatly carved, of the ſame breadth as the great window, but ſomewhat lower; they are now grown over with ivy, which gives hem a venerable as well as pictureſque appearance.

THE cells, dormitory, and other offices of the monaſtery, are all in uins, in many parts only ſo much of them remaining as ſerve to point ut their original form and extent, amidſt the trees, ſhrubs, and briars, ith which the ſite is overgrown; all uniting in giving it that gloom nd pleaſing ſolemnity, which conſtitutes the proper character of this pecies of ſcene.

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[*] Harris's Hiſt. of County Down, p.

[†] Ibid of Archdall's Monaſt. Hiberni-um, p. 120.

[‡] Archdall, from Harris, ſays, this ſtatue is ſtill to be ſeen. When viſited this Abbey, the church was locked up, and the key could not be then found, that I cannot ſpeak poſitively as to this point.

A PART of the weſt end of the great building, is roofed and fitted up for church ſervice. Here was the burial place of the noble family of Montgomery, the epitaphs of ſeveral of that houſe are given at length in Harris's hiſtory.

IN the gardens of this Abbey, is a large well of ſweet and limpid water, over which is raiſed an arch or vaulted covering, ornamented with heads and other ſculptures. This arch is ſuppoſed to be part of the original building of the Abbey: the well never fails of water in the drieſt ſeaſon.

THIS Abbey was ruined in the rebellion raiſed by Tyrone, towards the cloſe of the reign of Queen Elizabeth *.

IN 1237, I——, the Abbot, was in this year a ſubſcribing witneſs to Hugh de Lacie's grant to the Abbey of Newry †.

WALTER BARNWOOD, in 1380, held two carucates of land in Holmgrange from the Abbot of this Monaſtery, for the term of ten years, at the rent of five marcs ‡.

AN inquiſition of the 5th November, 1ſt of King James, finds, that John Caſſells, the laſt Abbot, was 1ſt of February 32. King Henry VIII. ſeized of the Abbey, &c. alſo of ſeven town lands, circumjacent to the ſaid Abbey; viz. Corballye, Ballibrenny, Ballenbelye, Ballevaltra, Ballecaſlane, Ballenallane, and Ballecullemanagh; alſo three town lands in Lecale, viz. Balletungeange, Baliedeon and Corballen, with the tithes, &c. belonging to the ſaid lands, all in this county; annual value of the ſaid Abbey, &c. 40s ‖.

THREE carucates of land in Ballymotes, alias Ballinemonogh; one carucate in Hilletſtone, alias Ballyhillet; one in Carnarie, one in Ballynclere; a quarter carucate in Killena, alias Killeney; one carucate in Caſhenmogheune; two carucates in Ballinquinuter, alias Quilteſtone; one carucate in Ballylenagh; one in Ballincloite in the Dufferans; two in Ballykallet; one in Sheffoundbogge,; and one in Holmgrange. Part of the poſſeſſions of this Abbey were granted to Gerald Earl of Kildare §.

THIS View, which ſhews the north ſide of the Abbey, was drawn, A. D. 1790.

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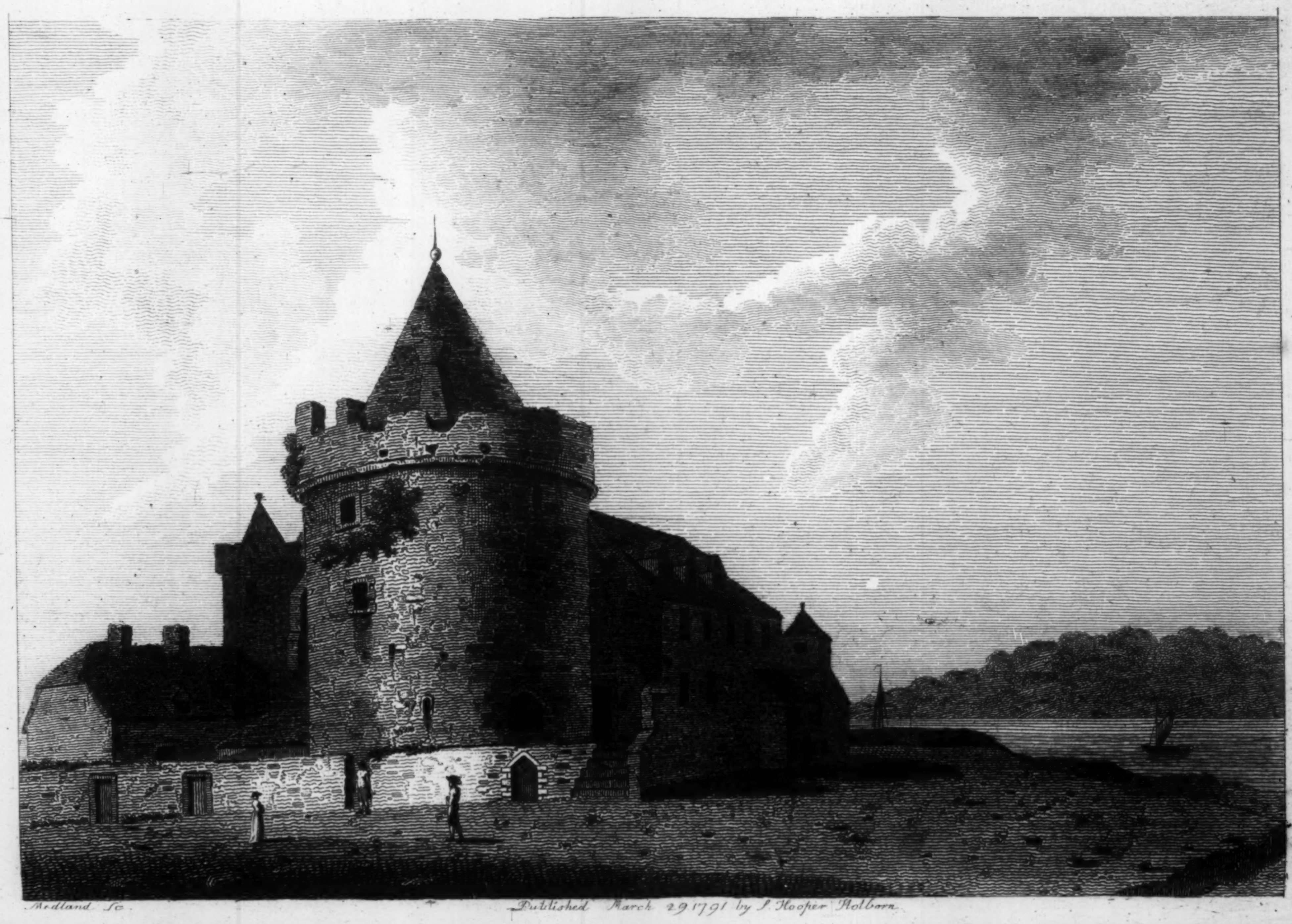
* Hiſt. County Down, p. 268. † King, p. 370.

‡ Ibid. ‖ Chief Rememb. § Aud. Gen.



Medland Sc.

Published March 29 1791 by S. Hooper Holborn.

REGINALDS TOWER.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

REGINALD's TOWER, WATERFORD.

THIS Tower was built A. D. 1003, by a Daniſh King, named Reginald, after whom it was named Reginald's Tower, but has ſince, by corruption, obtained the appellation of the Ring-Tower, and Reynold's Tower, and is alſo ſometimes called Dondory. It is ſituated on the Eaſternmoſt angle of the city walls, near the river Suire.

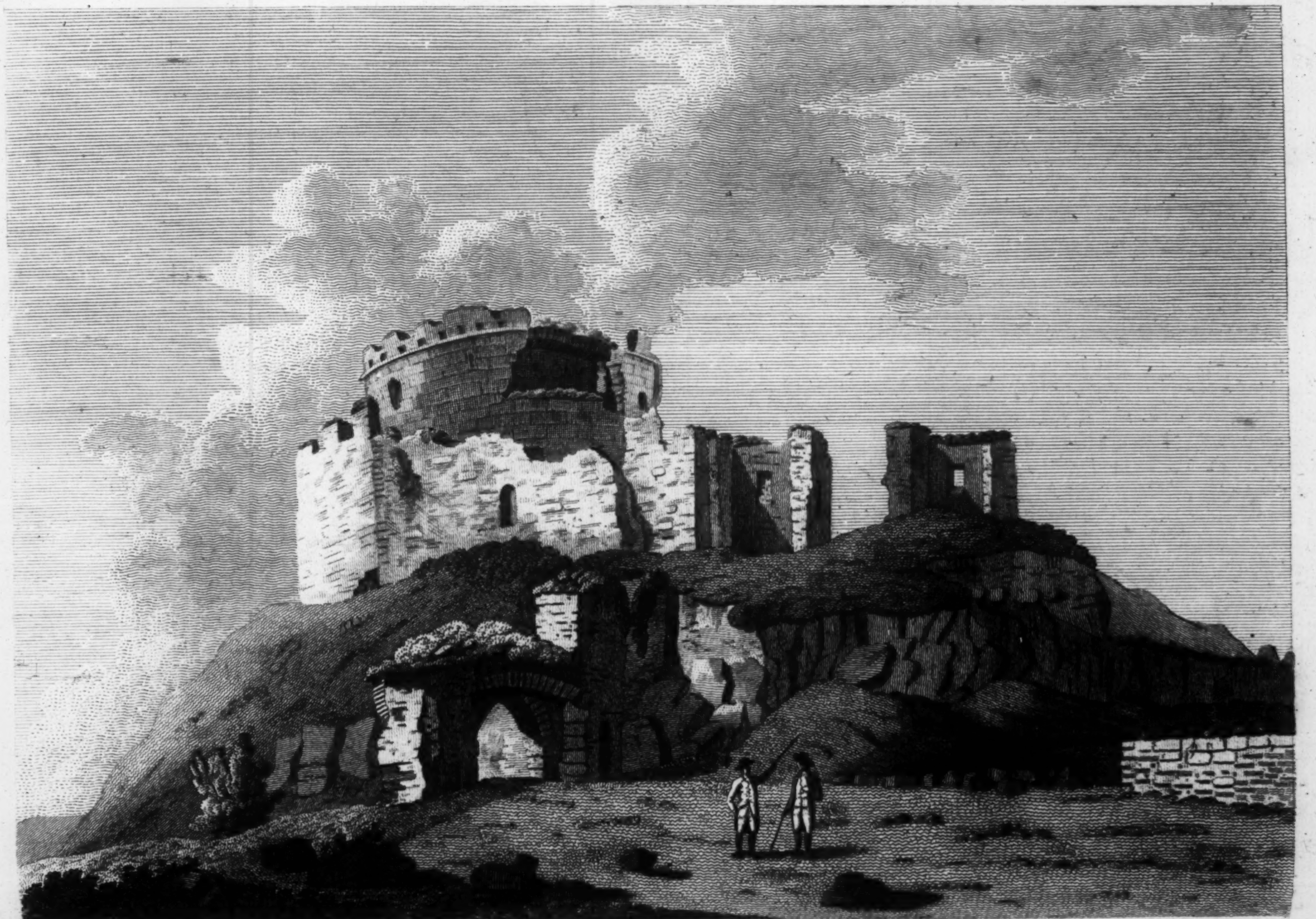
A. D. 1171, when the city of Waterford was aſſaulted, and taken by Strongbow Earl of Pembroke, ſeveral of the chief priſoners were confined in this Tower, among them Reginald Prince of the Danes of Waterford, and Malachy O-Foolain, Prince of Decies. The next year Robert Fitz-Stephens was alſo confined here.

A. D. 1173, in an inſurrection of the Danes in this city, they murdered all the Engliſh, except a few who took refuge in this Tower, which they defended till the inſurgents were ſubdued.

IT appears from the ſtatute 3 Edward IV. No. 39, that there was a Mint in this Tower A. D. 1463, it being then enacted, in conſequence of the petition the mayor, bailiffs, and commons of Waterford, that the groſſe or groat, the denier, the demi-denier, and the quadrant, ſhould be ſtruck at Waterford, in a place called Dondory, alias Reynold's Tower, and that they be made of the ſame weight, print, and ſize, as is mentioned in the ſaid act to be done in the caſtles of Dublin and Trim, and that they ſhall have this inſcription—CIVITAS WATERFORD.

NEAR this Tower formerly ſtood a half moon, or ſome other kind of outwork, built as a defence to it which was mounted with cannon. This platform, and the reſt of the fortifications were diſmantled in the year 1711.

SMITH, in his Hiſtory of Waterford, ſays the Tower is now in the poſſeſſion of the ſtorekeeper of the fort of Duncannon, and ever ſince the year 1663, has been made uſe of for keeping the King's ſtores.



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COUNTY OF DOWN.

DUNDRUM CASTLE, COUNTY DOWN.

PLATE I.

DUNDRUM CASTLE is ſituated on a high rock, commanding a beautiful and extenſive view of the adjacent country, the bay, the main ſea, a great part of Lecale to the Eaſt, and the high mountains of Mourne and Iveach to the South and South Weſt. The following account of this Caſtle is given by Archdall, in his Monaſticon Hibernicum, where it occurs as a religious houſe. “ Dundrum, a mean village on the bay of that name, in the barony of Lecale, where the ruins of a ſtrong caſtle, boldly ſeated on a rock, ſtill remain; this Caſtle is ſaid to have been built by Sir John Courcey for Knights Templars, who poſſeſſed it till the year 1313, when that order was aboliſhed; it was afterwards granted to the prior of Down, who held the ſame, with a ſmall manor adjoining, till the final ſuppreſſion of religious houſes *. The reverſion of this houſe and manor, with the yearly rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. reſerved out of the premiſes, was granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

“ * THIS Caſtle was granted to the family of Magennis; on their forfeiture, it became the property of the Earl of Ardglaſs, and afterwards was in the poſſeſſion of the Lord Viſcount Blundell †; the ruins are of an irregular multangular ſorm, with a fine round tower, which is about thirty-five feet diameter in the inſide ‡.” Thus far Mr. Archdall.

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* With ſeven Town Lords. Harris's Hiſtory of County Down.

† Ibid. ‡ Pocock's Journal.

In addition to which, Harris ſays, "When the Caſtle was in repair, it often proved a good guard to the paſs, and as often an offenſive neighbour to the Engliſh planted in Lecale, according to the hands that poſſeſſed it. Anno 1517, the Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy, marched into Lecale, and took it by ſtorm; it being garriſoned at that time by the Iriſh, who had driven out the Engliſh ſome time before. It was again poſſeſſed and repaired by the Magennis's, and re-taken by the Lord Deputy Gray, with ſeven caſtles more in Lecale, anno 1538. It afterwards got into the hands of Phelim M'Ever Magenis, who was obliged to yield it to the Lord Mountjoy on the 16th of June in the year 1601. It met with another fate during the progreſs of the war of 1641, when it was demoliſhed by the order of Cromwell, though then garriſoned by Proteſtants, and has ever ſince been ſuffered to run entirely to ruin *."

The ruins conſiſt of the gate, the large circular tower, or keep abovementioned, with the remains of ſome turrets and ſurrounding walls, all ſeemingly ancient. South of the tower ſtand the walls of a manſion or dwelling-houſe, apparently of a more modern conſtruction than the other buildings of the Caſtle.

ANCIENT MANSION IN THE CASTLE OF DUNDRUM.

PLATE II.

THIS Plate ſhews the ruins of the old manſion mentioned in the preceding deſcription, with the view of the ſea and adjacent mountains, as ſeen from the inſide area of the Caſtle. Both it and the former View were drawn in the year 1790.

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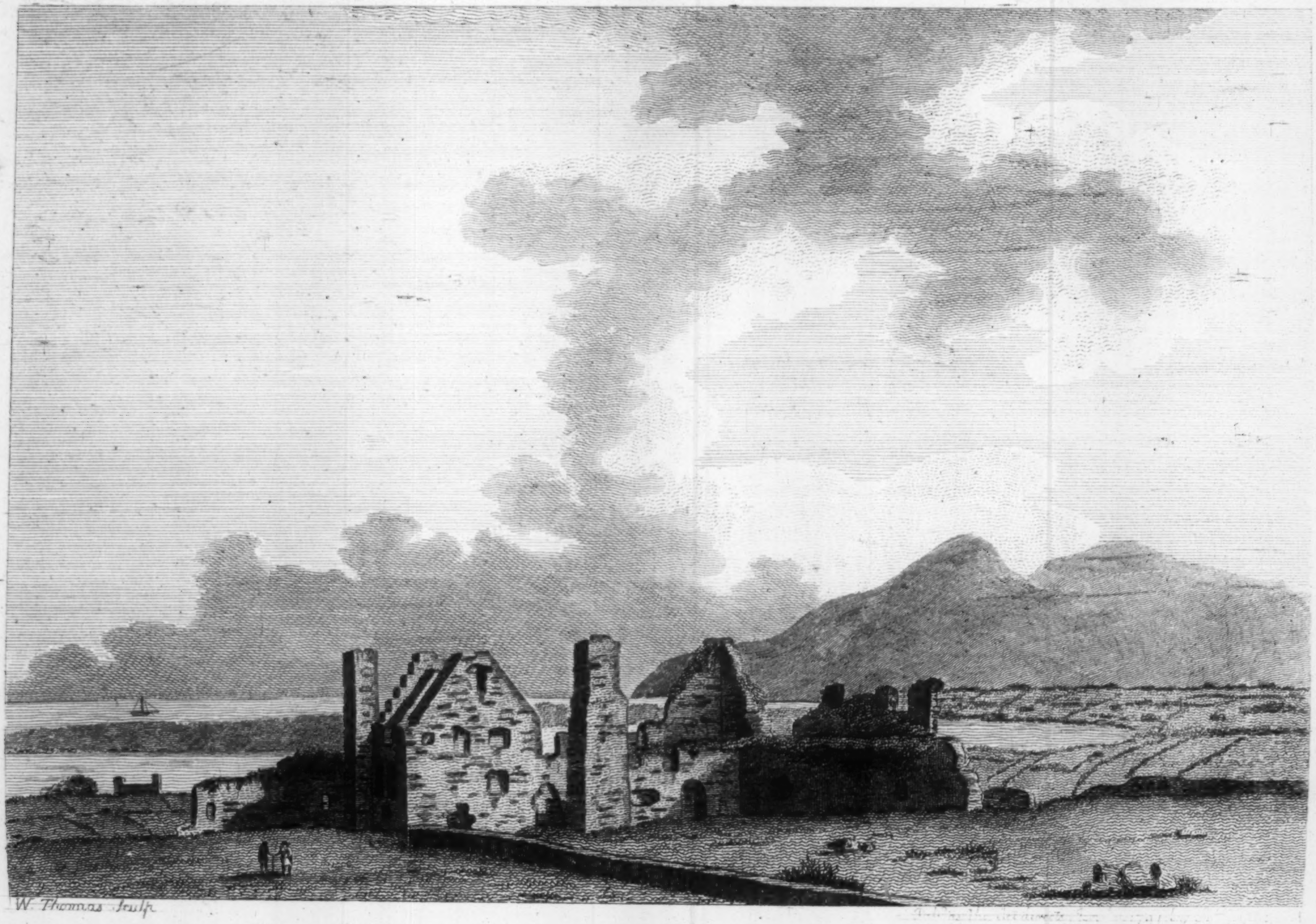
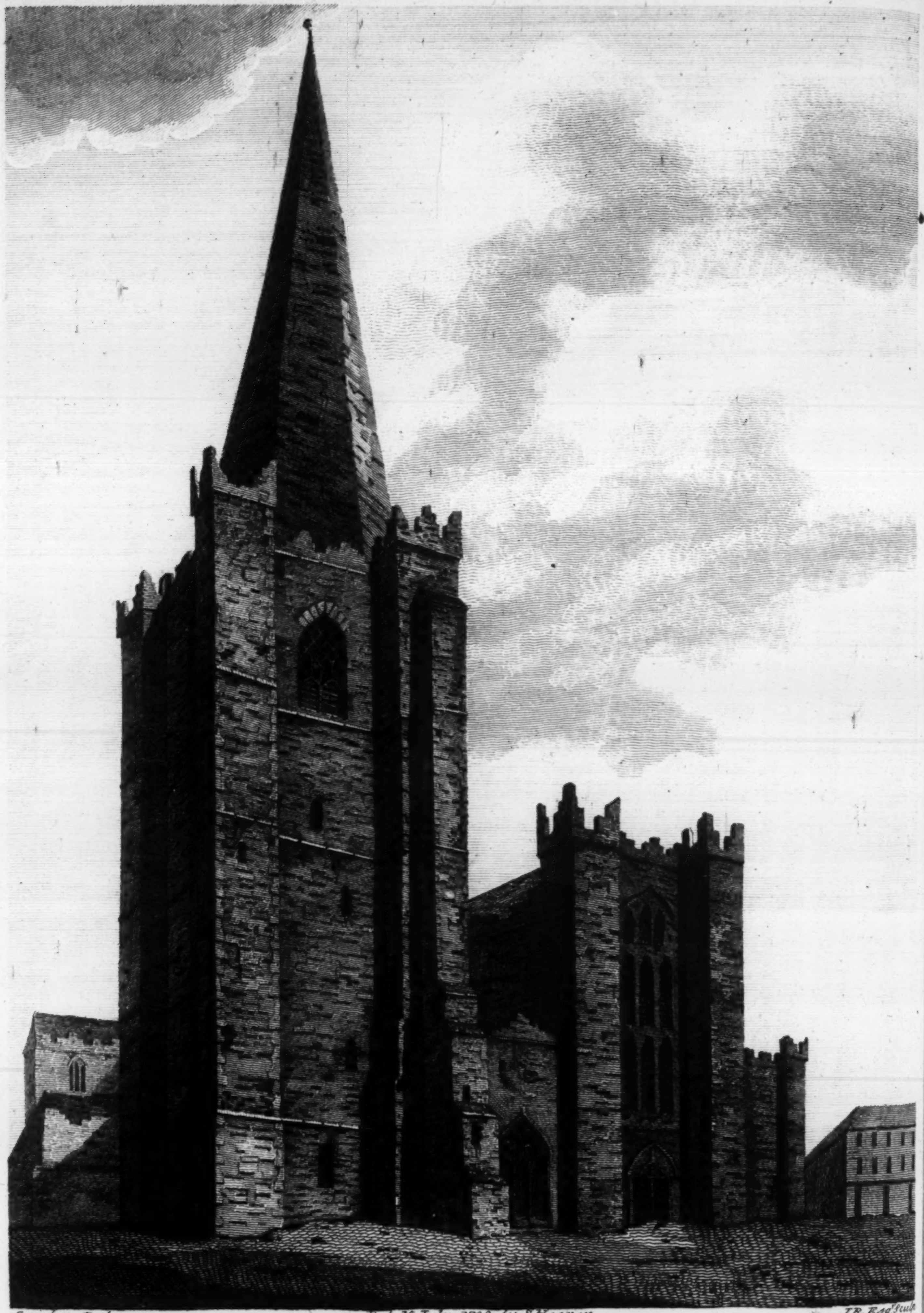
* Hiſtory County Down, p. 15.



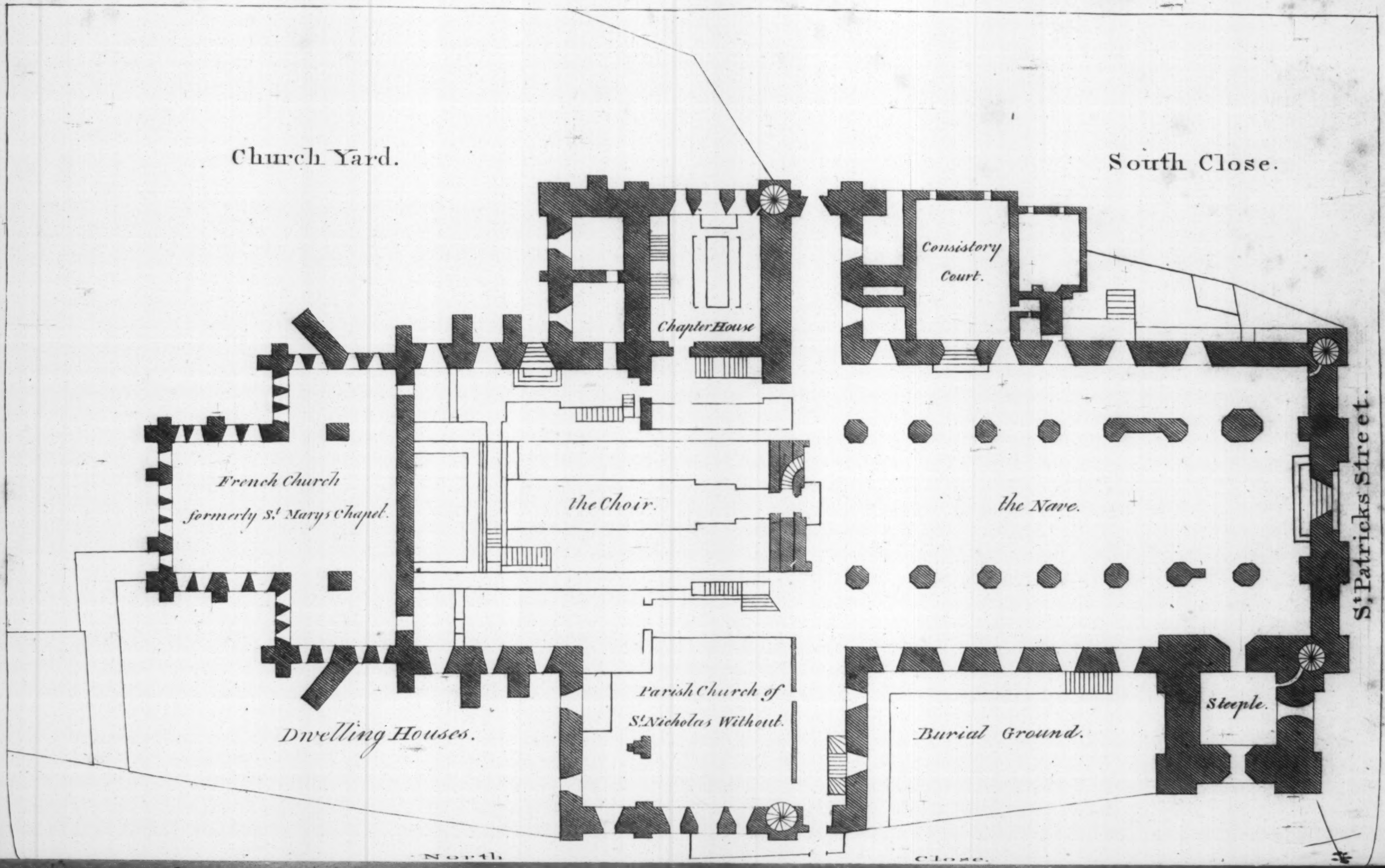
W. Thomas sculp.

OLD MANSION OF DUNDRUM.



Gandon Del. Pub. 16 July 1792. by S. Hooper. I.R. Esq. Sculp.

S^{T}. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Dublin.


Church Yard.
South Close.
Chapter House
Consistory Court.
French Church formerly S.t Marys Chapel.
the Choir.
the Nave.
S.t Patricks Street.
Parish Church of S.t Nicholas Without.
Steeple.
Dwelling Houses.
Burial Ground.
North
Close.

THE

ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ST. PATRICK's CATHEDRAL AND PLAN.

DUBLIN, by reaſon of its ſpacious and ſecure harbour, was early frequented by the northerns, who came hither from Scandinavia and the ſhores of the Baltic, in purſuit of commerce or plunder. In the ninth and ſubſequent centuries, the Oſtman princes erected Dublin and its vicinity into a principality, and ſtyled themſelves 'Kings of Dublin:' they coined money, abundance of which ſtill remains; and this city ſoon became the great emporium of the eaſtern ſide of the iſland.

ON the converſion of theſe Oſtmen to Chriſtianity, in the ninth age, they conſtructed ſmall ſtone-roofed oratories, wherein were depoſited the reliques of patron-ſaints: theſe, from their ſhape, were called vaults, and in after-times they formed the ſubſtructure of our largeſt eccleſiaſtical buildings. I am ſtrongly of opinion ſuch a cryptical chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, formerly exiſted; as tradition informs us Archbiſhop Comyn erected the preſent cathedral on the ſite of an old church, and near a holy well in the cloiſter, which bore the ſaint's name: the latter has been, for many centuries incloſed and covered with buildings. As the Iriſh nation had ſubmitted to Henry II. in 1172, it became a very important concern to ſecure the intercourſe between both kingdoms, by having Dublin in the hands of the Engliſh. To accompliſh this, the city was ſtrongly fortified and garriſoned, and the eccleſiaſtical government committed to the care of John Comyn, who, in 1181, was advanced to the archiepiſcopate, and inveſted with very ample judicial powers. Our prelate laid the foundation of the preſent church, which, for magnitude, deſign and execution, is ſuperior to any fabrick in this iſle, as will in another part of this work be fully ſhewn. He made it collegiate, and placed in it thirteen prebendaries, which his ſucceſſor, Ferings, encreaſed to twenty-two. King John confirmed the poſſeſſion of thirty-ſeven manors, which this ſee formerly enjoyed, and this grant was alſo confirmed by Pope Innocent III. The ſame prince, in 1216, beſtowed on him and his ſucceſſors a dignity and lands, called the Deanery of the Church of St. Mary of Penrich, in Staffordſhire. Hence the titles of the archbiſhops of Dublin, as recorded in their Black Book, were:

“ *N. miſeratione divina eccleſiarum cathedralium, ſanctiſſimæ Trinitatis regularis abbas & ſancti Patricii epiſcopus, & ſedis apoſtolicæ gratiâ archiepiſcopus ac Hybernenſis eccleſiæ primas, liberæque capellæ regiæ ſanctæ Mariæ de Penrich in Anglia decanus natus, princeps palatinus de Harold's Croſs, cæpiſcopatuumque ſedibus ſuffraganeorum vacantibus cuſtos ſpiritualitatis, juriſdictionis atque omnium decimarum in eadem provincia cuſtos.*”

To thoſe not converſant in thoſe matters, a few illuſtrations may not be unacceptable.

1. He is ſtyled “ Regular Abbat of the Holy Trinity.” Sihtric, who founded this abbey, placed in it ſecular canons, who were commonly called clerici, or clerks; but Archbiſhop O'Toole changed them for others much more honourable: theſe were regular canons of the Aroaſian order, a branch of the Auguſtinians. So highly eſteemed was monachiſm in theſe ages, and in particular this branch of it, that we find here the dignity of abbat preceding that of biſhop.

2. He is next called “ Biſhop of the Church of St. Patrick.” This church was never monaſtic, and therefore never had an abbat, but a biſhop.

3. He is ſaid to be “ Archbiſhop and Primate of the Church of Ireland.” The primacy of Ireland was long conteſted between

Dublin and Armagh, as may be ſeen in Ware's Biſhops. It continued for many centuries, both before and after the Reformation, and was finally determined in June 1634, by Lord Strafford and the Privy Council of Ireland.

4. Our archbiſhops were "natural deans of the free and royal chapel of St. Mary of Penrich." This church had eight prebends, two reſidentiary canons, and a ſacriſt, who was canon and dean's vicar, and he had the benefit of mortuaries and other caſualties; and this grant was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV. A. D. 1258 and 1260.

5. He was "Prince Palatine of Harold's Croſs." Palatines were men who originally were ennobled from their offices in the prince's court, and on whom they beſtowed large diſtricts with regal powers; ſuch as, in their own names holding courts, appointing judges and ſeneſchals, pardoning offenders and executing criminals: ſuch juriſdiction the archbiſhops of Dublin formerly exerciſed in Crocea, within their croſs-lands, and their gallows was at Harold's Croſs, about a mile from the city.

Henry de Loundres, who ſucceeded Comyn, made this church a cathedral, appointing William Fitzguy firſt dean, with a chantor, chancellor, treaſurer, and prebendaries; ſo that the chapter now conſiſts of twenty-ſix members. The edifice being partly deſtroyed by fire in 1370, it was rebuilt by Archbiſhop Minot. About 1320, Archbiſhop Bicknor founded an univerſity in his church, which was confirmed by Pope John XXII. By this inſtrument power is given to the maſters and ſcholars to elect a chancellor, who was to have civil and eccleſiaſtical authority over the univerſity, with a becoming ſalary to ſupport his rank. With the conſent of the maſters regent and non-regent, he was to frame ſtatutes, but theſe were to be confirmed by the archbiſhop. There are other regulations to be ſeen in Ware's Antiquities. Three doctors in divinity were then created, one doctor in laws, and William Rodiart, the dean, was named chancellor.

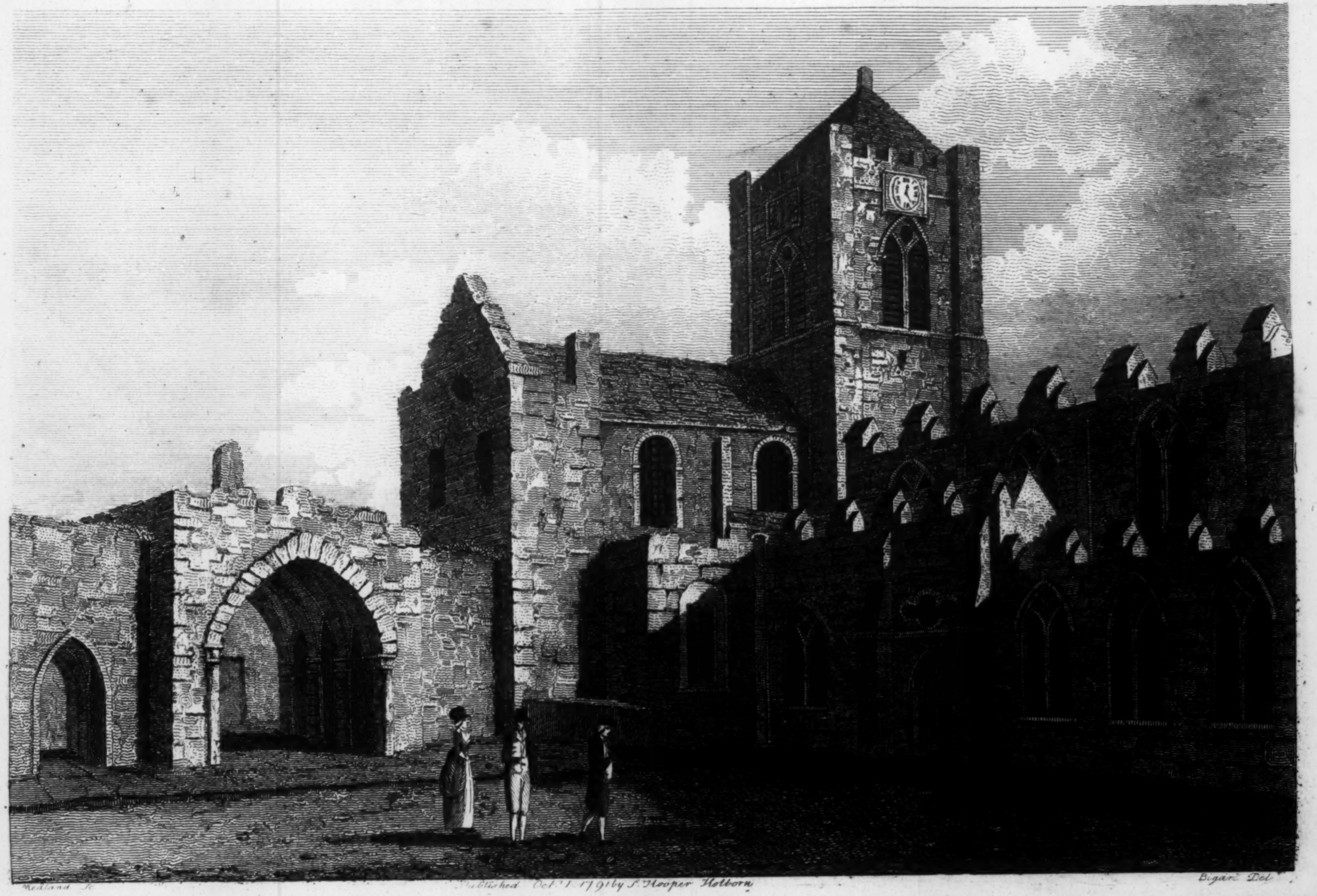
Archbishop Brown, in 1538, being the firſt Proteſtant prelate of this ſee, removed all ſuperſtitious reliques and images from the church; and in their room put up the creed, the Lord's prayer and ten commandments, in gilded frames. The year Henry VIII. died, the cathedral was ſuppreſſed until 1554, when Queen Mary reſtored it to its former dignity. It was again ſuppreſſed in the time of Cromwell's protectorate, when it was converted into a barrack. The ſteeple, which is lofty, was erected by Archbiſhop Minot in 1370, to which a high ſpire was added in 1750, the expence of which was bequeathed by Biſhop Stearne.

There were formerly ſome chapels and chantries within this cathedral; one of the former is now the parochial church of St. Nicholas, without the walls of the city; and another called St. Mary's chapel, built by Archbiſhop Sandford in 1271, was given for the uſe of French Proteſtants, who fled here, after the Revolution, in great numbers from perſecution in their own country, and were extremely uſeful, in civilizing the natives, and introducing induſtry and manufactures. There are in the nave ſome ſepulchral inſcriptions; that of Dean Swift, whoſe genius and writings do great honour to Ireland, deſerves to be recorded: it was compoſed by himſelf, and expreſſes forcibly his ſtate of mind at the time it was written:

Hic depoſitum eſt Corpus
Jonathan Swift. S. T. D.
Hujus Eccleſiæ Cathedralis
Decani,
Ubi ſæva indignatio
Ulterius
Cor lacerare nequit.
Abi Viator
Et imitare, ſi poteris
Strenuum pro virili
Libertatis Vindicatorem.
Obiit 19°. die Menſis Octobris
A. D. 1745. Anno ætatis 78°.

There is another monument, which no friend to the glorious revolution, or the proteſtant intereſt in Ireland, can ever paſs unnoticed. It is that of Duke Schomberg, who fell glorioſly at the Boyne. Dean Swift, after having in vain ſolicited his heirs to rear

a ſuitable



Medland sc. Published Oct.r 1. 1791 by S. Hooper Holborn. Bigari Del.

a ſuitable monument to the memory of this great Captain, writ the following inſcription, and had it engraven on a plain ſtone:

Hic infra
Situm eſt Corpus
Frederici
Ducis de Schomberg,
Ad Bubindham
Occiſi,
A.D.MDCXC.

Decanus et Capitulum, maximopere etiam atque etiam petierunt, ut Heredes Ducſin memoriam parentis, monumentum quantumvis exile, erigi, curarent. Sed poſtquam, per Epiſtolas, per Amicos diu ac ſapæ orando, nil proficêre, hunc Lapidem, indigna bundi poſuerunt; ſaltem ut ſcias hoſpes quantilla in cellula, tanti Ductoris cineres, in opprobrium hæredum, deliteſcunt. Plus valuit virtutis fama apud alienos, quam ſanguinis proximitis apud ſuos. A. D. 1731.

This View, from an Original Drawing, by James Gandon, Eſq. was taken Anno 1790. The Plan by R. Kendrick, from a Drawing in the poſſeſſion of the Right Hon. W. Conyngham.

CHRIST CHURCH, DUBLIN.

In the Black Book of Chriſt Church, preſerved among its archives, it is ſaid, that Sihtric the Oſtman king of Dublin, gave to Donat, firſt biſhop of that ſee, a place on which to build a church to the bleſſed Trinity, where the arches or vaults were founded: this was in 1038. Harris in his Hiſtory of Dublin, ſuppoſes theſe vaults or arches were ſtorehouſes, in which the Oſtmen kept their merchandize. But this learned antiquary did not recollect how abhorrent it was from the ſentiments of that age, to conſtruct a church on ſuch an unhallowed place, nor the general practice, of which inſtances are produced in the Antiquities of Ireland before cited, of every church being built on the ſite or near ſome crypt ſanctified by the reliques of a ſaint; nor did he attend to the tradition recorded in that Black Book, that the Danes or northerns, before the arrival of St. Patrick had there founded "*fornices ſive voltæ,*" arches or vaults, which muſt have been for ſacred uſes; becauſe, as the author goes on to tell us, St. Patrick celebrated maſs in one of them, there being no church then conſtructed there. "Tunc temporis eccleſia Chriſti non fuerat fundata nec conſtructa, prout nunc, quapropter S. Patricius celebravit miſſam in uno fornice ſive volta," &c. Uſſer. Antiq. p. 863. There cannot then be any doubt but the undercroft of this church was an ancient cryptical chapel, on which Donat reared the preſent fabric. It was firſt poſſeſſed by ſecular Canons, but Archbiſhop O'Toole changed them for regular ones in 1163, and Henry VIII. made them a Dean and Chapter; ſince that time it has generally been called Chriſt Church, inſtead of the Holy Trinity. However, it retained its ancient ſtyle in 1559; for, during the government of the Earl of Suſſex, a parliament was held in this church, in a room called the "Common Houſe," where a petition from the ſeneſchal of the liberty of Wexford, and from the ſovereign of the town, was read in parliament, directed to the Earl of Kildare, lord deputy, and the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, and to the commons in the common houſe within the cathedral of the Holy Trinity.

By King Henry's foundation the chapter conſiſted of a dean, chantor, chancellor, treaſurer and ſix vicars-choral. Archbiſhop Browne, in 1544, erected three prebends, St. Michael, St. Michan, and St. John. Edward VI. added ſix prieſts and two choriſters, to whom he aſſigned a penſion of 45l. 6s. 8d. payable out of the exchequer. Queen Mary confirmed this penſion. However, James I. made ſome alteration in the foundation: there are now a dean, chantor, chancellor, and three prebendaries, beſides ſix vicars-choral and four choriſters. He gave the archdeacon of Dublin a ſtall in the choir, and a voice and ſeat in the chapter.

Before the Reformation, this church attracted the devotion of the ſuperſtitious by having the following reliques: a crucifix, which ſpoke twice; St. Patrick's high altar of marble, on which a leper was miraculouſly carried from Great Britain to Ireland; a thorn of our Saviour's crown; part of the Virgin Mary's girdle; ſome bones of St. Peter and St. Andrew; the reliques of St. Clement, St. Owſald, St. Faith, Abbot Brendan, St. Thomas Becket, St. Wolſtan, St. Laurence O'Tool, and the ſhrine of St. Cubeus, brought from Wales in 1405, and the ſtaff of Jeſus, with which he expelled all venomous animals from the iſle. Theſe precious reliques were much damaged by the fall of the great eaſtern window, occaſioned by a ſudden tempeſt, which happened the 19th July, 1461; but a ſeverer calamity attended them, for they were brought into High-Street, and there publickly burned A. D. 1538: this was more efficacious, in withdrawing the veneration of the vulgar from ſuch groſs and deplorable idolatry, than a thouſand ſermons. Among other monuments, in the nave of this church, is one to the memory of that diſintereſted patriot, and real friend to Ireland and of mankind,

THOMAS PRIOR, Eſq.
Memoriæ Sacrum
Thomæ Prior,
Viri, ſi quis unquam alius, de patria
Optimi meriti;
Qui, cum prodeſſe mallet quam conſpici,
Nec in Senatum cooptatus,
Nec conſiliorum aulæ particeps
Nec ullo publico munere inſignitus,
Rem totam publicam
Mirifice auxit et ornavit
Auſpiciis, conſiliis, labore indefeſſo:
Vir, innocuus, probus, pius;
Partium ſtudiis minime addictus,
De re familiari parum ſolicitus,
Cum civium commoda unicè ſpectaret.
Quicquid vel ad inopiæ levamen
Vel ad vitæ elegantiam facit,
Quicquid ad deſidiam populi vincendam,
Aut ad bonas artes excitandas pertinet,
Id omne pro virili excoluit,
Societatis Dublinienſis
Auctor, Inſtitutor, Curator,
Quæ fecerit
Pluribus dicere haud refert,
Quorſum narraret marmor
Illa quæ omnes norunt?
Illa quæ civium animis inſculpta
Nulla dies delebit.

This View, from an Original Drawing, by Bigari, in the poſſeſſion of the Right Hon. Wm. Conyngham, was taken Anno 1780.

CASTLE KNOCK.

THIS is a reſpectable old ruin: reſpectable as to age, for Strongbow, according to Regan, beſtowed it upon his intrinſic friend, Hugh Tirrel. In 1288, a Hugh Tirrel was Lord of Caſtle Knock, and ſo was another Hugh Tirrel in 1486. It was the head of a large ſeignory, and the family branched out extenſively, and were of importance in every period of our hiſtory.

THE 24th of Febuary, 1316, Bruce marched to Dublin, and took Caſtle Knock and its Lord Hugh Tirrel, and alſo his wife; but they were afterwards ranſomed. In June, 1642, Colonel Monk took Caſtle Knock, killed eighty rebels, and hanged many more; and in 1649, the Earl of Ormond appeared before it. The ſituation of the caſtle is bold, and commands a beautiful and ample proſpect: it fell to decay after the Reſtoration and the eſtabliſhment of peace,

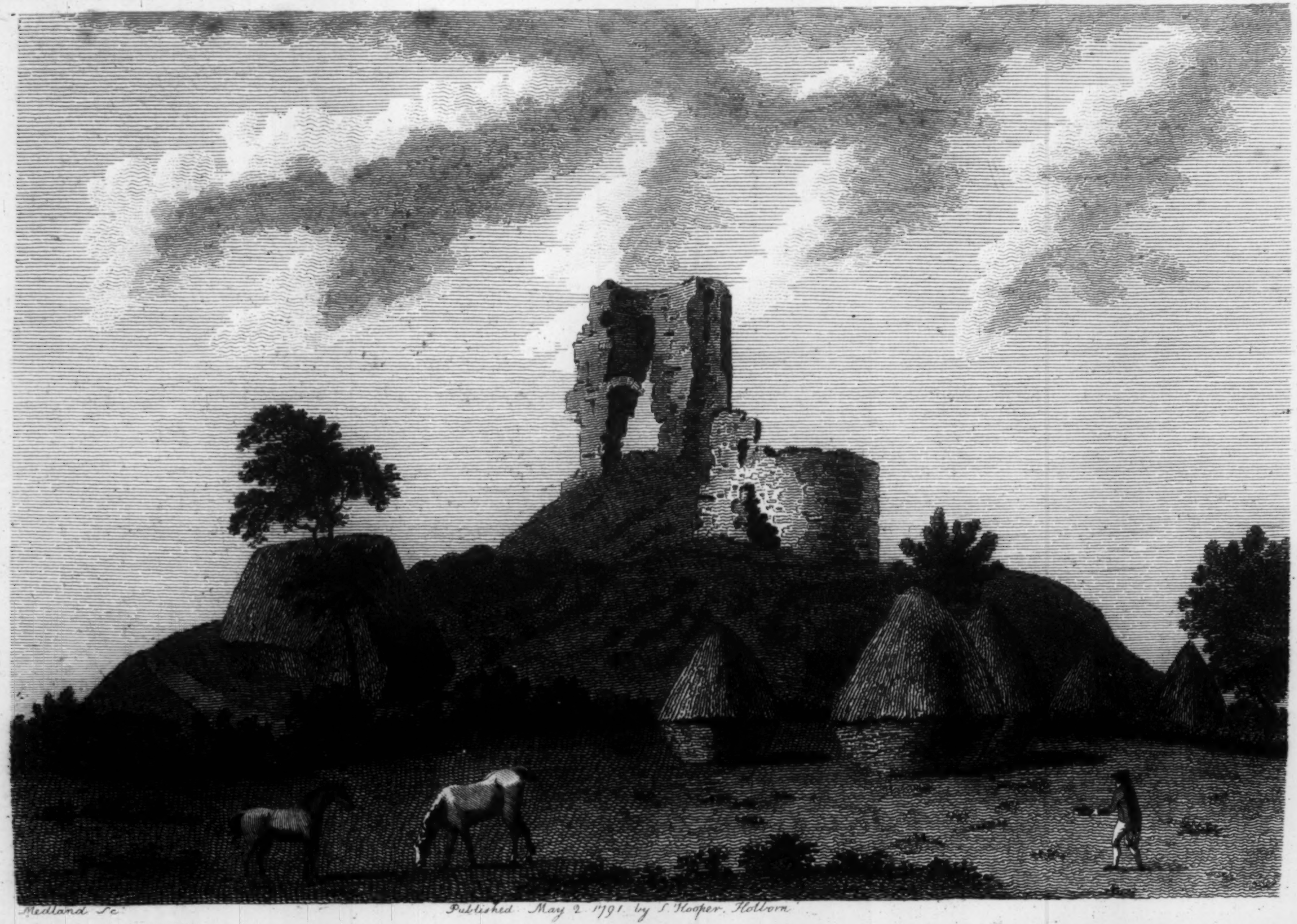
TRADITION ſays, there was a window in Caſtle Knock, neither glazed nor latticed, yet a candle being ſet there in the higheſt wind or ſtorm burns as quiet as in a perfect calm. And that there is a ſpring of water, wholeſome to human bodies but poiſonous to beaſts. In ages of ignorance and ſuperſtition inſtances of piſéog, or witchcraft, were every where to be found.

RICHARD TIRREL, in the 13th century, founded an abbey here, and dedicated it to St. Brigit. This view was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1790.

BULLOCK CASTLE.

THE coaſt here affording good harbours was much frequented, and of courſe fortified. The tories in the county of Wicklow, and the pirates on the coaſts, could only be reſtrained by a ſtrong garriſon and caſtle. I have not been able to diſcover who conſtructed this of Bullock.

THE village lies about ſeven miles from Dublin, and in ſummer is much frequented by the citizens, who form ſea parties. In 1559, the



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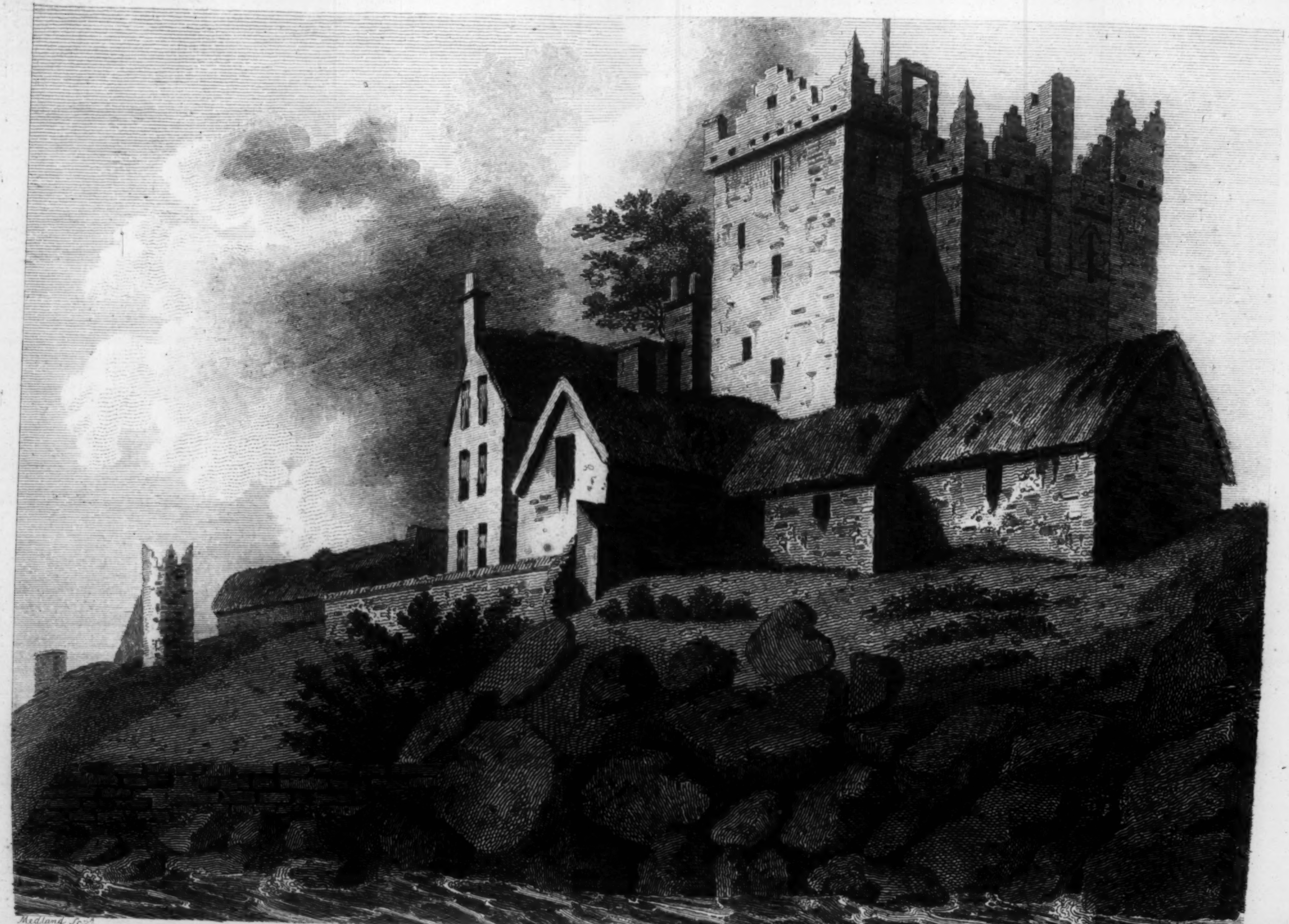
KNOCK CASTLE.

BULLOCK near DUBLIN.



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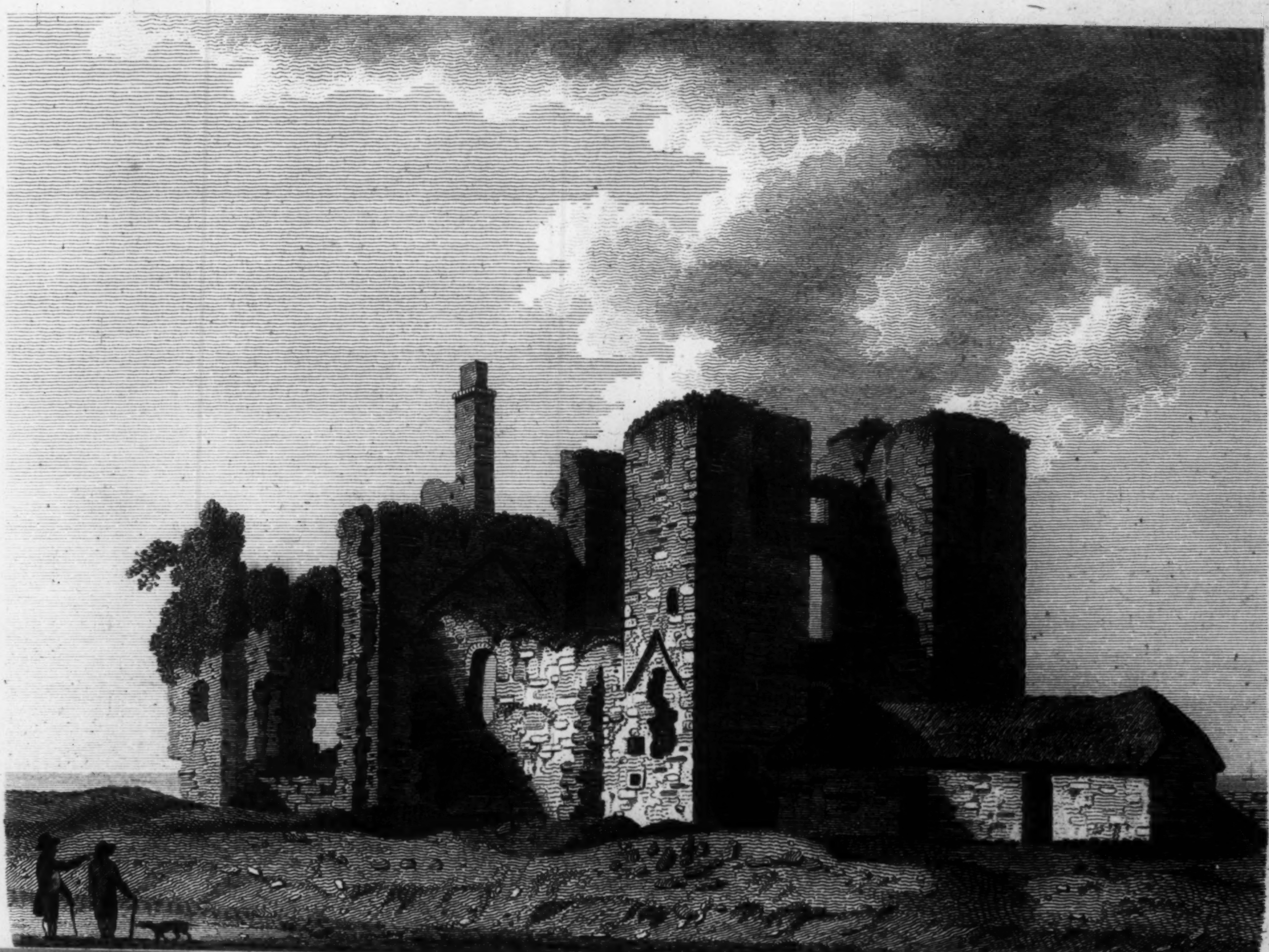
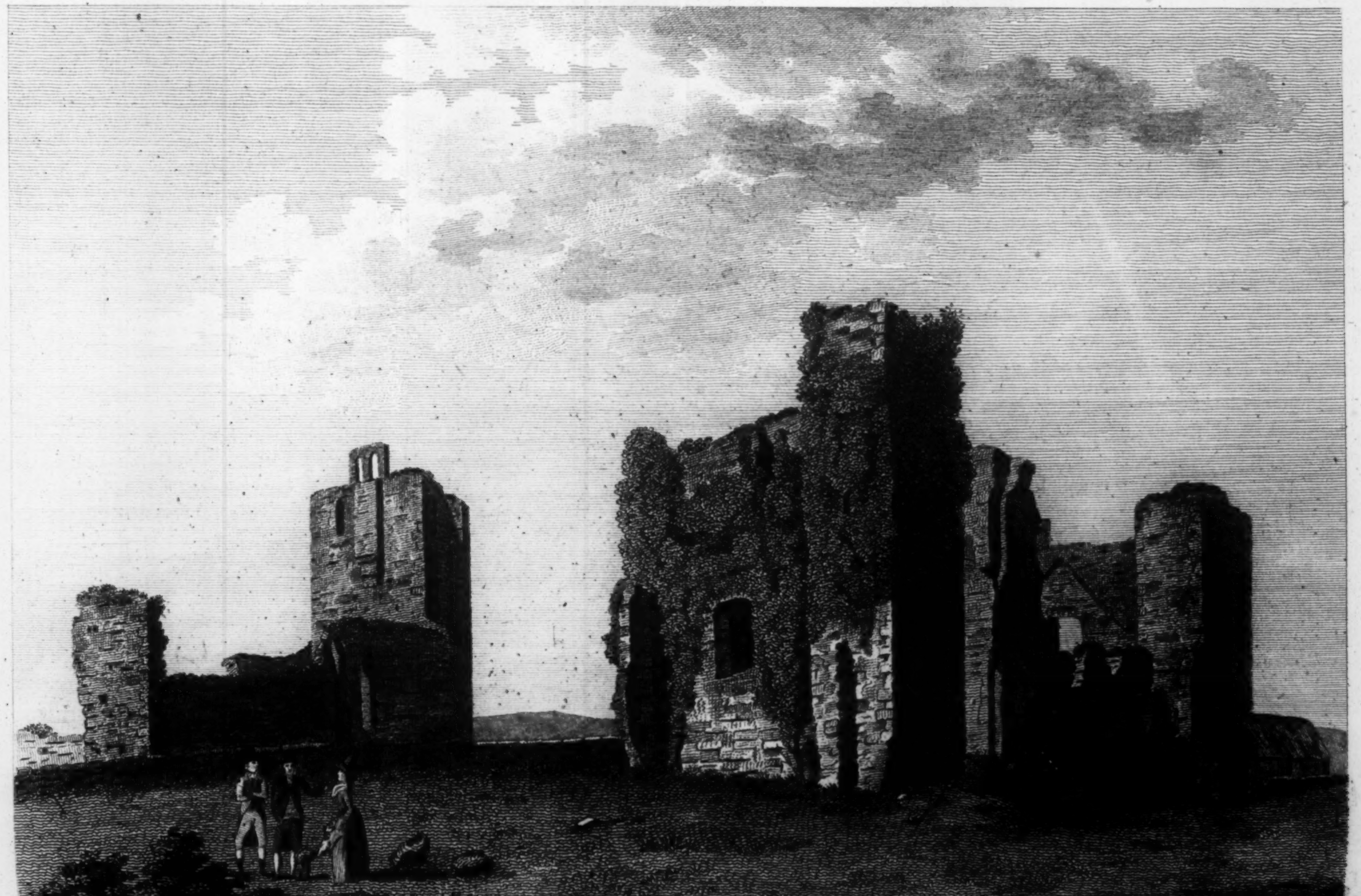
BULLOCK near DUBLIN.





the Earl of Suſſex, lord lieutenant of Ireland, landed here, and proceeded from thence to the metropolis to take on him the government. This view was taken from an original drawing in the poſſeſſion of James Gandon, Eſq. Anno 1791.

BALDUNGAN CASTLE.

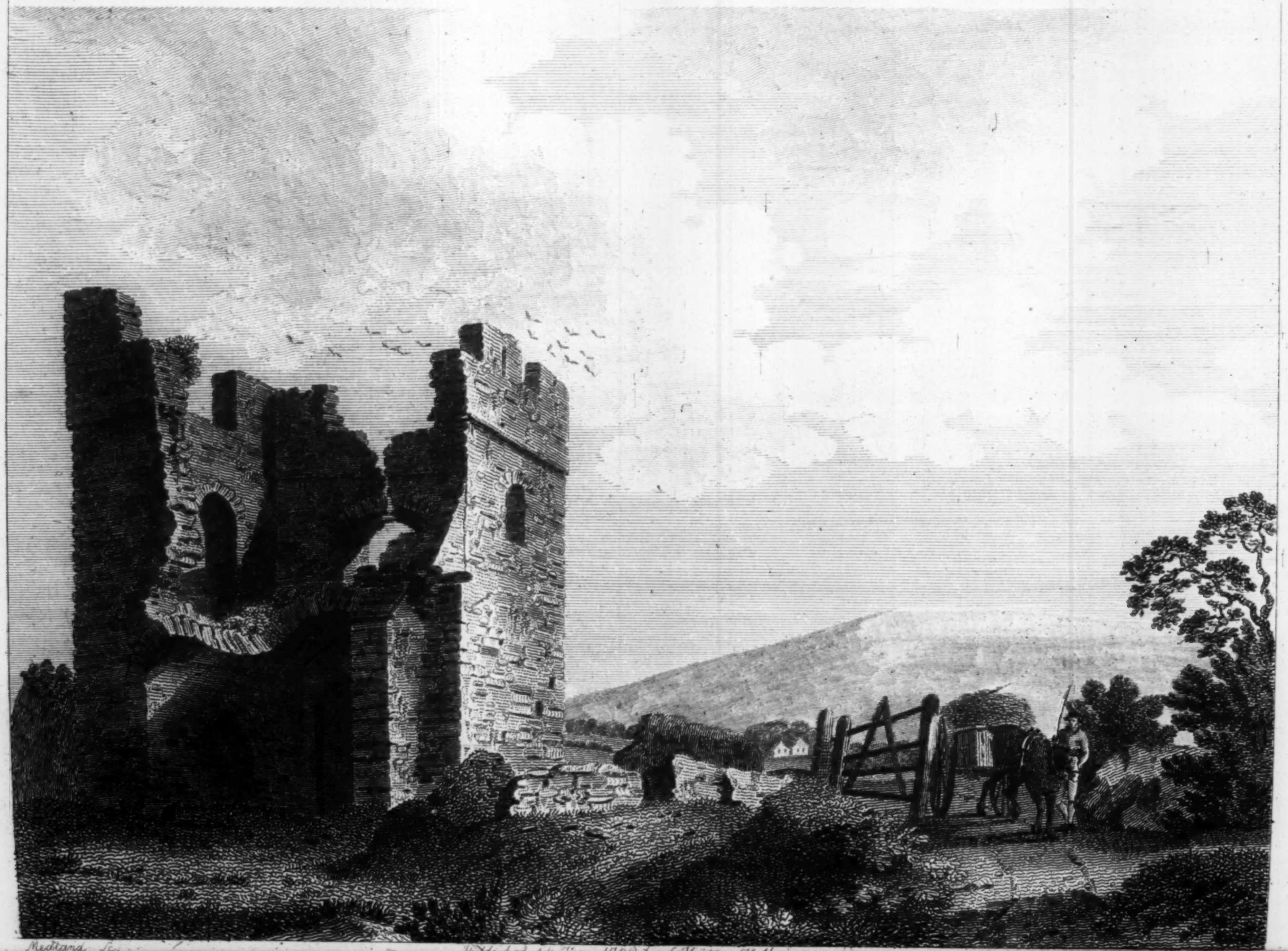
THIS is in the barony of Balruddery and in the country of Fingal, and about two miles from the ſea. It is conſpicuouſly ſeated on a riſing ground, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the circumjacent country. It conſiſts on the weſt end of two large ſquare towers, with a parapet in front, covering a paſſage between each. From theſe towers a regular building is carried on each ſide, but narrower, to which a ſimilar tower is joined at the north-eaſt angle: at the ſouth-eaſt angle is a ſmaller tower, in which are the ſtairs leading to the battlements; and on the front are the arms of the lords of Howth.

Tradition makes this to have been at different times a friary and a nunnery; that when it was the latter, it was beſieged by a party of armed men; and that the nuns, in a fit of deſpair, threw themſelves from the windows. It appears to have been erected in the thirteenth century, and to have been rather the habitation of ſome proud baron, than a place of defence. Richard Bermingham, Eſq; lived in it, whoſe ſiſter and heireſs Anne, married Sir Chriſtopher St. Laurence, lord of Howth, who died the 20th of April 1542, after which the caſtle became the property of the Howth family.

Oliver Cromwell battered the caſtle from his ſhips, many of the balls being found in the gardens here. A few feet ſouth-eaſt from the caſtle; is a ſmall chapel with a large chancel and on the weſt end a ſquare ſteeple, with ſtairs leading to the top, where there are two apertures for bells; and adjoining the chapel is a cemetery. This view by Francis Groſe, Eſq; was made Anno, 1791.

BAGGOTSRATH CASTLE.

IN the 48 Edward III. A. D. 1374, there is an order for removing William Fitz William from the cuſtody of the manor and caſtle of Baggotsrath, and giving them to the biſhop of Meath. The family of Fitz William came into Ireland with King John, and had large poſſeſſions in the vicinity of Dublin, their principal caſtle and reſidence being at Merrion. A branch of the family were ſeated at Baggoſtrath, in 1527, and it ſtill continues part of their eſtate. This caſtle is remarkable for a defeat of the king's troops near it in July 1649, of which Borlaſe and Cox give the following account. Jones the parliamentarian general poſſeſſed Dublin, which the Marquis of Ormond was deſirous of taking. He encamped at Rathmines, but that being too diſtant to prevent Jones's cavalry from grazing, it was judged proper to ſeize Baggotsrath, which adjoined their paſture; Major General Purcell was ſent on that buſineſs, with directions to fortify it, and he had with him 1500 foot and engineers. Had this been executed, the city would have been ſtraitened on every ſide, as lord Dillon was on the northern part of it with 2000 foot and 500 horſe. Purcell was to ſecure the caſtle, and throw up ſtrong entrenchments in the night; and the marquis, to favour his operations, kept his men under arms. In the morning when the marquis viſited Purcell he found very little had been done, the latter in excuſe pretending he was miſguided and had not time, when in fact he and Edmund Reilly, the titular Archbiſhop of Armagh, had betrayed the army. The marquis went to repoſe after his nightly fatigue, expecting no movement from the city; but in this he was deceived, for Colonels Reynolds, Venables and Hunks, the day before, had arrived from England with 600 horſe and 1500 foot, and ample ſupplies of money and ammunition, the garriſon were encouraged to make a ſally; and they ſoon retook Baggoſtrath caſtle, this brought on the fatal battle of Rathmines, in which 4000 men were killed and 2517 taken priſoners, all the artillery and baggage, and 200 draft oxen, and the king's party effectually ruined. Part of the caſtle ſtill remains, and the entrenchments about it can eaſily be traced. This view, from an original drawing by Barralet, is in the poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable W. Conyngham.



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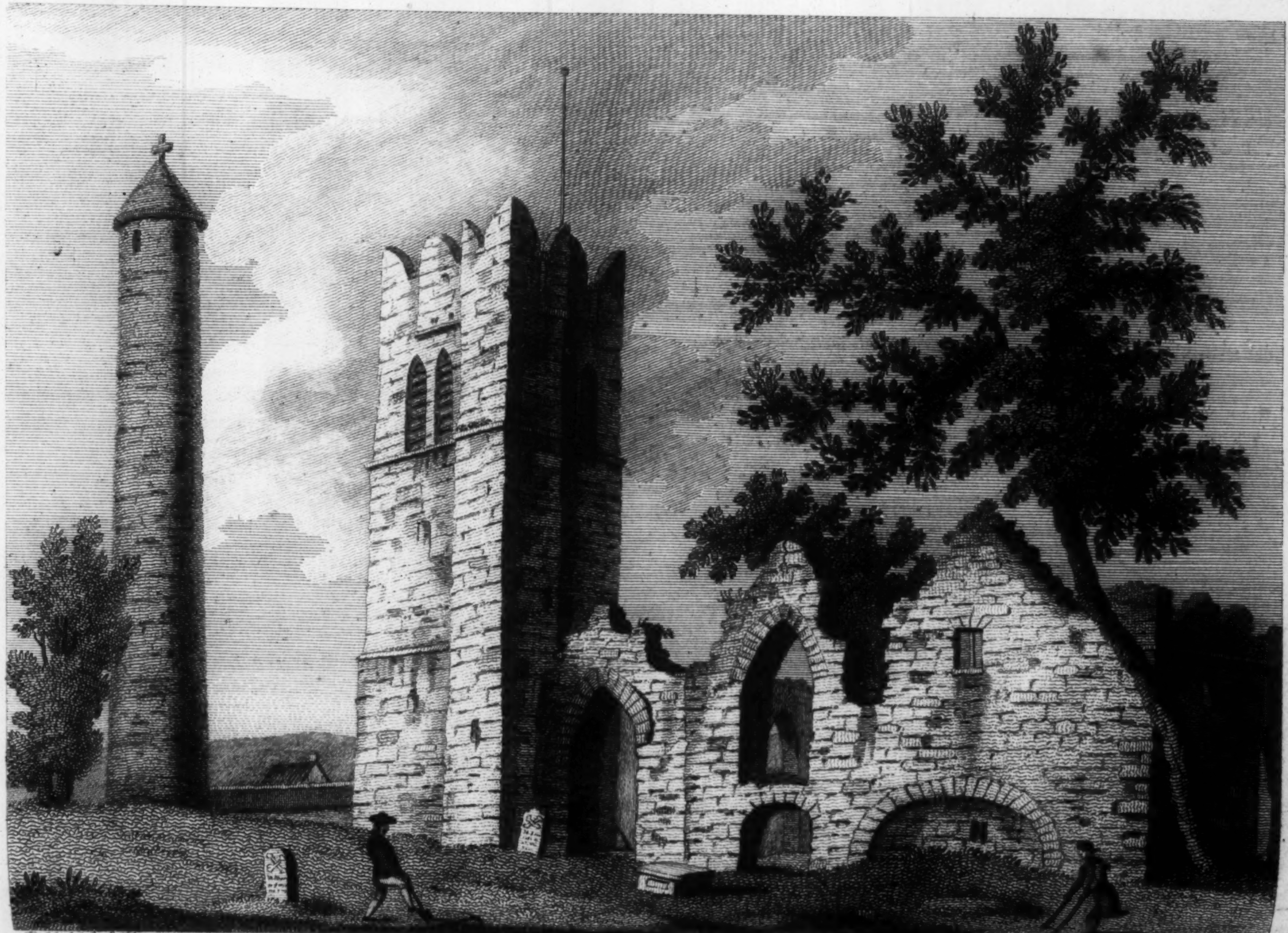
Published 14 June 1792 by S. Hooper Holborn

BAGGOTSRATH CASTLE, Co. Dublin.



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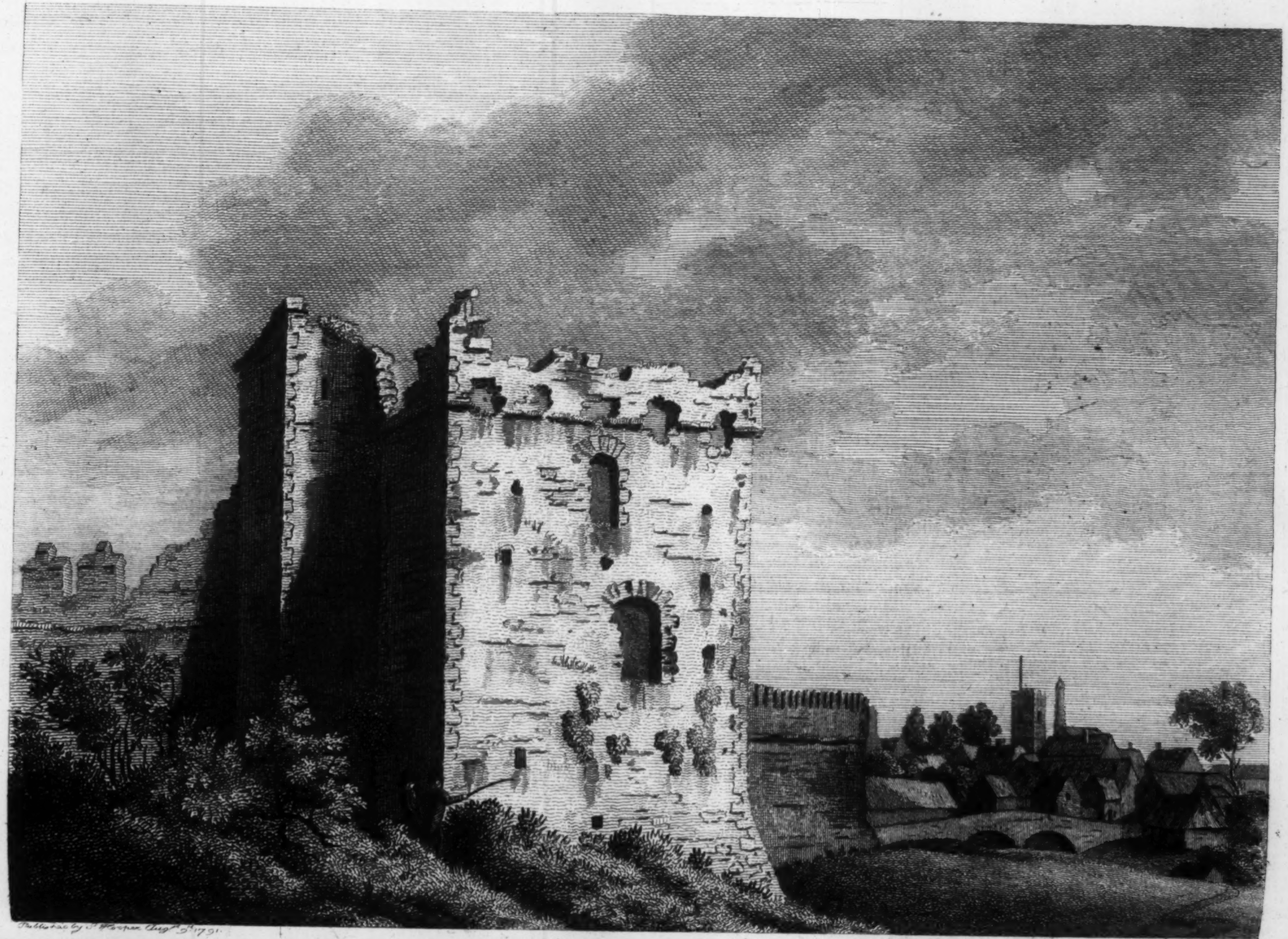


Published by S. Hooper Aug.t 5th 1791.

SWORDS CHURCH.

THIS town of Swords is ſituated in the barony of Coolock and country of Fingal, ſix miles from Dublin, and had very early a religious houſe there founded by St. Columba, who beſtowed on it, according to tradition, his miſſal, which he had tranſcribed himſelf. His feſtival is kept the 9th of June.

In 1016, Sihtric and the Danes of Dublin burnt Swords, and the ſame calamity happened to the abbey and town in 1035, 1069, and at other times.

By a writ of 1 Henry VI. we find the prebend of Swords was granted to Cardinal Placentinus, with a ſtall in the choir, and a ſeat in the chapter of Dublin. This was what was called the golden prebend, and which was worth the cardinal's acceptance. Archbiſhop Talbot however, to prevent any ſuch donation in future to foreigners, did with the concurrence of William Cruiſe the rector A. D. 1431, divide this prebend among the petty canons and choiriſters of St. Patrick's cathedral, and the ſame year it was confirmed by King Henry.

The preſent church and ſteeple are modern, the abbey and nunnery have been long in ruins. This view was drawn by Mr. Gandon, jun. Anno 1791.

SWORDS CASTLE.

IN Pope Alexander's bull, A. D. 1170, enumerating the churches, towns, and poſſeſſions of the ſee of Dublin, the town of Swords is there named Sord. In 1282, John Fitz William of Merrion recovered ſix meſſuages in Swerdes, from William Wycombe, and it is probable then built the caſtle. Here was formerly a palace of the archbiſhop of Dublin. It is ſaid the lords Kingſland were obliged to hold the archbiſhop's ſtirrup whenever he came to his palace, for which ſervice they had lands of the value of 300 l. a year. There was a ſeſſions-houſe, and one knight of the ſhire was formely elected in the town.

In 1641, Luke Netterville made proclamation that the gentlemen of the county of Dublin ſhould aſſemble at Swords upon pain of death, which they did; when they conſtituted Richard Golding, Thomas Ruſſel, Francis Ruſſel, Robert Travers, Chriſtopher Holywood and others their commanders,

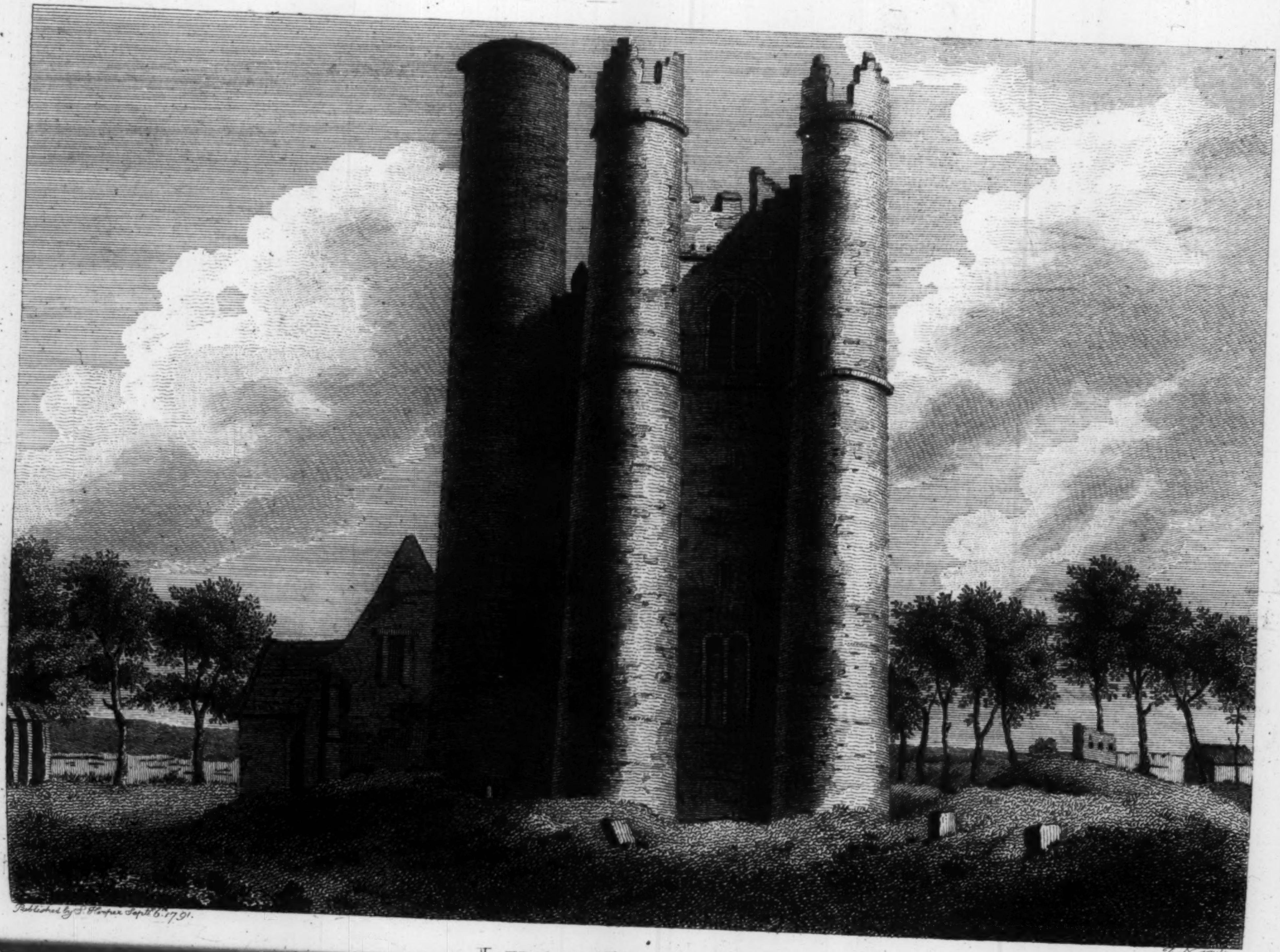
The ſame year Sir Charles Coote was ſent to diſperſe the rebels, who were in force about Swords. He found the approaches to the town well ſecured; however, bravely overcoming every obſtacle, he beat them out of their fortifications and killed two hundred of them, without any material loſs, except that of Sir Lorenzo Carey, ſecond ſon of Lord Falkland, who fell in the engagement. This view was taken by T. Cocking, Anno 1790.

LUSK CHURCH.

ABOUT twelve miles north of Dublin ſtands the church of Luſk. It ſeems to have derived its name from the Iriſh word luſca, which ſignifies a vault, in which no doubt its patron St. Macculind was laid, and at whoſe tomb miracles were performed. His feaſt is celebrated the 6th of September. In Pope Alexander's bull to Dublin, before noticed, it is called Luſca.

The architecture of this building is extremely curious and uncommon. The church conſiſts of two long aiſles, divided by a range of ſeven arches. The eaſt end is the pariſh church. At the weſt end is a handſome ſquare ſteeple, three angles of which are ſupported by round towers, and near the fourth angle is an inſulated round tower: it is in good preſervation, and riſes ſeveral feet above the battlements of the ſteeple.

I know from abundant evidence, that all our moſt ancient religious edifices began in the ninth century with ſtone-roofed crypts, near which were erected our round towers; and numberleſs proofs occur of theſe being the work of the Oſtmen. Thus in the ninth and ſubſequent ages, they poſſeſſed all Fingal and the land bounded by the harbour and river of Dublin on the north-eaſt. For Sihtric, prince of Dublin, gave to the church of the Holy Trinity, Ballyboghill, now Ballybough, Portrane and Kinſaly all in Fingal, and on theſe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J. N. sculp

LUSH CHURCH.

theſe the Oſtmen planted themſelves along the ſhore, as being a maritime and piratical people; and not far from Luſk, and near the ſea, they built a cryptical chapel, which they dedicated to St. Doulach, Tullock or Olave their countryman, a celebrated northern ſaint. This church, as well as Luſk, have ſquare battlemented ſteeples, the round towers to the latter were Oſtmen works for the protection of the church; for notwithſtanding the bigotry of thoſe dark ages, the clergy and their ſtructures were conſtantly plundered by contending parties. Eccleſiaſtics in a great meaſure brought theſe misfortunes on themſelves, by making their churches the depôt of proviſions and other property. In England it was decreed by Archbiſhop Ecgbriht in 740, that nothing ſhould be lodged in churches, but what belonged to eccleſiaſtical miniſtrations. The ſame was directed by Theodulfs capitula in 994. The cuſtom of lodging proviſions in churches was the ſame in Ireland, as we learn from Giraldus Cambrenſis: " *Et quoniam conſuetudinis erat, ut ab Hibernicis ad eccleſiarum refugia victualia transferrentur: Anglicanæ familiæ licentiam dedit Vivianus, ut quoties in expeditionem profectis, aliunde alimenta non obvenerint, in ecclesiis reperta (juſtæ taxationis eccleſiarum cuſtodibus soluto prætio) extrahantur.*

THE temper of both Engliſh and Iriſh, familiarized for many centuries to murder, rapine, and the greateſt atrocities, could not be reſtrained from committing violence on ſacred edifices and the venerable profeſſors of Chriſtianity. O'Neal, in 1564, to revenge himſelf on Maguire, his feudatory, invaded his country, expelled him, and burnt the cathedral of Armagh. Maurice Gibbon, appointed by the Pope to the ſee of Caſhel in 1567, barbarouſly ſtabbed the Archbiſhop with a ſkene, to make way for himſelf. Many ſimilar enormities occur in the pages of Iriſh hiſtory. The churches, though reſorted to, proved but a weak protection; the hopes of plunder and revenge too frequently urged their violation.

LUSK was, for many ages, the burial place of the Barnewalls, Lords of Kingſland, whoſe property was very large in Fingal. Here was alſo interred Doctor Patrick Ruſſel, titular Archbiſhop of Dublin, who died during the reſidence of James II. in Dublin. King James attended this prelate in 1689, when he conſecrated the chapel of Benedictine Nuns in Channel Row.

Under the eaſt window of the north aile is a table-monument to James Bermingham, with his effigies in complete armour, and this inſcription.

"For James Bermingham of Ballagh Eſq.
And his Wife Elinor Fitz Williams. 1637.
W Æ I H I. Mercatori."

On a ſtone diſcovered in 1753, is

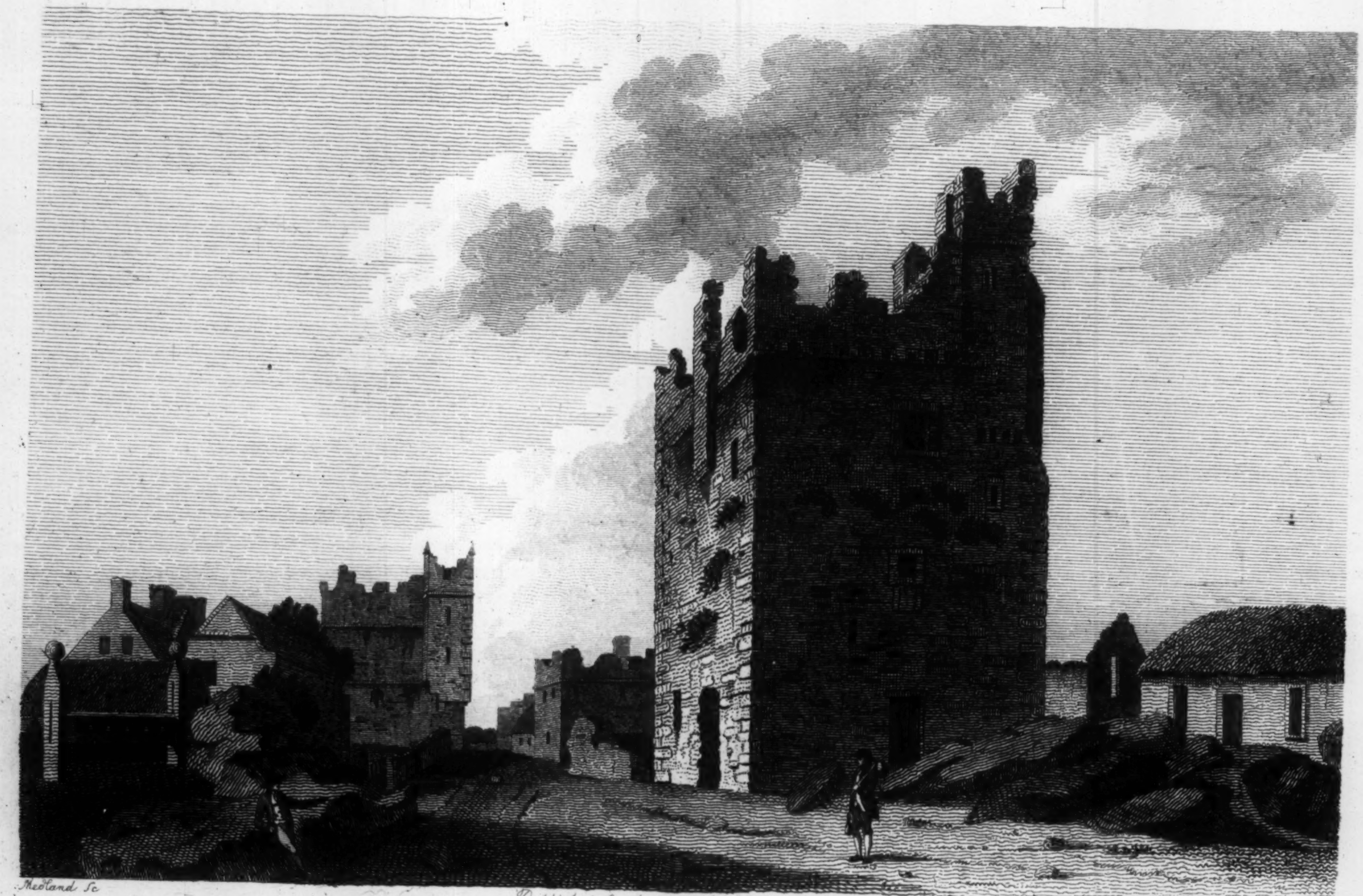
"Ic jacet Walterus Dermot et uxor e. u.
Monica quoru ambus proptur Cris amen.
Jeſus anno Dmnii cccccxxxv.

On the diſſolution of religious houſes, the church was granted to Patrick Barnewall. This view, by Francis Groſe, Eſq. was taken Anno 1791.

DALKEY CASTLES.

OUR anceſtors ſeem to have been better apprized of the value of Dalkey harbour, from the uſe they formerly made of it, than we are at this day. It is ſafe and convenient for ſhips trading to Ireland; where they avoided the danger of the open bay of Dublin, and lay ſecure in ten fathom water, ſheltered from the north-eaſt wind, and ready to ſail at any hour. Markets and fairs were eſtabliſhed here to favour the foreigners who reſorted thither for trade, and an exemplification of the grant of theſe in the 22 Edward IV. A. D. 1482, appears in Harris's Collections. Caſtles were built to protect the inhabitants, and for the better collecting and ſecuring the public revenue.

In 1538, Sir Edward Bellingham landed at Dalkey, on Whitſun-Eve, and two days after received the ſword of ſtate. Sir Antony St. Leger did the ſame in 1553; and in 1558, the Earl of Suſſex



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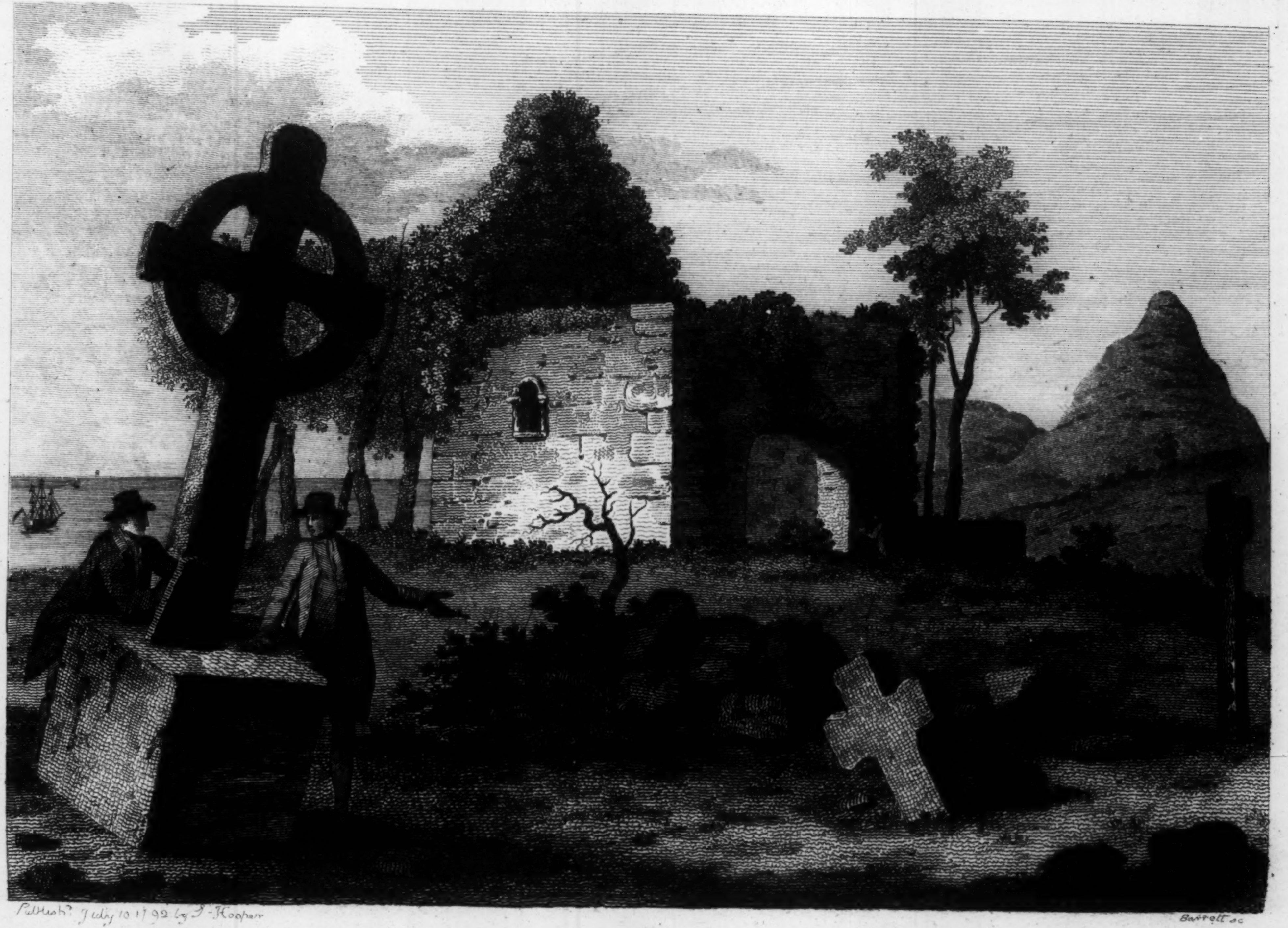
DALKEY CASTLES.



Publish'd July 10 1792 by S. Hooper

Barrett sc

TULLAGH CHURCH, Co. Dublin.

Suſſex ſhipped his army there, and ſailed to the Iſle of Raghlin to oppoſe the Scottiſh iſlanders, who flocked over in great numbers to this kingdom, and like the old Brabançons, were mercenary ſoldiers, ready to engage in any cauſe: theſe were called Rutes or Routes, and hence the old Engliſh word Route, (a tumultuous aſſembly), which was given to a tract in the county of Antrim, where theſe Scots ſettled.

The iſland of Dalkey, divided from the main land by a narrow ſtrait, is ſmall but extremely pleaſant: in it are the remains of a church, and Kiſtvaens with human bones were formerly diſcovered near the ſhore. This view, by Francis Groſe, Eſq. was taken, Anno 1790.

TALLAGH CHURCH.

THIS is uſually written Tully, but Tallagh, Hibernized from St. Olave is, the right ſpelling. This Church was founded by the Oſtmen and dedicated to their King and Patron, St. Olave. He was King of Norway, and being inſtructed in evangelical truths in England, he went from thence to Rouen, where he was baptized. On his return home, he carried with him ſome eccleſiaſtics to convert his ſubjects; but they refuſing to liſten to his preachers, and offended at the ſevere means he uſed in converting them, expelled him his kingdom, and at the inſtigation of Canute he was murdered the 29th of July, on which day the anniverſary of his martyrdom is celebrated. He had a church in Dublin, the ſcite of which is not known; and this of Tallagh, near Loughlinſtown, ſeven miles from Dublin.

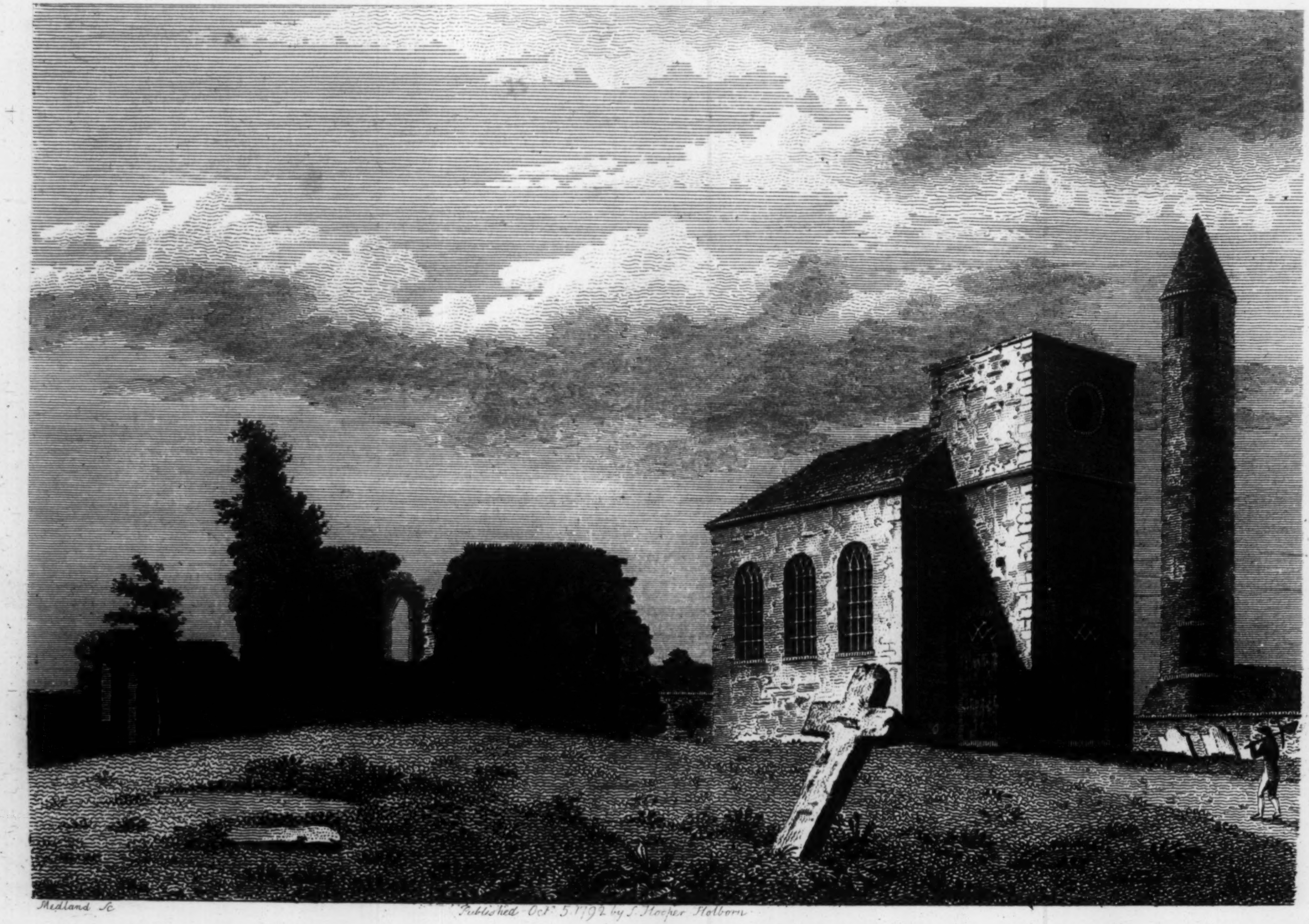
Every circumſtance relative to this edifice beſpeaks its antiquity: its ſmallneſs, its ſemicircular arches and various croſſes in its churchyard. One croſs mounted on a pedeſtal has four perforations in its head, through which child-bed linen was drawn to ſecure eaſy delivery, and health to the infant. Theſe holes were alſo uſed in matrimonial contracts among the Northerns ſettled here: the parties joined hands through them, and no engagement was thought more ſolemn or binding. Such promiſes in Scotland were called the promiſes of Odin. This ſuperſtitious appropriation of ſtones fully evinces its origin to be from the North, and derived from thence to us.

This View, from an Original Drawing, by Bigarí, is in the poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable W. Conyngham.

CLONDALKIN CHURCH AND TOWER.

THIS is a village about four miles from Dublin, in the Barony of Newcaſtle. It was anciently named Dún Awley, from the Daniſh or Norwegian Olave, corrupted into Amlave, Awleff, and Auley. It was an early reſidence of the Northern invaders, as its fine round tower conſtructed by them evinces. Our annals informs us, that Auliffe, the Oſtman, king of Dublin, about 865, built a palace at Clondalkin, which was afterwards ſet on fire by the Iriſh and conſumed, and in the confuſion, 100 of the principal Danes were ſlain. To revenge this injury, Auliffe by an ambuſcade ſurpriſed a body of 2000 Iriſh, moſt of whom were ſlain or taken priſoners. About ten years before the Oſtmen had generally embraced the goſpel, and as they introduced the uſe of cement in building, ſome of their earlieſt works were our round towers; and this at Clondalkin, was probably raiſed by Auliffe, who at the ſame time laid the foundation of a church, of which our hagiographers make St. Cronan Machua the patron.

In the wars between the Oſtmen and Iriſh, Clondalkin was frequently ſpoiled and burnt, particularly in the years 1071 and 1076. This place was originally an old epiſcopal ſee, as all mother churches anciently were, and Cathald, in 859, is mentioned as abbat and biſhop of it; a further proof of the great antiquity of this church is the round tower which is 84 feet high, the diameter 15 feet: on the top are four holes for letting out the ſound of the bell. The door 12 feet from the ground. In the church-yard is a plain croſs nine feet in height. This View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, Anno 1792.



Medland Sc

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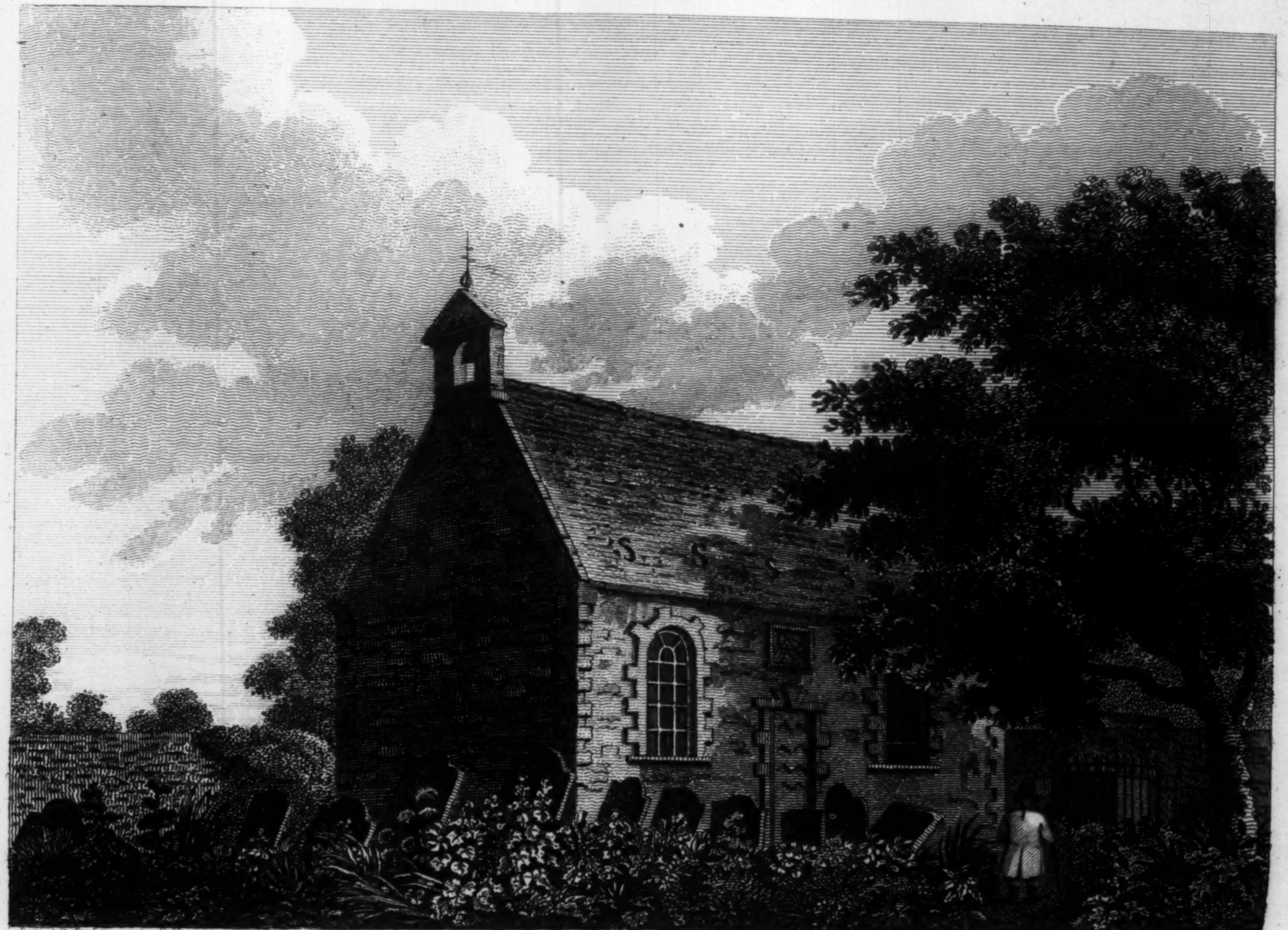
CLONDALKIN CHURCH and TOWER, Co. Dublin.



Published Sep.r 17, 1791 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow fecit

To JAMES GANDON, & SAMUEL WALKER Esq.rs M.r HORACE HONE & RICH.D EDW.D MERCIER who attended the funeral of the late FRANCIS GROSE Esq.r to the Church of DRUMCONDRA, near DUBLIN where his REMAINS were deposited 18.th May 1791.

This View is inscribed by their Humble Servants [illegible]

A Side figure of Capt. Grose in this Print [illegible] on his own Grave

DRUMCONDRA CHURCH.

THIS chapel was erected by the family of Coghill. The late Earl of Charleville had the preſentation to it, and it continues in his repreſentatives. It is ſituated about a mile and a half north of Dublin. Over the church-door is a ſun-dial, with theſe very appoſite words;——*Dum ſpectas, fugio.*——The cemetery is large, and on one of the ſtones are theſe lines:

Nor tender youth, nor hoary age
Can ſhun the tyrant Death's dire rage:
Yet truth and ſenſe this leſſon give,
We live to die, and die, to live.

BUT Coghill's monument is moſt remarkable, he is repreſented ſitting in his robes as Chancellor of the Exchequer; below, at his right hand, is Minerva, and at his left, Religion, in white marble, with the artiſt's name.—P. Sheemakers, F.

THE following inſcription gives us the particulars of his life and death:

" MARMADUKE COGHILL, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Coghill, of Coghill-Hall in the county of York, knight, was born in Dublin, on the 28th Day of December, 1673.

" IN 1687, he was admitted a fellow commoner in Trinity College, Dublin. In 1691, he took his decree of doctor of the civil law. IN 1692, he was elected repreſentative for the borough of Armagh, and in every ſucceeding parliament was unanimouſly choſen to repreſent the Univerſity of Dublin. In 1699, he ſucceeded his father as judge of his majeſty's Court of Prerogative. In 1729, he was ſworn one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and appointed one of the commiſſioners of his majeſty's revenue. In 1735, he was advanced to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and held that poſt till his death.

" IN public life, his great abilities and unwearied diligence, the calmneſs of his temper and clearneſs of his judgment, his extenſive knowledge in the canon and civil law, and his inflexible regard to juſtice, rendered him a moſt diſcerning and impartial judge.

"His great experience of the true intereſt of his prince and country, and his ſtrict attention and inviolable regard to both, qualified him equally to diſcharge his truſt, and as a counſellor and ſervant of the crown, and as a repreſentative of the ſubject.

"In private life, he was a moſt zealous active friend, the patron of merit, the arbitrator admidſt jarring intereſt and parties.

"His univerſal benevolence endeared him by the moſt engaging and affable behaviour, and animated with the greateſt zeal and abilities, diſtinguiſhed him in every ſcene and period, as the friend of mankind, and cauſed his death to be juſtly lamented as a national loſs.

"He died of the gout in his ſtomach, on the 9th of March 1738, after a long and painful illneſs, which he ſupported with patience, fortitude, and reſignation.

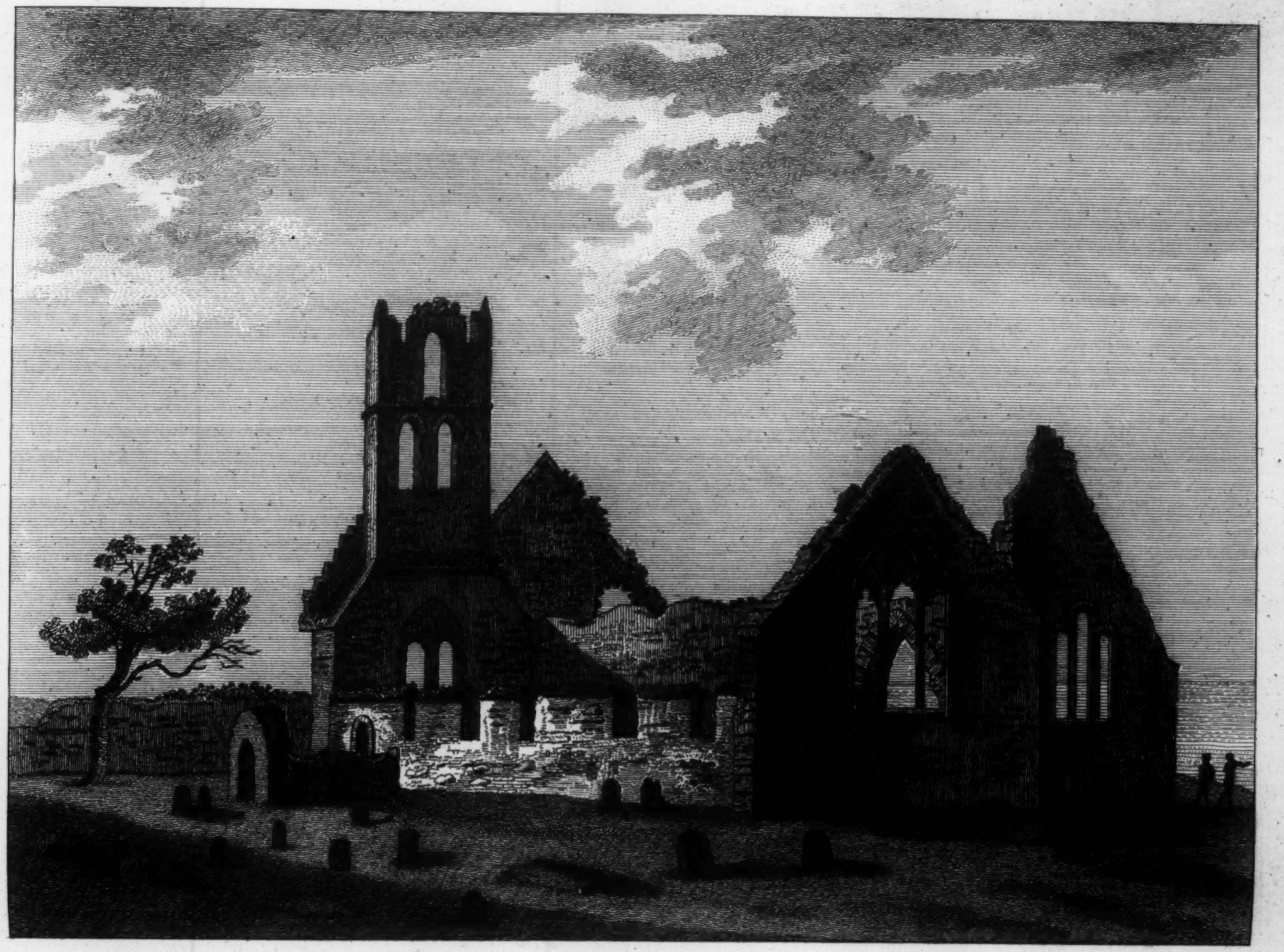
"Mary Coghill hath built this houſe for the worſhip of God, and erected this monument to the memory of ſo valuable a brother, whoſe body is laid in the vault, belonging to his family in St. Andrew's church, Dublin."

On the 18th of May, 1791, were depoſited here the remains of the much lamented Francis Groſe, Eſq. whoſe mental endowments and ſocial qualities, had long procured him the admiration of the public, and endeared him to a numerous circle of friends. The idea of illuſtrating the hiſtory and antiquities of the Britiſh iſles, by exiſting monuments, was noble and magnificent; while it ſhowed the vaſt capacity of his mind, the execution of it demonſtrated, that talents, like his, were only adequate to ſo arduous an undertaking. The lovers of the fine arts in Ireland, with a generoſity becoming a brave and enlightened people, are about to erect a monument to his memory, and an account of his life and writings, are preparing for the public.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum laudeſque manebunt.

This View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, Anno 1791.

BROWN's



Pub.d by S. Hooper May 9 1791.

HOATH CHURCH.

Vivares sc.

BROWN's CASTLE.

THE ancient city wall of Dublin, from Ormond-Gate, now named Wormwood-Gate, ſtretched up a ſteep hill to Newgate: between theſe ſtood a ſquare tower within the verge of the Marſhalſea of the Four Courts, commonly called the Black Dog, from the ſign of a Talbot hung up there.

THIS tower was known by the name of Brown's Caſtle, not as being the original founder, for the ſtructure was co-eval with the firſt Engliſh ſettlement in Dublin, but from a later proprietor, Sir Richard Brown, who kept his mayoralty in this caſtle, in the years 1614, 1615, and 1620, becauſe the chief magiſtrate had no particular houſe for his reſidence; and in thoſe turbulent times, a caſtle was beſt calculated for preſerving the city regalia and records.

DUBLIN was now ſmall and ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall; this, at proper diſtances, was ſtrengthened by caſtles and turrets, or ſmall forts; there were fifteen. Brown's caſtle was one of theſe, built at an angle to command that part of the Liffey, which flowed up Bridge-ſtreet; for the citizens, as we may judge from the poſition of theſe fortreſſes, were more apprehenſive of danger from the ſide of the river than that of the land. This View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

HOWTH CHURCH.

THE promontory of Howth, which forms the northern entrance of the Bay of Dublin, is about ſeven miles north-eaſt of Dublin. It was originally called *Binnea'duir,* or the Hill on the Water; for *duir* is the Britiſh *dur,* water, and not *duire* or *doire,* an oak. See Baxter's Gloſſ. from the latter etymology, the ridiculous notion of druidic rites and oaken groves here have ariſen. The heathen altar in a ſequeſtered valley is a remnant of the northern ſuperſtition; for the Oſtmen in very early ages ſettled themſelves along the ſhore from Howth to Dublin. Sihtric, their Prince in 1038, beſtowed part of this tract on his eccleſiaſtical foundations.

The church here repreſented was a handſome ſtructure. The entrance is by a ſmall porch through a large arch of the ſteeple; it has two ailes divided by a wall broken by three ſmall arches. In the ſouth aile, within thirteen feet of the eaſt window is the tomb of Chriſtopher, the thirtieth Lord Baron of Howth; he is in complete armour; there are emblematical figures, and the following inſcription, A. D. 1430.

Chriſtopher, Baron Howth, alias
De Sto Laurancio, and Lord of
Parliament, and Anne Plunket,
Daughter of ——Plunket of
Rathmore in the County of Meath.

In the north wall, is a momumental ſtone

To the Memory of
Anne Flin.

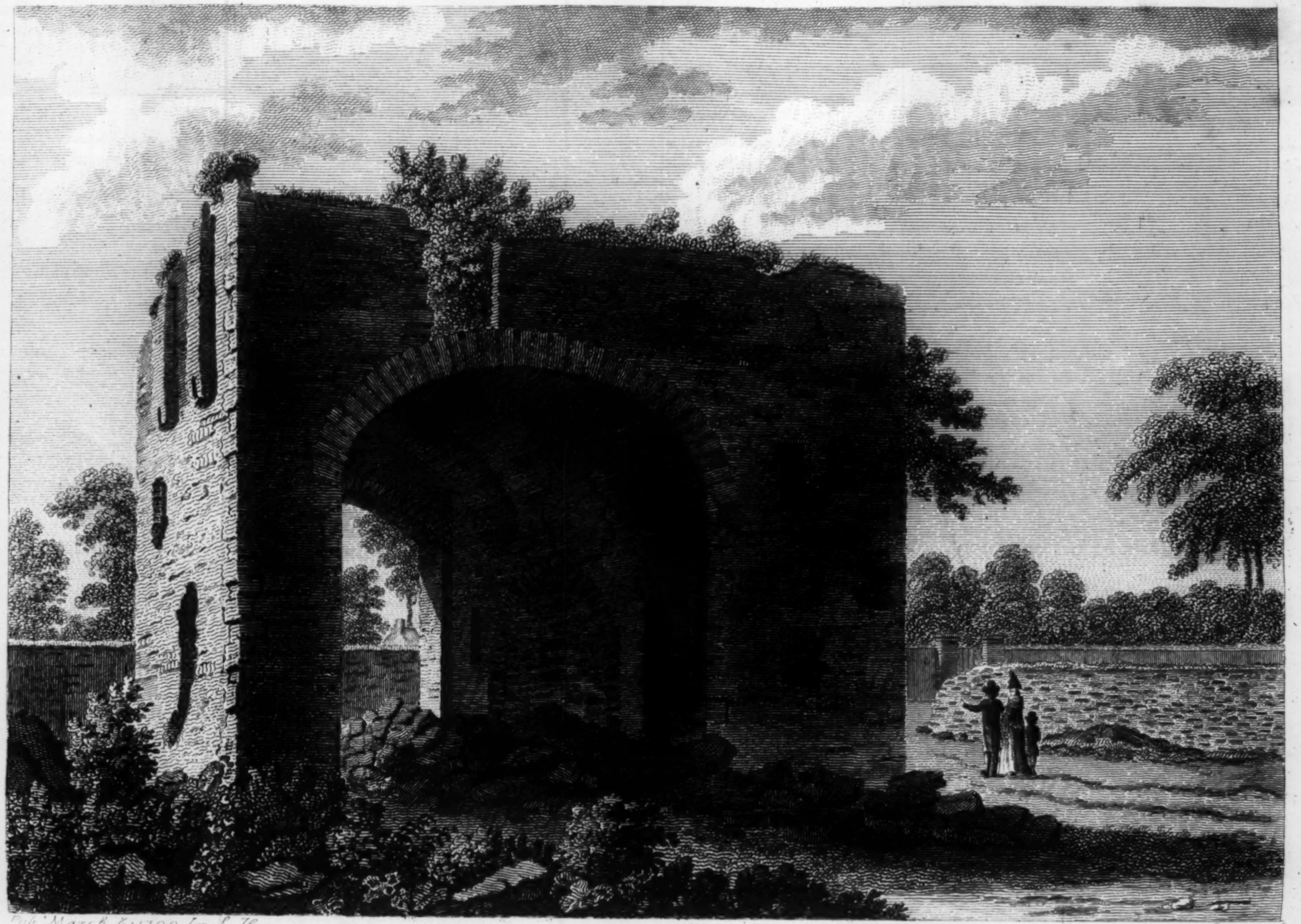
A friend that lov'd thy earthly form when here,
Erects this ſtone to duſt he held moſt dear,
Thy happy genius oft his ſoul reviv'd,
Nor ſorrows felt until of thee depriv'd.
Peace to thy gentle ſhade and endleſs reſt,
To thy fair ſoul now number'd with the bleſt!
Yet take theſe tears mortality's relief,
And till I ſhare thy joys, forgive my grief.
Theſe little rites, a ſtone, a verſe receive,
'Tis all a father, all a friend can give.

Deceaſed September 1766.

Aged near 21 Years.

This tender parent, who is depoſited near his beloved daughter, was Mr. Laurence Flin, an eminent bookſeller in Caſtle-Street, in whoſe well aſſorted ſhop the writer of theſe pages, indulged his fondneſs for antiquities at a juvenile age.

About thirty feet ſouth of the church is the convent, it is alſo called the



Pub. March 6:1792 by S. Hooper

Sparrow Sc.

SIMON'S COURT TOWER.

the college or abbey, you enter at the ſouth ſide into a hall 17 by 14 feet, and paſs through an oppoſite door into the church under the canopy of a noble aſh, which ſpreads its friendly umbrage over a great part of the convent. From the hall you go to the kitchen, half the ſize of the hall. There are the remains of ſeven cells and a room over the ſtall, and of the ſame length and breadth. A ſtream of water from Howth hill winds along the eaſtern extremity of the church and empties itſelf into the ſea. A battlement wall ſurrounds part of the church. Below the church is the harbour, an inſecure ſtation for fiſhing-boats. About fifty feet from the eaſt end of the church is a mote, the uſual appendage of antient religious edifices, and raiſed either for their defence, or as courts whether the tenants of the clergy reſorted for juſtice.

HOWTH has been the property of the St. Laurences for above 600 years.

THIS View was drawn by Francis Groſe, Eſq. Anno 1790.

SYMOND's COURT.

THIS ancient ſtructure is ſituated to the eaſt of the river Dodder, and about a quarter of a mile from Ball's Bridge. From the veſtiges of its foundations, the building was of conſiderable extent, and ſeems to have been one of thoſe caſtellated houſes ſo common in Ireland in turbulent ages.

As Symond's Court is the property of the Dean and Chapter of Chriſt-church, who have large poſſeſſions about it, this caſtle was probably built to ſecure their granges, their cattle and corn from the rapacity of the Wicklow mountaineers, who perpetually plundered the vicinity of Dublin.

THE arch exhibited in the View and a few walls, are all that remain of this edifice. There are winding ſtairs leading to the top, from whence is a delightful view of the Bay, Donnybrook, the city, and much of it environs.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1790.

TIMON CASTLE.

THIS caſtle ſtands about four miles ſouth-weſt of Dublin, and is one of that chain of fortreſſes which antiently ſurrounded the city, and which were neceſſary for the ſecurity of every conſiderable landholder.

TIMON caſtle is ſituated on an eminence; the entrance into it is at the weſt, through a large arch. The ground-floor, or hall, is paved and vaulted, and a chimney runs from the bottom to the top, and at the top is a machicolation.

IF there were a bawn and entrenchments round the caſtle, they have been long ſince demoliſhed, for at preſent no traces of them can be diſcovered.

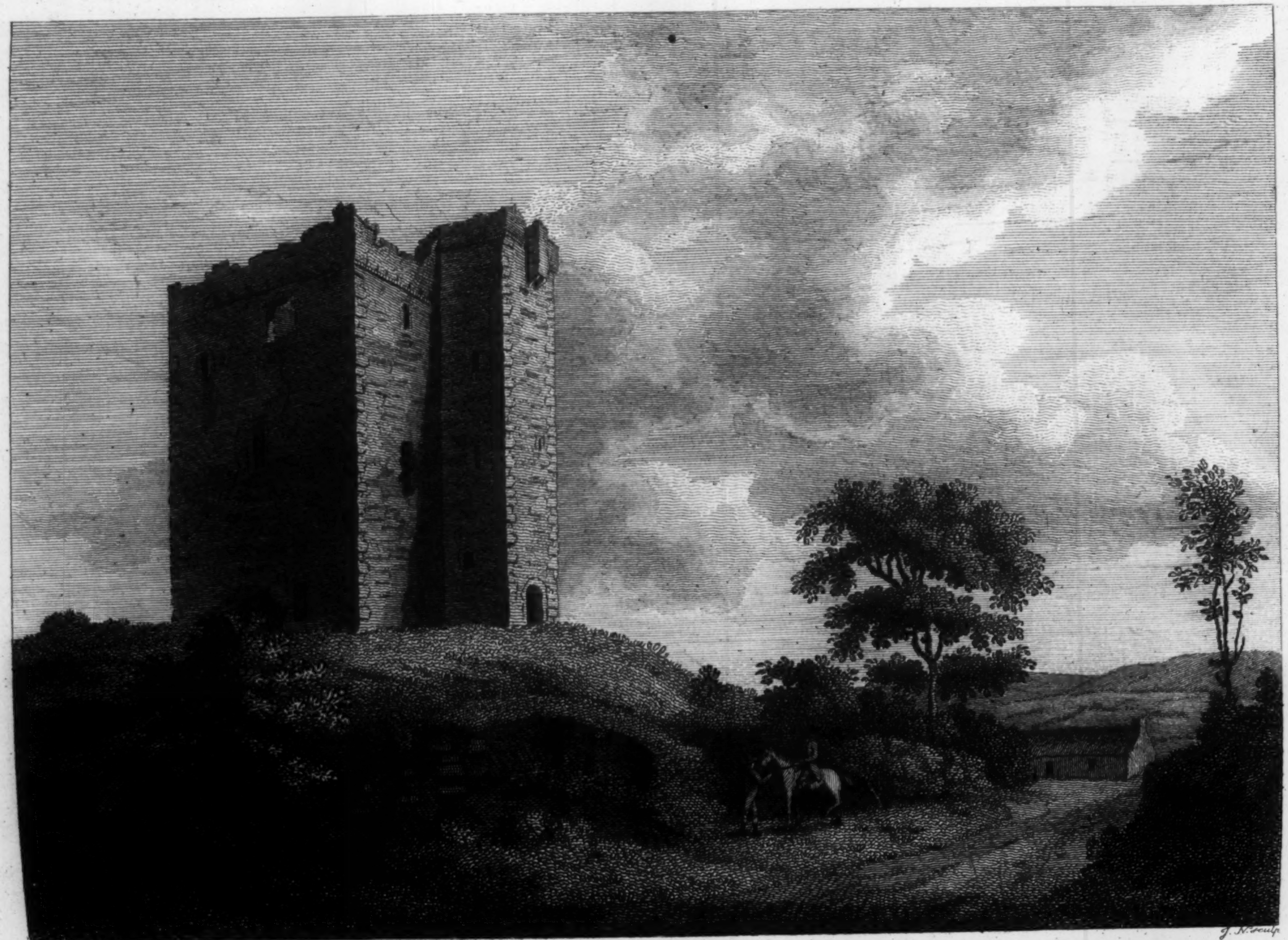
THIS caſtle and the circumjacent land is part of the eſtate of the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

FRIARY OF JAMESTOWN, LEITRIM.

THIS obſcure Franciſcan friary is extremely remarkable in the annals of Ireland, for being the place where the Roman Catholic prelates aſſembled, Auguſt 6th, 1650. The forces of parliament had been every where ſucceſsfull, and a gloomy darkneſs hung over the affairs of the king and Catholics. The Duke of Loraine frequently profeſſed his attachment to both, and declared that he was ready to aſſiſt them with men and money on the mortgage of any conſiderable city or town. The Lord Lieutenant appointed the Lords Taafe and Athenry, and Mr. Geoffry Browne, to treat with him, and Galway was to be offered to his Highneſs. But the Duke's deſign was very different; he wiſhed by his pretended zeal to induce the Pope to legitimate children, which he had by a favourite miſtreſs, and as ſoon as he accompliſhed that point, he declined every interference in the affairs of Ireland.

The clergy, without conſulting the government, met at Jameſ-



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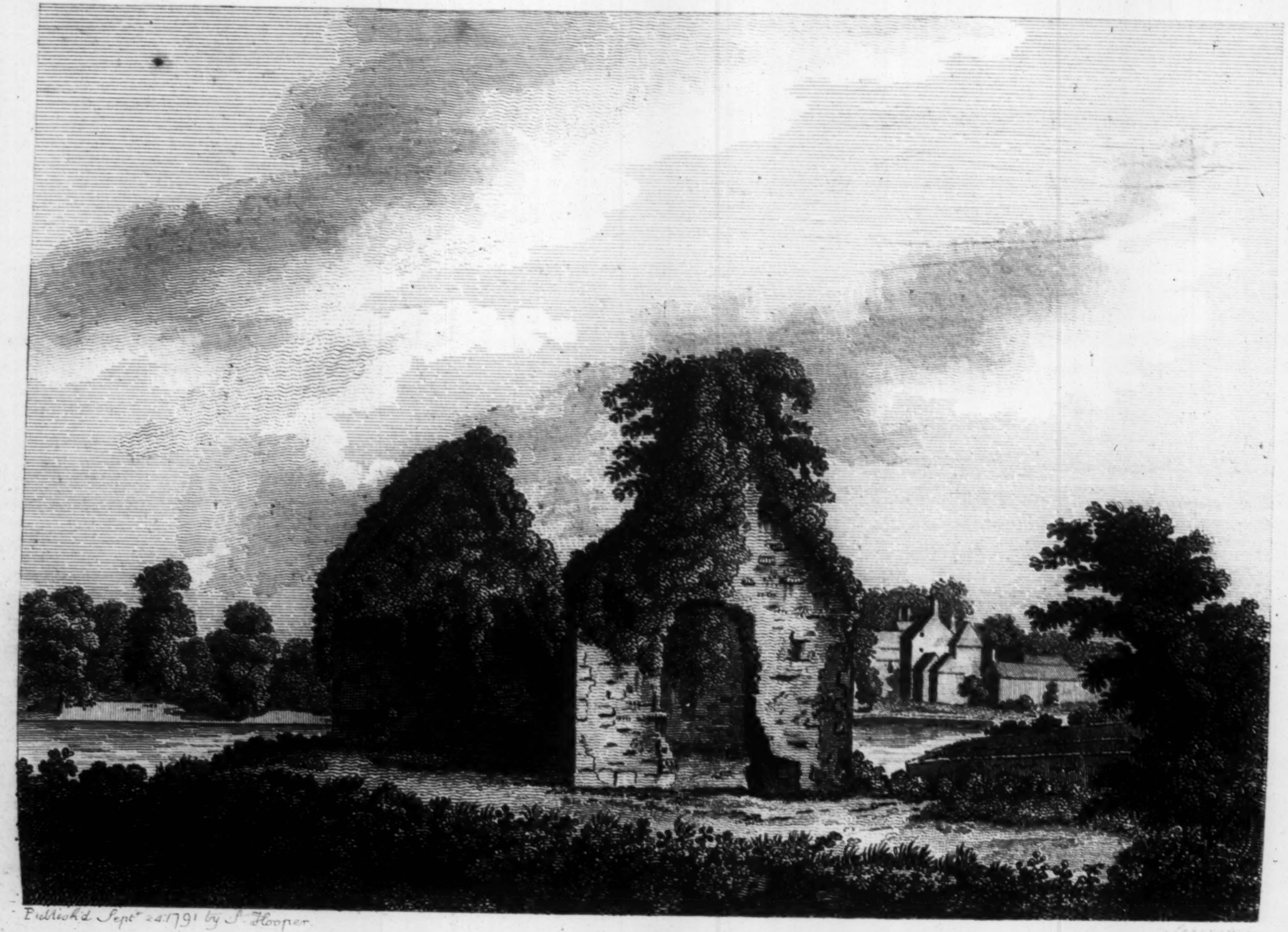
J. N. sculp.

TIMON CASTLE.



Publish'd Septr 24. 1791 by S. Hooper.

CHURCH AT JAMES TOWN.

town, and nominated commiſſioners to enter into a treaty with any foreign power, who was ready to aid them. The curious reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee their names and titles:

Hugh O'Reilly, Archbiſhop of Armagh.

John Burk, Archbiſhop of Tuam.

John Culenan, Biſhop of Raphoe.

Eugene Swiny, Biſhop of Kilmore.

Francis Kirwan, Biſhop of Killala.

Nicholas French, Biſhop of Ferns, and Proctor for Thomas Fleming, Archbiſhop of Dublin.

Antony Geoghegan, Biſhop of Clonmacnois.

Walter Lynch, Biſhop of Clonfert, and Proxy for Edmund O'Dempſey, Biſhop of Leighlin.

Arthur Magines, Biſhop of Down and Connor, and Proxy for the Biſhop of Dromore.

Hugh Burk, Biſhop of Kilmacdough.

William Burk, Provincial of the Franciſcans.

James, Abbot of Cong, and Commiſſary of the Canon's Regular of St. Auſtin.

Thomas Keran, Abbot of Boyle.

Charles Kelly, Dean of Tuam.

Bernard Egan, Proctor for the Provincial of the Dominicans.

Richard O'Kelly, Prior of Rathbran.

Thady Egan, Provoſt of Tuam.

Luke Plunket, Apoſtolic Prothonotary, Rector of the College of Killeen in Meath, and Chaplain to the Leinſter army.

John Dowly, Abbot of Kilmanock, and one of the Proctors for the chapter and clergy of Tuam.

Walter Euos, Apoſtolic Prothonotary, Treaſurer of Ferns, and Proxy for the Provoſt of the Collegiate Church of Galway.

THEIR excommunication and other proceedings may be found in the hiſtory of this time.

THIS friary was never conſiderable, or the town of Jameſtown, until the latter was incorporated and walled round about the year 1623. Sir Charles Coote, to whom this town and large eſtates in

Leitrim were granted for his meritorious ſervices to the crown, executed this buſineſs. He alſo erected a caſtle, which, in 1645, was taken by the Earl of Carlingford after the diſcharge of a few cannon.

In 1689, the Enniſkilleners, under the command of Colonel Lloyd, took Jameſtown after a briſk fire from the enemy; however, the Iriſh marching againſt it in great numbers under Sarsfield, the garriſon, not thinking it tenable, abandoned it, and retreated in ſafety to Sligo.

This View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

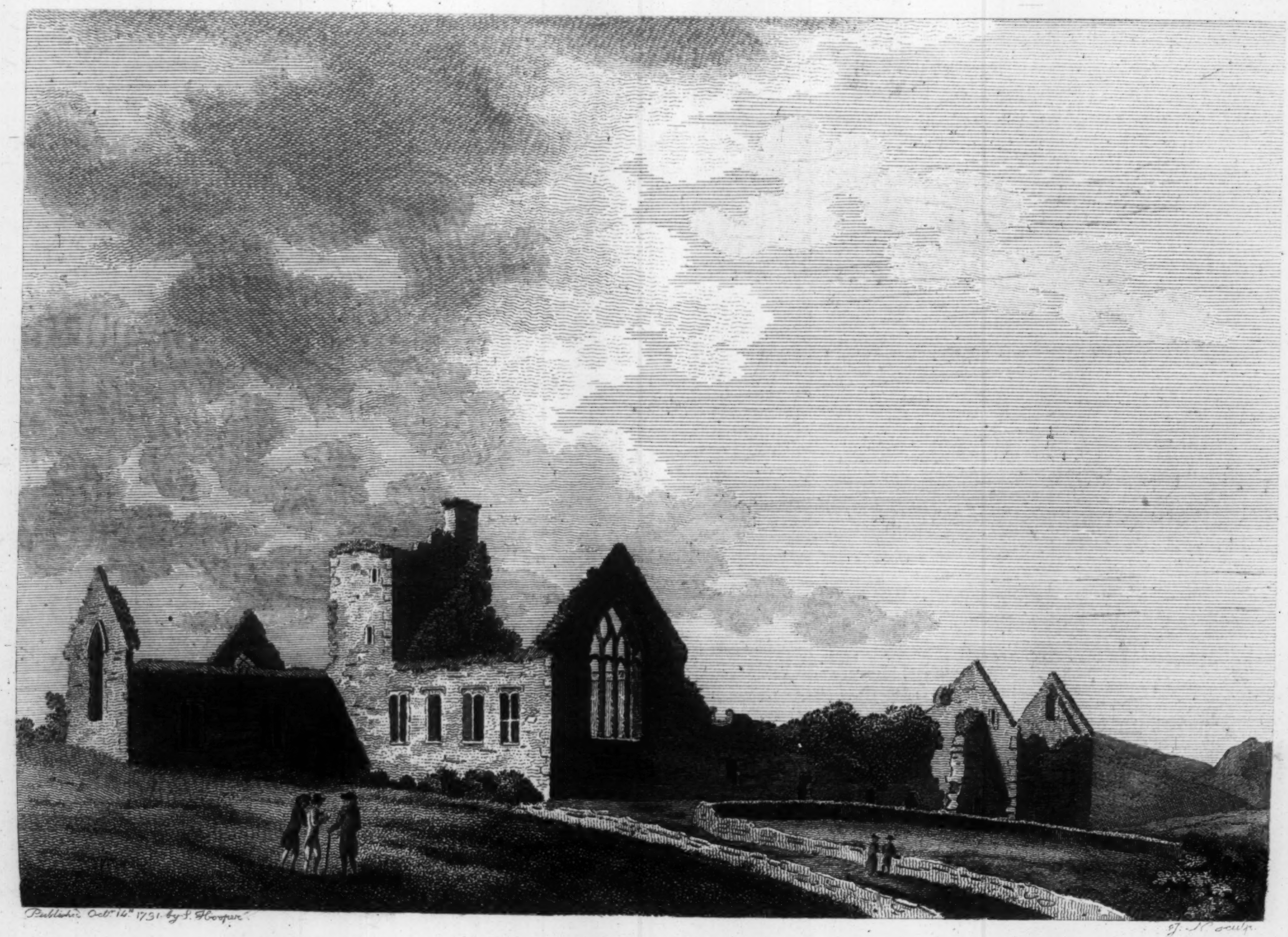
ABBEY OF DROMAHAIRE.

THIS monaſtry is properly named Creevelea, is in the Barony of Dromahaire, and near the town of that name, ſituated on the river Boonid, which falls into Lough Gille. It was founded in 1508, by Margaret ny Brien, for Franciſcans of the Strict Obſervance. She was daughter of Lord O'Brien, and wife of Eugene, Lord O'Rourk, and dying in 1512, lies here interred.

The church ſtands on the ſide of a hill, and conſiſts of two large chapels, divided by a belfrey, under which you paſs through an elliptical arch, the lower terminations of which are ornamented with foliage, and a ſmall angel in the attitude of prayer.

The O'Rourks were antient proprietaries of Weſt Brefny, now the county of Leitrim, and one of them lies here at full length on a tomb over the burial-place of his family. There are alſo ſeveral curious figures, inſerted into the walls, over the graves of the Murroghs, Cornins, and other eminent families of the vicinity.

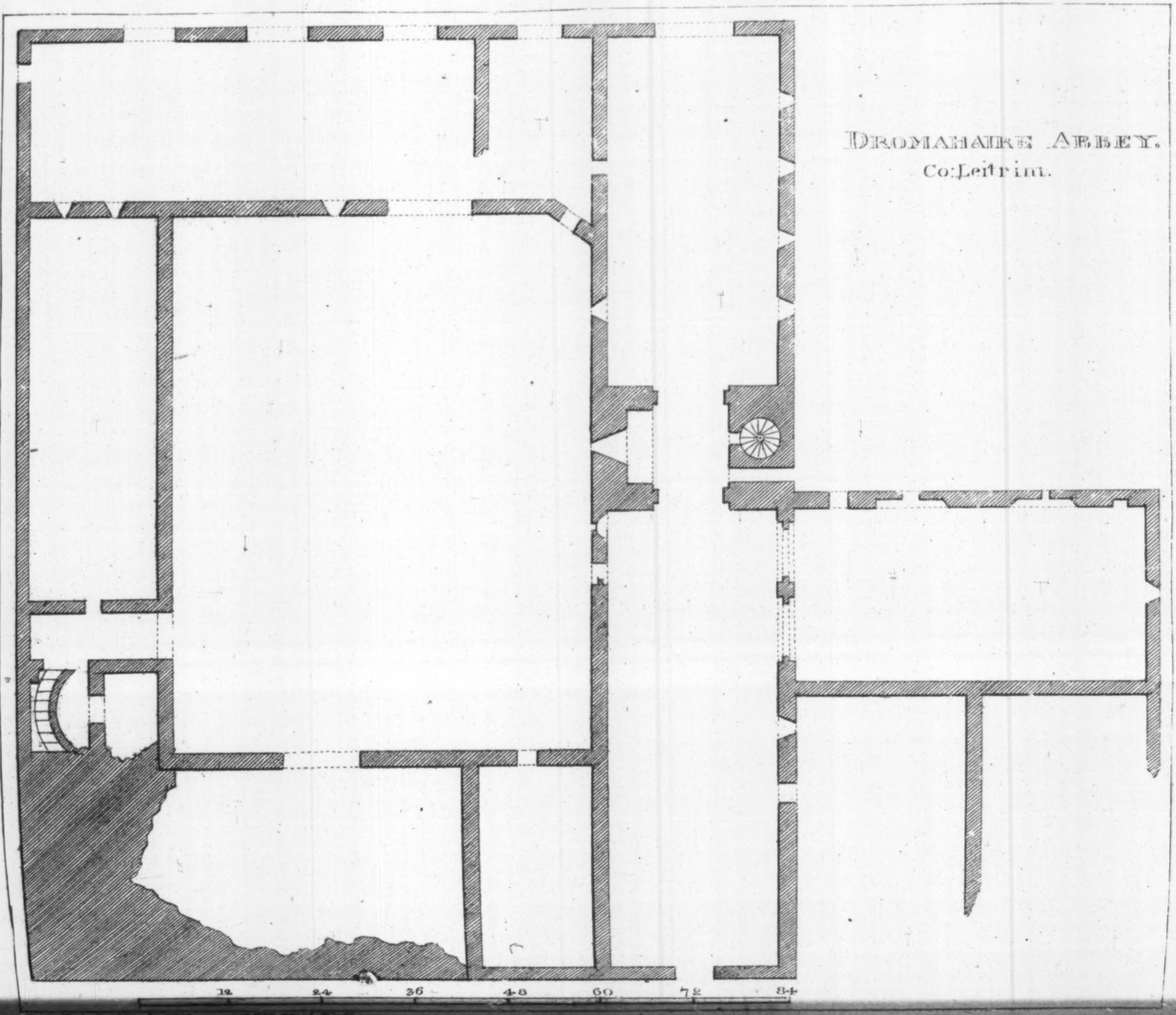
One of the O'Rourks was an active rebel in 1588. On his ſubmiſſion, he went to England and was introduced to Queen Elizabeth, but refuſed to bend his knee. Being aſked why he did not, he anſwered that he was not accuſtomed to it. How, ſays a ſmart Engliſh Lord, not to images? Aye, replied O'Rourk, but there is a great deal of difference between your Queen and the images of Saints. He gravely petitioned the Queen, not for life or pardon, but that he might be hanged with a gad or withe, after his country faſhion,



Publish'd Octr 14th 1791 by S. Hooper.

J. N. sculp.

ABBEY *of* DROMAHAIRE.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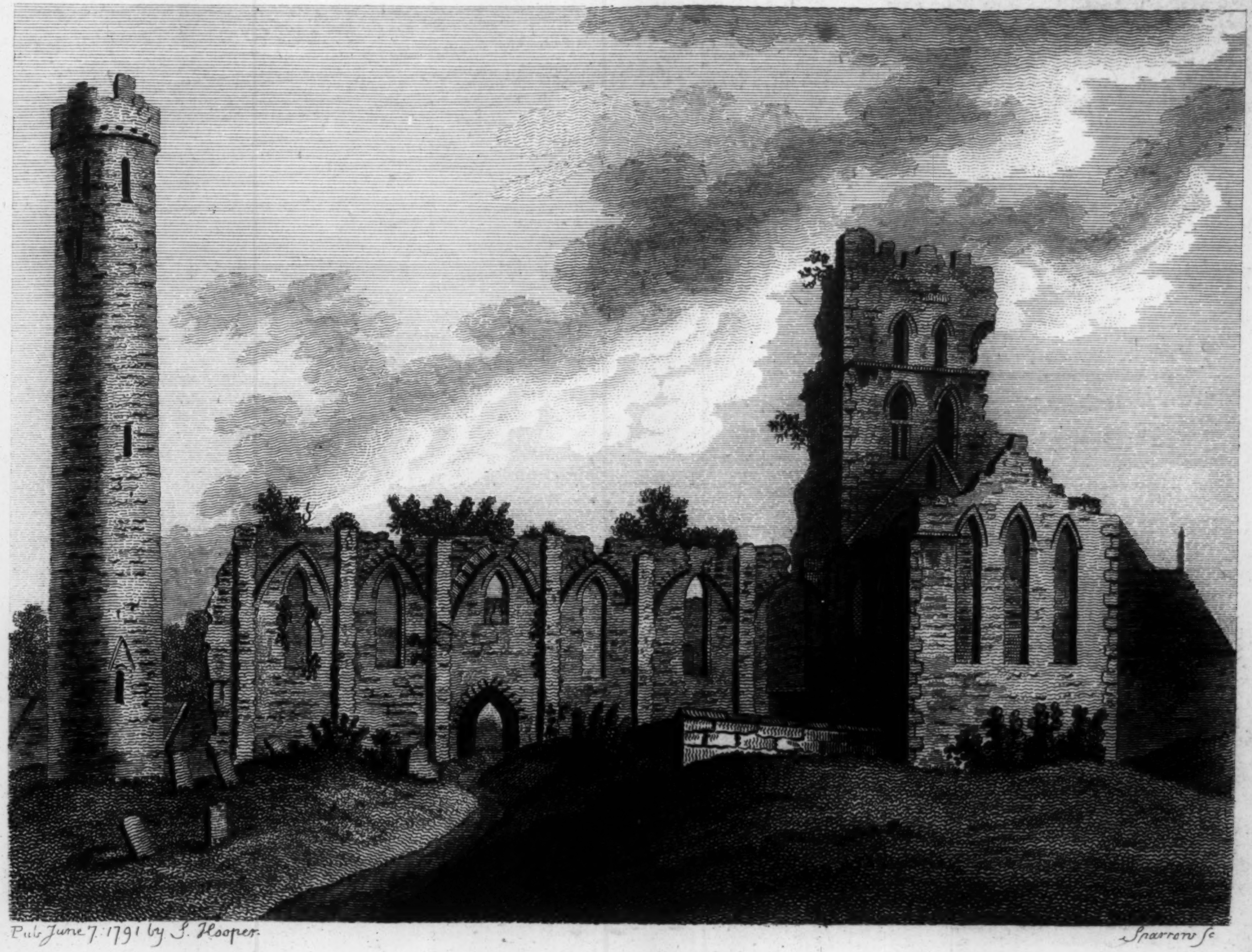
DROMAHAIRE ABBEY.
Co: Leitrim.

Publ. July 6, 1792. by S. Hooper No. 212 High Holborn.



Pub June 7. 1791 by S. Hooper. Sparrow sc

KILDARE ABBEY.

a requeſt, which no doubt, was readily granted him. By an inquiſition 1. James I. the laſt abbot was found to be ſeized of one carucate of land, and the rectories Krellew, Clonlogher, Ballychinechain, Kilcrumena, Liſamemis, and Killefargin, and all the tithes of the ſame, value forty ſhillings per annum.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

KILDARE ABBEY, KILDARE.

THIS town, ſituated about 28 miles from Dublin, was early celebrated for the virtue and miracles of St. Bridget, and for an inextinguiſhable fire preſerved by her nuns. The latter ſucceeded the Druideſſes, among whom fire was a ſacred element, and kept with ſingular care.

THIS, called the Gray Abbey, is on the ſouth ſide of the town, and was erected for friars of the Franciſcan order in the year 1260, by Lord William de Veſcy, but the building was completed by Gerald Fitz Maurice, Lord Offaley. He died in 1286, at Rathmore, near Naas, and was interred here.

JOHN Fitz Thomas, the firſt Earl of Kildare, dying at Larraghbrine near Maynooth, was buried in this church A. D. 1316. This nobleman had great variance with William de Veſcy, Lord of Kildare and Lord Juſtice. They appealed to the king, and the Lord Juſtice was challenged, but declined the combat, and fled into France, whereupon the king pronounced John Fitz Thomas innocent, and beſtowed on him the title of Earl of Kildare, which the other enjoyed. Three other earls of this noble houſe are entombed in this friary.

THE 34th Henry VIII. this monaſtery with its appurtenances, two gardens, and two cloſes of land with four meſſuages, &c. together with the houſe of the White Friars, were granted *in capite* to Daniel Sutton, at the annual rent of 2s. 3d. Iriſh money.

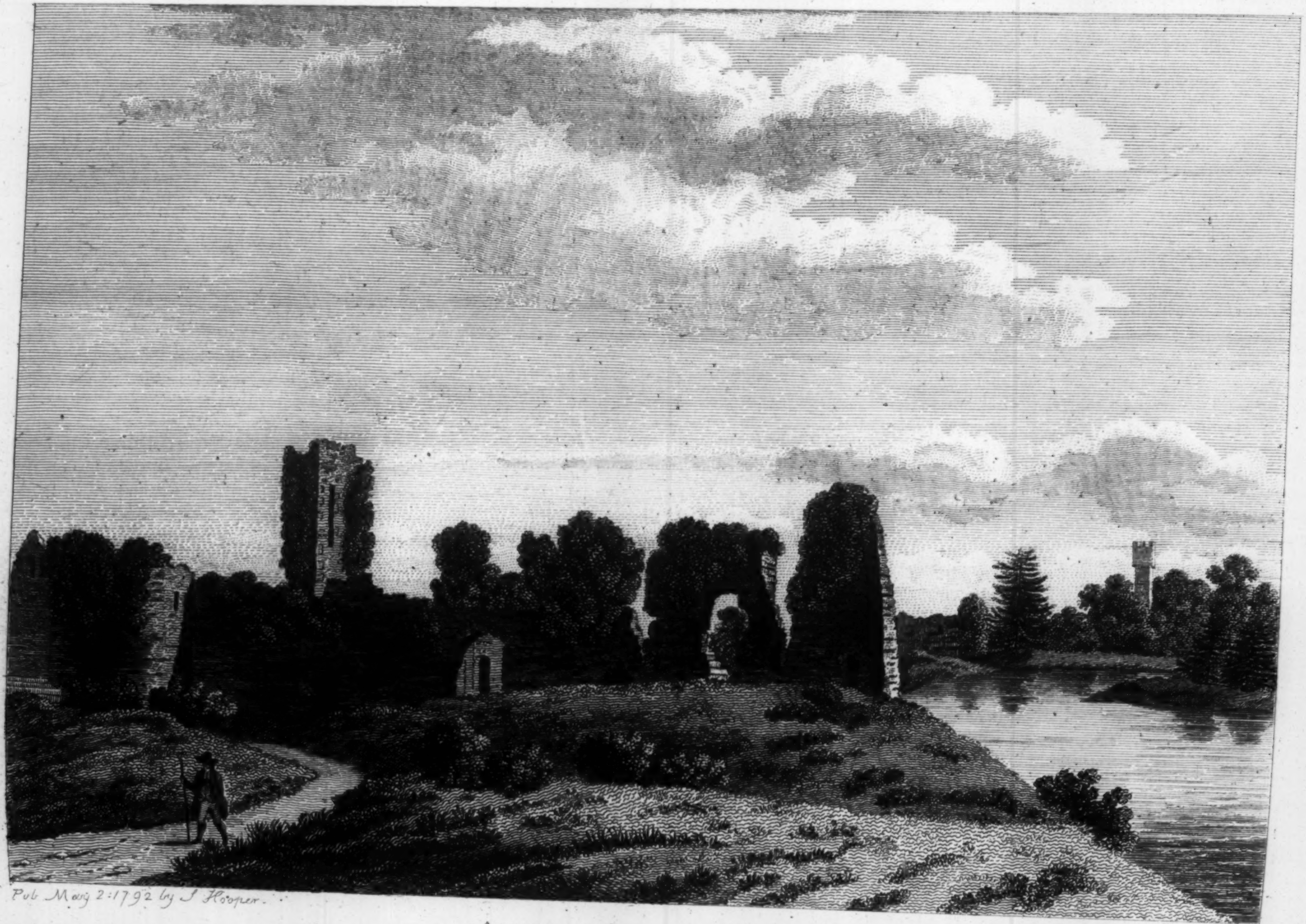
PART of the tower of this church ſtill remains, and a portion of the walls, which ſhow it to have been well conſtructed. The round tower adjoining it is a beautiful object. We ſee here ſix Gothic arches and as many buttreſſes. The north ſide of the ſteeple is levelled with the ground, ſaid to have been beaten down by a battery planted againſt it in the rebellion 1641. The ſouth wing is in ruins, it was formerly a chapel, and in it are two ſtatues in *alto relievo*. One repreſents a biſhop in his robes, a paſtoral ſtaff in his right hand, and a mitre on his head, ſupported by two monkeys. As there is no inſcription, it is conjectured to belong to Edmund Lane, Biſhop of Kildare, who was buried here A. D. 1522. The other is a monument of Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald of Lackugh, curiouſly cut in armour, with an inſcription and five eſcutcheous differently emblazoned.

THE round tower is 132 feet high, adorned with a battlement, and not far from this is the fire-houſe. Henry de Loundres, Archbiſhop of Dublin in 1220, put out the fire, but it was re-lighted after, and continued to burn till the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries. One miracle attendant on this fire was, that notwithſtanding its perpetual conſumption of fuel, aſhes never increaſed: nor was the fire ever to be blown by human breath for fear of contamination, but by vans or bellows.

THIS View, was taken from a drawing by Dr. Wynne.

ADARE CASTLE, LIMERICK.

ADARE is an ancient town, eight miles from Limerick, and has a good bridge over the river Maige, which is navigable for large boats. Here the Earl of Deſmond had a ſtrong caſtle, which very much incommoded the Engliſh ſettlers in thoſe parts, and was frequently taken by them. In 1579, Sir John of Deſmond, with four hundred and fifty horſe and foot, beſieged Adare, ſo that the garriſon dared not to peep abroad till their victuals failed them, and then neceſſity whetted their courage, and made their ſwords as ſharp as their ſtomachs, ſo that Sir John was forced to retire. The Engliſh had but one ſmall cot, which would hold about eight men, and



Pub. May 2:1792 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

ADAIRE CASTLE.

and by the help of it an hundred and twenty men of the garriſon were wafted over the river into the Knight of Glenn's country, and being unexpected there did great execution. However, they ſtaid ſo long, that the Knight of Glenn and Sir John collected thirty horſe and four hundred foot, ſome Iriſh and ſome Spaniards, and coming up with them, a ſharp ſkirmiſh for eight hours enſued; the Engliſh made good their retreat into Adare without any conſiderable loſs, and killed about fifty of the enemy. Captain Carew commanded in this expedition.

In 1581, when Munſter ſeemed to enjoy a ſtate of quietneſs on the death of Deſmond, Lord Kerry ſuddenly broke into rebellion, and took the caſtle of Adare, and put the garriſon to the ſword; but Colonel Zouch marching from Cork into Clanmaurice made him abandon the town. Captain Plowdall was left in it with a ſmall force, and Zouch purſued Lord Kerry, and overtaking him near Glanfliſk, defeated his forces, and took a prey of 800 cows, 500 horſes, beſides money, clothes, and victuals; with theſe he ſupplied the Engliſh garriſons, and returned to Adare. During this war Adare was alternately in poſſeſſion of the Iriſh and Engliſh.

Here are ſome large and perfect remains of a Trinitarian friary. The ſteeple reſembles a caſtle, and is ſupported by a plain arch, with four diagonal ogives meeting in the centre and ſtair leading to the battlements; there is alſo a Gray friary in Adare, whoſe poſſeſſions, with thoſe of the Trinitarians and Auguſtinians, were granted to Sir Henry Wallop.

The demeſne of Wyndham Quin, Eſq. here, is beautifully variegated with wood and water. The meadows ſloping on each ſide of the river Maige, the abbies nodding their venerable heads over the ſilent ſtream, the extenſive viſtos through aged trees, the ſhaded walks, where many a ſaint and many a hero trod, preſent a moſt pleaſing ſcene to the contemplative mind.

This View was taken from a drawing by Dr. Wynne.

CHURCH TOWER AT DUNDALK, LOUTH.

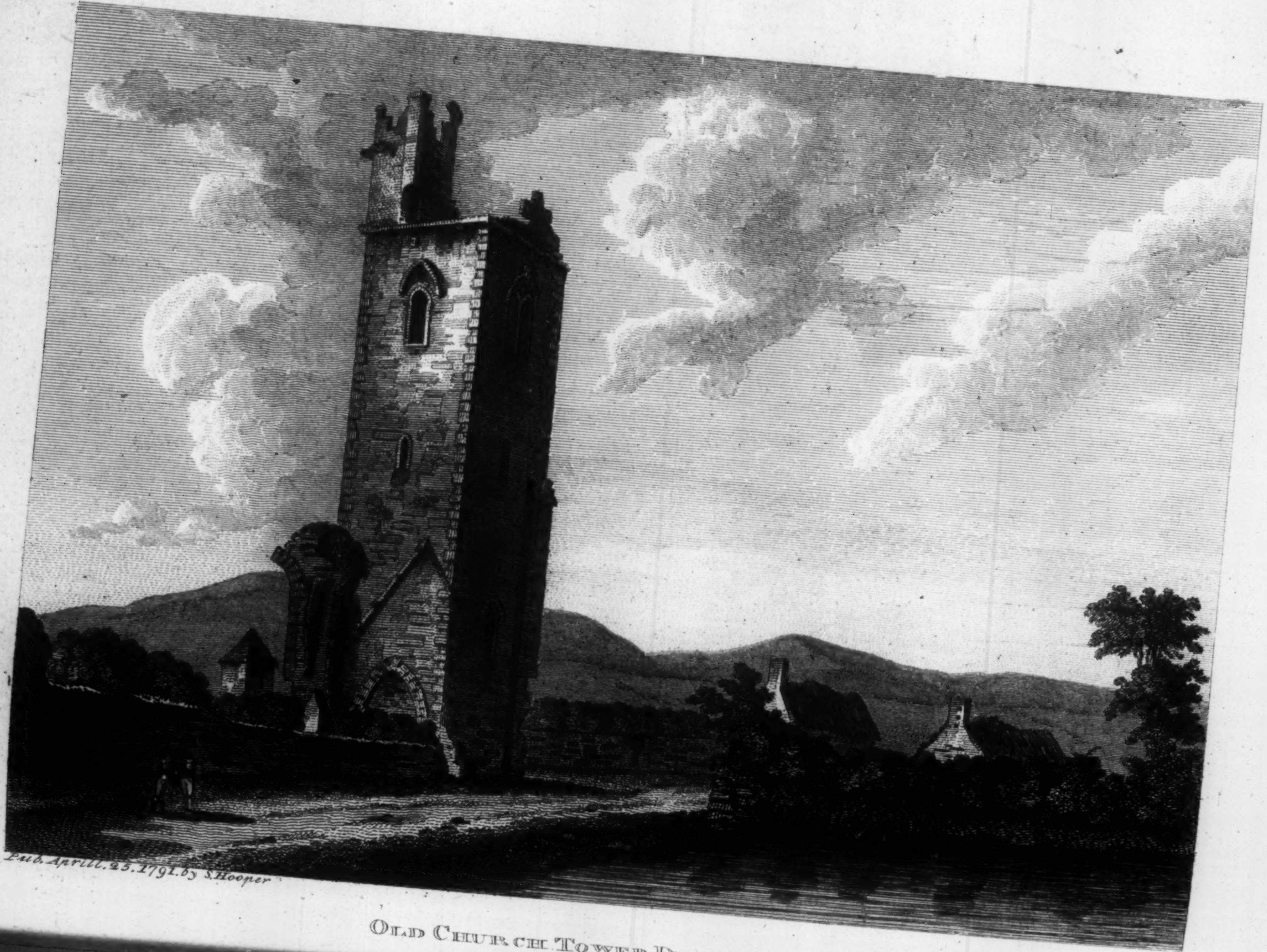
DUNDALK is an ancient town, ſeated on the Iriſh Channel, with a bay and harbour. It was well fortified, and almoſt the only buildings were caſtles and towers; theſe were neceſſary to protect the Engliſh coloniſts, the town being the extremity of the Engliſh pale.

In 1315, Edward Bruce invaded Ireland, landing at Carrickfergus with a large body of Scots. Being joined by the Iriſh, they marched to and took Dundalk the 29th of June, which they burnt. The next year, Bruce growing inſolent from ſucceſs, ſpared neither churches or abbies, nor did women or children find mercy; he cauſed himſelf to be crowned king of Ireland at Dundalk. Soon after this O'Hanlon, an Iriſh rebel, came for contribution to Dundalk, but was ſo warmly received by Robert Verdun, the governor, that he left 200 of his followers behind him.

Lord Deputy Sydney in 1558, marched from Dublin to Dundalk to fortify the Engliſh pale. He ſent from thence to Shane O'Neal to come to him, but he refuſed, unleſs he conſented to be his goſſip, which the neceſſity of the times obliged the Deputy to agree to. In 1566, O'Neal beſieged Dundalk, but it was ſo valiantly defended, that he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. He after made another attempt on the town, but with not better ſucceſs.

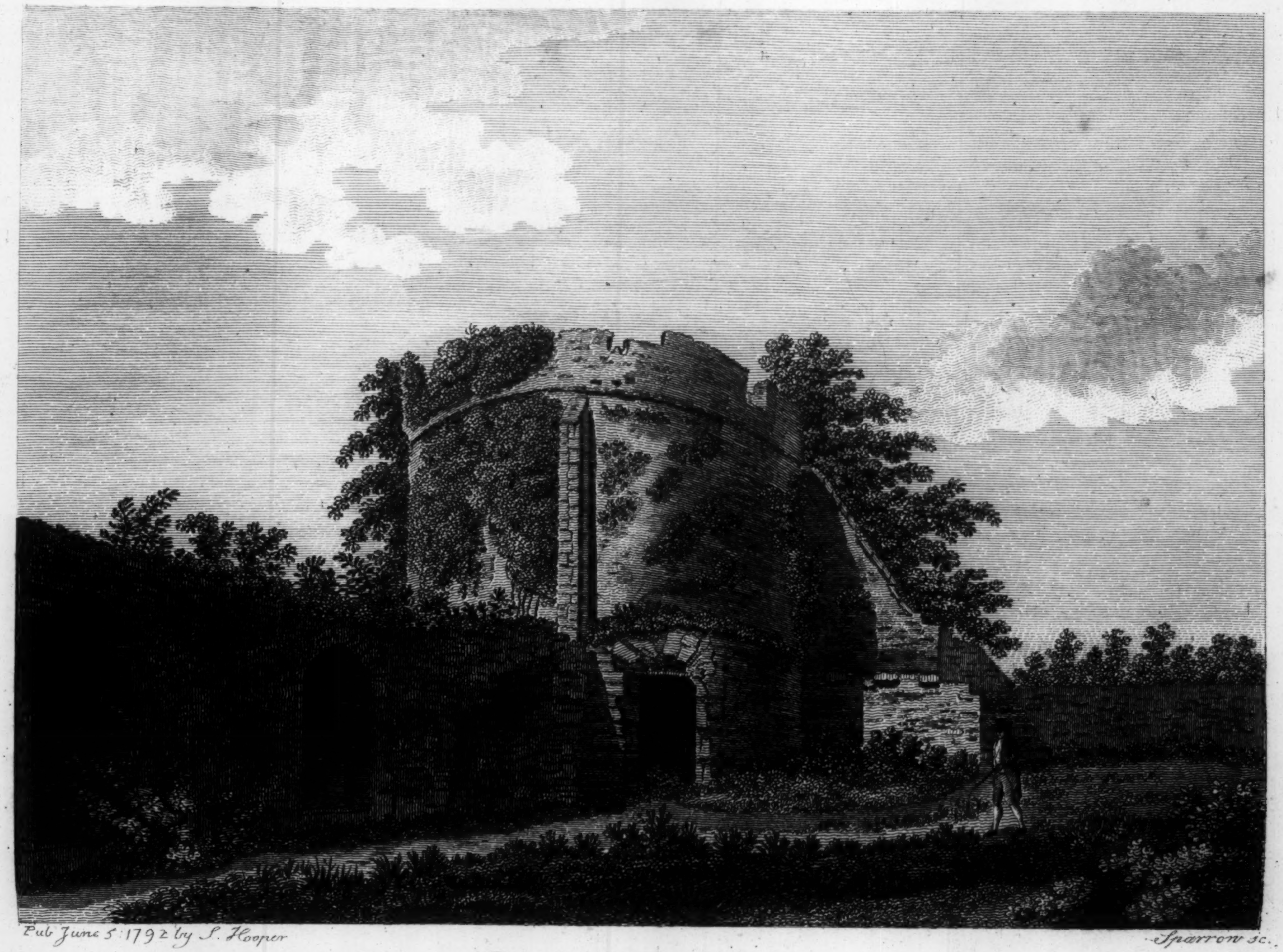
In 1641, Sir Henry Tichborn aſſaulted Dundalk, which at this time had a double wall, double ditch, and marſh ground on one ſide, and the ſea on the other. The Iriſh made a ſtout reſiſtance, but the place was taken. Colonel Monk was governor of Dundalk in 1649, which Lord Inchequin obliged him to ſurrender.

There were two monaſtic foundations here, one for Croſsbearers, which Bertram de Verdun, Lord of the town, erected about the end of Henry II.'s reign; they followed the rule of St. Auſtin, and their patron was St. Leonard. This was after converted into an hoſpital.



Pub. Aprill. 25. 1791. by S. Hooper

OLD CHURCH TOWER DUNDALK.



Pub June 5: 1792 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc.

BASTION in KILKENNY.

The other was the Gray-friary, which was built at the eaſt end of the town in the reign of Henry III. by Lord John de Verdun; the eaſt window of which was admired for its curious and elegant workmanſhip. The tower given in the plate is part of this building. It is a ſquare battlemented ſteeple in good repair. In the weſt ſide is a Gothic window, over which is a projecting ſtone cut into a groteſque head. The terminations of the arch of the window are ſimilarly ornamented. The proſpect around is fine and extenſive.

This View was drawn by Francis Groſe, Eſq. July 1770.

CASTLE OF KILKENNY.

RICHARD STRONGBOW, by his marriage with Eva, daughter of Dermot, King of Leinſter, came into poſſeſſion of a great part of the province of Leinſter. Henry II. confirmed his right, with the reſervation of the maritime parts. On being appointed Lord Juſtice of Ireland in 1173, he laid the foundation of a caſtle in Kilkenny, but it was ſcarcely finiſhed, when it was demoliſhed by the inſurgent Iriſh. However, William, Earl Marſhal, deſcended from Strongbow, and alſo Lord Juſtice, in 1195, began a noble pile on a more extenſive plan, and on the ancient ſcite: a great part of this fine caſtle has ſurvived the convulſions of this diſtracted kingdom, and continues at this day a conſpicuous ornament of the beautiful city of Kilkenny.

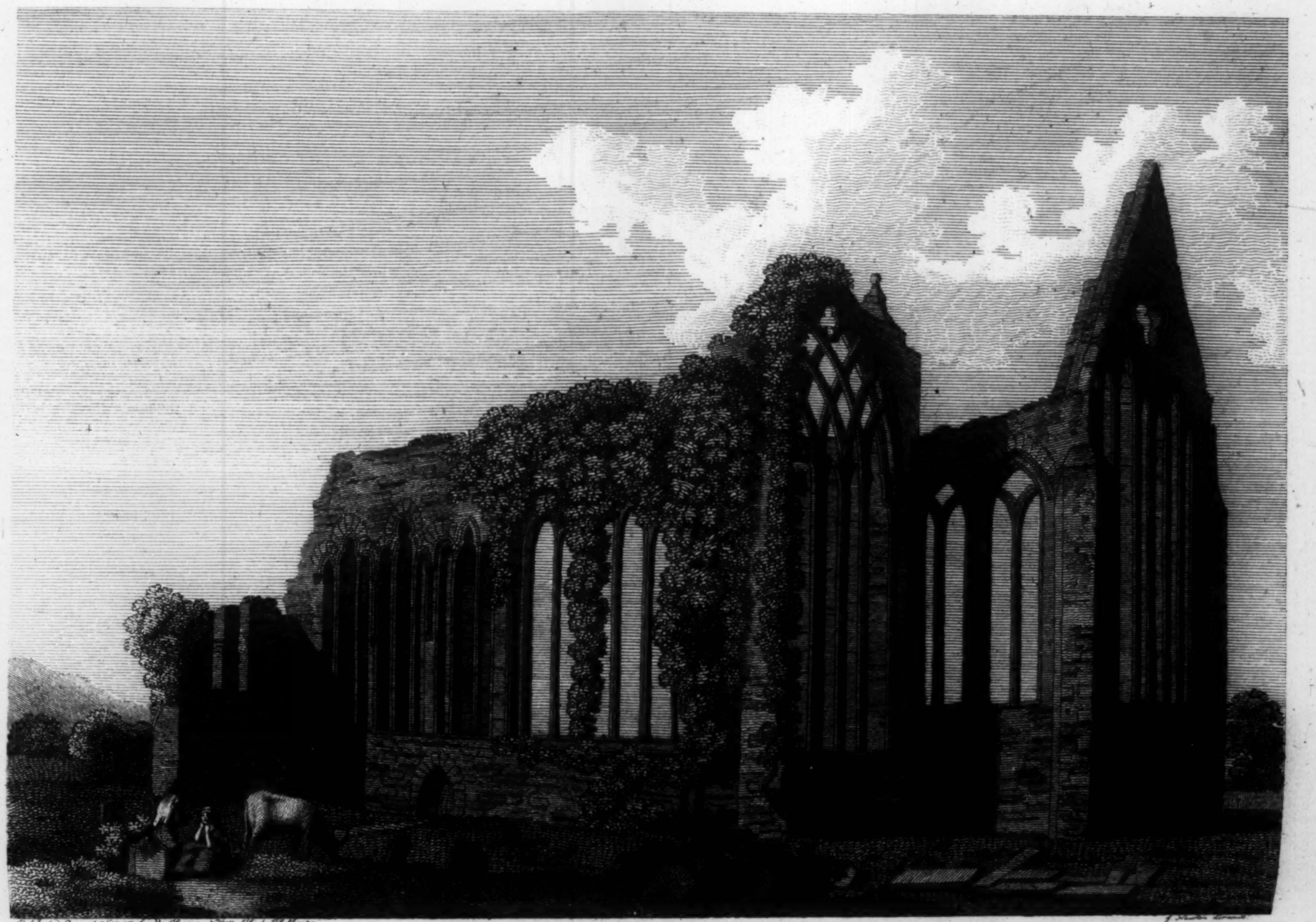
A riſing ground was choſen, which on one ſide has a deep and abrupt deſcent to the river Nore, which effectually protects it on that quarter by its rapid ſtream: the other ſides were ſecured by ramparts, walls, and towers, and the entrance is through a lofty gate of marble of the Corinthian order. The area thus incloſed afforded the noble poſſeſſor not only accommodations for himſelf and his domeſtics, but alſo caſerns for a ſtrong garriſon. The Earl in his charter to St. John's Priory, A. D. 1211, provides, That if he be abſent, the monks of that houſe ſhall ſerve his caſtle chapel; but if reſident, then his own domeſtic chaplains. In the ſame record his barns lying beyond the bridge are mentioned, with other circumſtances indicating a regular court and houſehold.

Hugh Le Despenser, who obtained the caſtle by marriage, in September 1391, conveyed it and its dependencies to James, Earl of Ormond. Theſe dependencies comprehended the caſtle with the mills; the borough of Roſbercon with the mills; the manors of Dunfert and Kildermog; the Serjeancy of Iverk; all his tenements in Callan le Hill; 33l. 15s. 3d. in Callan, and the advowſon of the church; with all the lands, tenements, advowſons, and knights-fees in Iverk, Roſbercon, Logheran, Killaghy, Roſſana, Knocktopher, the New Town of Jerpoint, Killamery, Ardreſton, Lyſdonfy, Kilfeacamaduff, and Thollenabrogue. In this city parliaments were frequently held, and the caſtle was always conſidered as the bulwark of the Engliſh pale in thoſe parts. Mottraye, an ingenious foreigner who viſited this country, and publiſhed his travels at the Hague in 1730, thus ſpeaks of the caſtle:

"The principal ornament of the town is the Duke of Ormond's palace; it was a building of his anceſtors. Some remains of the ancient caſtle ſtill appear, which ſhow that it was one of the ſtrongeſt of the time. The Duke rebuilt it magnificently a little before his retreat, but the inſide was not finiſhed, nor does it appear that it ever will, being now ſo neglected, that the rain comes in every where. It is inhabited only by the gardiner and his family, who only takes care of his own apartment; and as to the gardens keeps up only what is uſeful, ſuch as the fruit-trees, vegetables, &c.

"This palace is beautifully ſituated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the Nore, after having waſhed the park and the town. This river runs with rapidity over ſand and gravel, and is ſo clear, that it is one of the three things of which Kilkenny boaſts, water without mud, air without fog, and fire without ſmoke."

Since Mottraye writ, the caſtle has been much improved. On entering the court yard, you turn to the left into the dining parlour, in which are many valuable portraits. In the breakfaſt room is tapiſtry, exhibiting the Hiſtory of Decius: it is admirably executed



Published August 3d 1793 by Mr Hooper No 212 High Holborn

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St. JOHN'S ABBEY. Co. Kilkenny.

and the colours freſh and lively. The alcove, or preſence chamber, is alſo hung with tapiſtry, and has a chair of ſtate, raiſed a ſtep from the floor. The ball room or gallery is of great length, but unfiniſhed. It contains a fine collection of battle-pieces and portraits; many of the latter family ones, and not a few of the beauties of Charles the Second's Court. The Counteſs of Ormond's dreſſing room is a ſmall Octagon in one of the towers. Beſides theſe there are the counteſs's bed-chamber, the chapel and evidence-chamber; the laſt extremely intereſting to the hiſtorian and antiquary, as there are here the moſt authentic documents relative to the political ſtate of Ireland, from the arrival of the Engliſh, in which the houſe of Ormond bore a conſpicuous part. This room furniſhes ample materials to illuſtrate the houſehold expences of a great Iriſh Baron, and throws uncommon light on the modes of living, the dreſs, and an infinite variety of curious particulars in remote times. No uſe has been hitherto made of this room but the trifling collections by Carte for his lives of the Ormonds.

WHOEVER wiſhes for a more copious account of this ancient city of Kilkenny, may find it in the ninth number of Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, page 349.

THIS View, was taken from an original drawing by J. G. Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyingham.

ST. JOHN's ABBEY.

THE foundation of this religious houſe will be beſt explained by tranſlating the original record relating to it, which may be ſeen in the ſecond volume of the Monaſticon Auglicanum.

" THE priory or hoſpital of St. John the Evangeliſt of Kilkenny, founded about the Year 1220. [Mr. Archdall makes it nine years earlier.]

" J. William Marſhal, Earl of Pembroke, &c. have granted to St. John the Evangeliſt, a certain place at the head of the ſmall bridge of Kilkenny, to wit, that between the ſmall aqueduct of the way that leads from my Carns to Loghmaderan, and ſixteen acres of free land, on the ſame ſide of the ſaid aqueduct, with their appurtenances, to build a religious houſe, in honour of God and St. John, for the ſupport of the poor and indigent. I have alſo granted the whole pariſh beyond the bridge of Kilkenny, towards the eaſt and contiguous to ſaid bridge, with its appurtenances without any reſervation. Alſo the whole eccleſiaſtical benefice of my land of Donfert, ſo far as belongs to the patron, and the eccleſiaſtical benefice of my whole land of Loghmaderan, in like manner with its appurtenances in tithes, oblations, and obventions, and the tithes of my mills, fiſheries, orchards and dove-cotes, in Kilkenny.

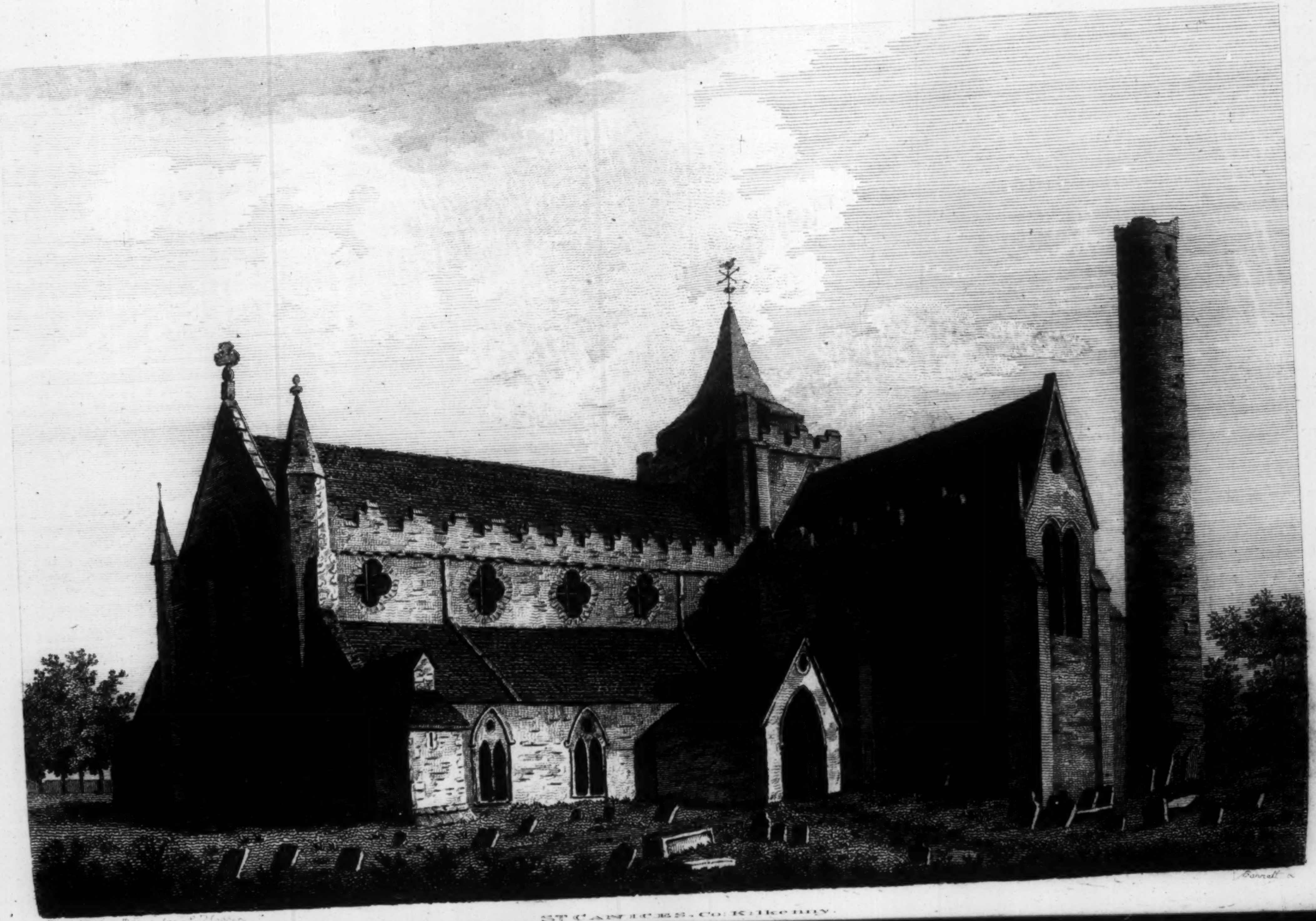
" My will is, that the aforeſaid brethren ſhall ſerve in the chapel of my caſtle of Kilkenny, and for ſuch ſhall receive all oblations and obventions during the abſence of me or my heirs; but when reſident, then my domeſtic chaplains ſhall receive ſuch dues.

" I have granted beſides a place at the head of the great bridge, where originally the brethren firſt began their houſe, paying annually to me and my heirs three ſhillings in lieu of all ſervices. They may alſo peaceably have and hold the revenue of the Burgages in Kilkenny, which were or ſhall be given them there, ſaving their ſervice to me and all my other rights.

" Moreover I have granted the Church of Hagamon, and the Church of Newtown, with the whole benefice of the Old Town, with all appurtenances belonging to ſaid churches; moreover, I have given the tithes of all my mills and hay, in the aforeſaid pariſhes. I give thirty marks of ſilver, the produce of my courts, to my treaſury in Kilkenny, and beſides theſe, one carrucate of land with its appurtenances, viz. that which Thomas Drake held, near Kilkenny, and which ſhall be free of all ſervices."

This priory thus greatly favoured ſoon increaſed in riches. At the reformation, this houſe and its poſſeſſions were granted to the Mayor and Citizens of Kilkenny.

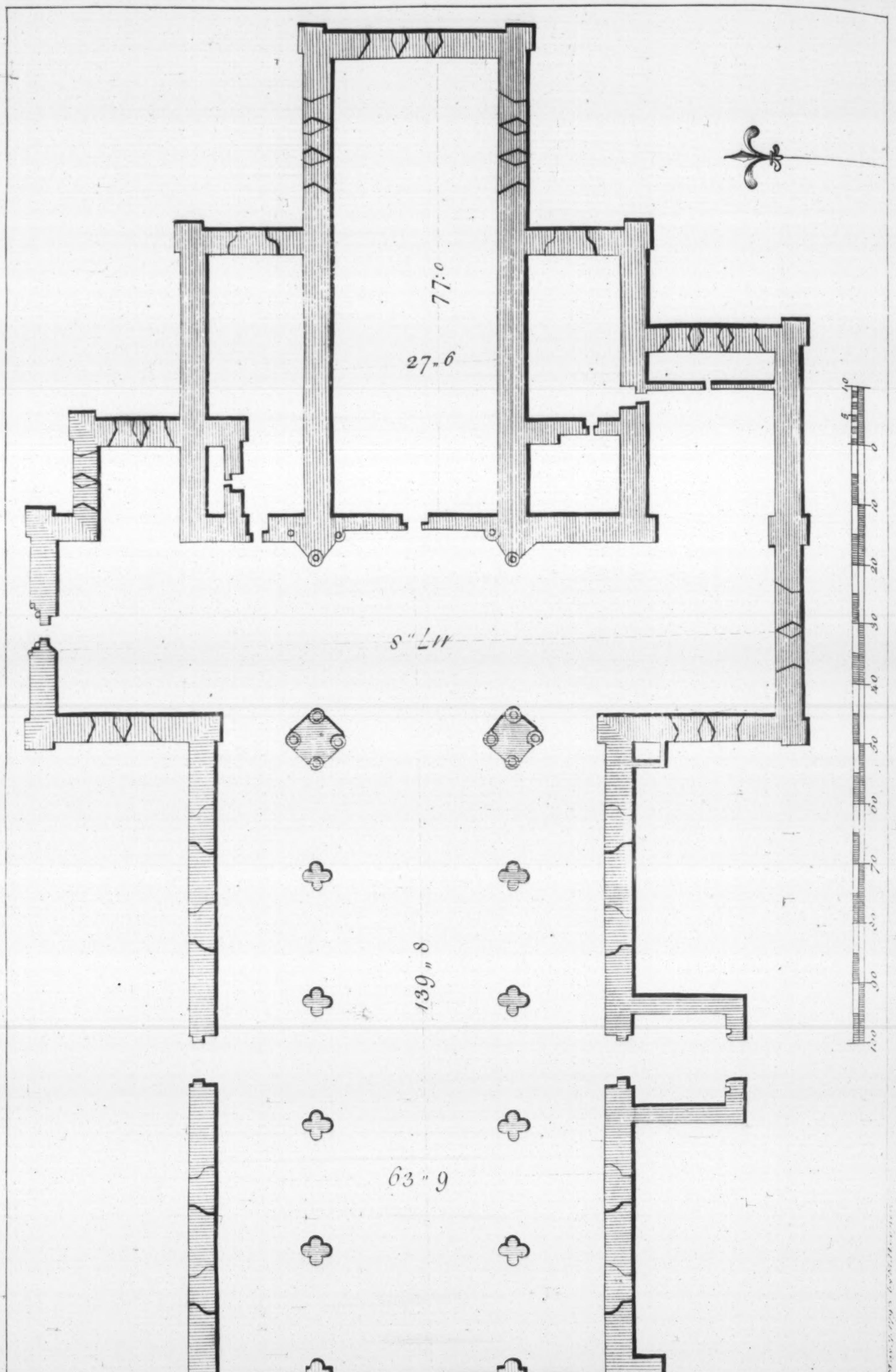
In 1645, when the monaſtic orders were repairing their abbeys and monaſteries, the Auguſtinians, to whom this priory originally belonged, endeavoured to poſſeſs themſelves of it but were oppoſed by



Barrett sc

ST CANICES. Co: Kilkenny.

Publish'd Aug 1 1792 by S. Hooper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St. CANICES CATHEDRAL, KILKENNY.

the Jeſuits, who ſet up a fictitious grant from the city, and in this they were ſupported by Rinuccini, the pope's nuncio. However the city diſclaimed any ſuch grant.

Great part of this priory was demoliſhed to make room for a foot barrack, yet its ruins declare its former ſplendour. For about fifty-four feet of the ſouth ſide of the choir it ſeems to be almoſt one window. The eaſtern window is about ſixteen feet wide and thirty high; it is divided by delicate ſtone mullions. There are ſome ſepulchral inſcriptions and other remains, which may be ſeen in the Collectanea before cited.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Wheatly, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF St. CANICE.

FROM the confuſed and imperfect account of the origin of this ſtructure we can only conjecture, that Felix O'Dullany, or Delany, began it in 1180, by erecting a ſmall church near the round tower. Hugh Rufus, who was probably elected to this ſee through the influence of the Earl Marſhal, laid the foundation of a noble edifice, to bear pace with the other magnificent eccleſiaſtical conſtructions, at that time raiſing every where by the Engliſh. Biſhop Mapilton in 1233, and St. Leger, who ſucceeded him, completed the fabrick. The ſtyle of architecture here uſed, ſeems to confirm what has been advanced, St. Leger died towards the end of Edward I's. reign, when, according to Beutham, the prevailing taſte was an immoderate length in the windows, riſing as high as the vaulting, and ornamented with coloured glaſs. The windows of this cathedral are in this ſtyle, but have been ſhortened, the eye, however, quickly diſcovers and traces the barbarous change.

This church is built on an eminence, with a deſcent all round it. You enter the church-yard from the town by a flight of marble ſteps: it is planted with trees, and to the weſt is a handſome terrace walk, from whence is a beautiful proſpect of a fine country. The

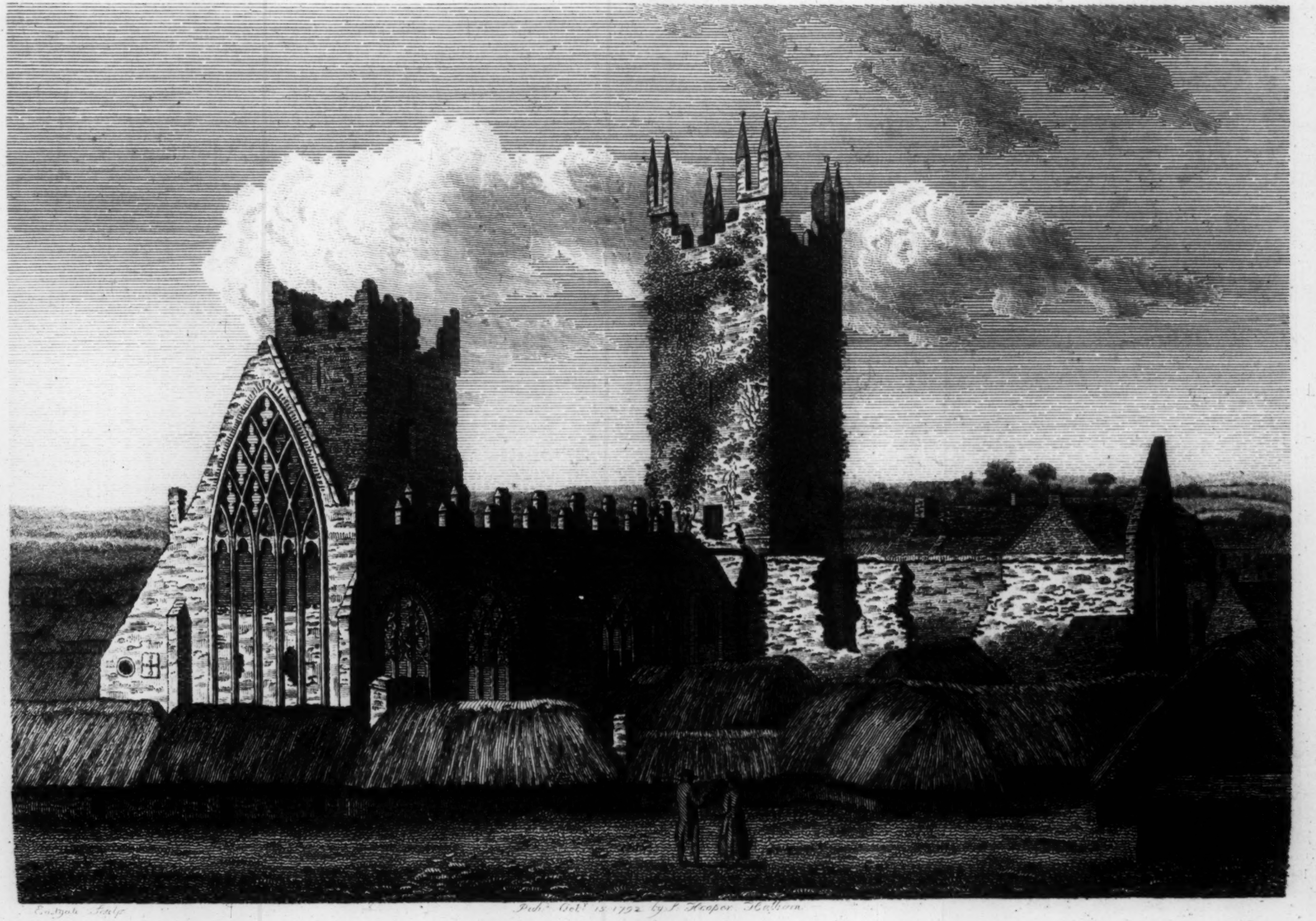
church

church is in the form of a croſs: the length from eaſt to weſt in the clear is 226 feet, and the breadth of the croſs from north to ſouth is 123, being perhaps the largeſt church in the kingdom except St. Partrick's and Chriſt's churches, Dublin, and in beauty it excells both. There are two lateral and a centre aile. The roof of the nave is ſupported by five pillars, and a pilaſter of black marble on each ſide, upon which are formed five neat arches. Each lateral aile is lighted by four windows below, and the central aile by five above: they are in the ſhape of quaterfoils. The ſteeple is low, but broad, taking up the ſpace of thirty-ſeven feet, it is ſupported by four maſſy columns of black marble, and its floor reſts on a great number of ſpringers; riſing from the columns they ſpread over the vaulting, and are each divided into a ſmall moulding like beads.

THE pillars were, about ſixty or ſeventy years ago, whitened by an abſurd and ignorant economiſt. There are four entrances, one at the weſt end, two in the nave oppoſite each other, and one at the end of the north tranſept. The ſeats of the choir and gallery are of oak varniſhed, and the whole plain, but remarkably neat. The compaſs ceiling is adorned with fret work, and has many modillions, and in the centre a groupe of foliage, feſtoons, and cherubims.

IN the north tranſept is St. Mary's chapel, and near this is an oratory wherein were heaped, during the uſurpation, numberleſs beautiful ſepulchral monuments, which Biſhop Pococke, an excellent prelate and learned antiquary, drew from ruin and obſcurity and placed in the nave and ailes.

BISHOP Ledred, in 1318, fitted up the windows of the cathedral, and particularly the eaſtern one, in ſo elegant a manner, and adorned it with ſuch curious workmanſhip, as left it unrivalled in this kingdom. This will not appear exaggerated, when we are informed, that Rinuccini, Archbiſhop of Firmo, and nuncio from the Pope to the confederate Catholics in 1645, who came from the natal ſoil of the fine arts, was ſo much ſtruck with its beauty, that he offered for it the large ſum of 700l. and eſteemed it not unworthy Rome itſelf, whither he intended to ſend it. But neither



Eastgate Sculp. Pub.d Oct.r 15 1792 by S. Hooper Holborn.

BLACK ABBEY, Co. Kilkenny.

the high rank or influence of the Prince of Firmo, nor the diſtreſſes of the times could prevail on the Biſhop or chapter to accede to the nuncio's wiſhes. The window contained the hiſtory of Chriſt from his birth to his aſcenſion : the other windows, though much inferior, were enriched with various figures and emblems. This exquiſite piece of art at length fell a ſacrifice to the ſavage barbariſm of the times; it was demoliſhed by the fanatics in 1650, urged on by that infamous regicide Colonel Axtel, who was the governor of Kilkenny.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

DOMINICAN OR BLACK ABBEY.

WILLIAM, Earl Marſhal, about 1225 founded this monaſtery for Dominican friars, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. The founder was interred here in 1231, and in three years after his brother Richard, who was ſlain in a battle with the O'Mores and O'Conors on the Curragh of Kildare.

HUGH, Biſhop of Oſſory, who had been a great benefactor, was interred near the high altar, and four general chapters of the Dominican order were held here. In 1437, Henry VI. made the following grant to this monaſtery : " The King to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, &c. Our beloved the Prior and Convent of the Friars, preachers of Kilkenny, having humbly repreſented unto us, that they are continual orators for our happineſs, and the ſouls of our noble progenitors, kings of England, and that they cannot ſupport themſelves by the alms of the city of Kilkenny, nor of the county, becauſe it is ſpoiled and waſted by our own nation, as well as the Iriſh in rebellion. We, having conſidered the premiſes, and willing to grant their humble ſupplication, do, with the aſſent of the venerable Father in Chriſt, Richard, Archbiſhop of Dublin, Juſticiary of our kingdom of Ireland, and of our Council of the ſame, by the manucaption of John Nauyler of Trim and Thomas Clopham of

Havan, grant to the ſaid Prior and convent two parts of all the tithes, oblations, commodities, and profits whatever of the Rectory of the church of Mothil in ſaid county, now in our hands, to have and to hold the ſaid two parts ſo long as they ſhall remain with us, paying yearly to our Exchequer of Ireland eight pence on the Feaſts of St. Michael and Eaſter, in equal portions. Witneſs our ſaid Juſticiary at Dublin, the 25th day of July, 15 Hen. VI."

By an inquiſition in the Chief Remembrancer's Office it appears, that Peter Cantwell, the laſt prior, was ſeized of ſaid priory, and within its precincts a church and belfry, a ſmall caſtle near the church, a dormitory, and beneath it the chapter-houſe; another chamber called the king's chamber and adjoining it a ſmall turret, with much other property in lands and houſes, within and without the city of Kilkenny.

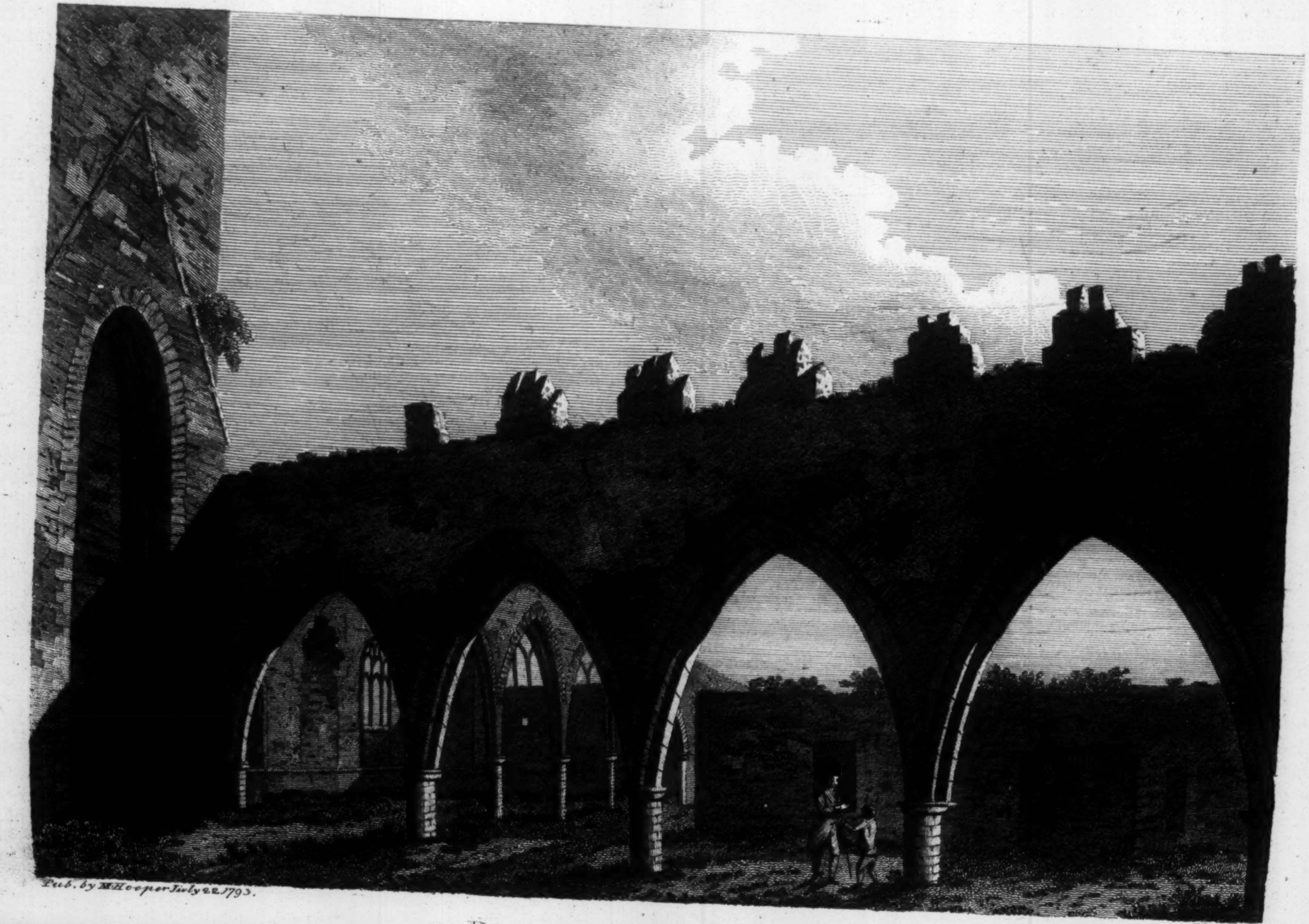
Henry VIII. granted this monaſtery to the ſovereign, burgeſſes and commonalty of Kilkenny, at the yearly rent of 12s. 4d. Iriſh. In the time of the elder James it ſerved for a ſhire-houſe, and in 1643, it was repaired and a chapter of the order held in it. Its towers are light and elegant, and ſome of the windows executed with a maſterly hand.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

(PLATE II.) This ſhews an inſide View of the Abbey.

FRANCISCAN ABBEY.

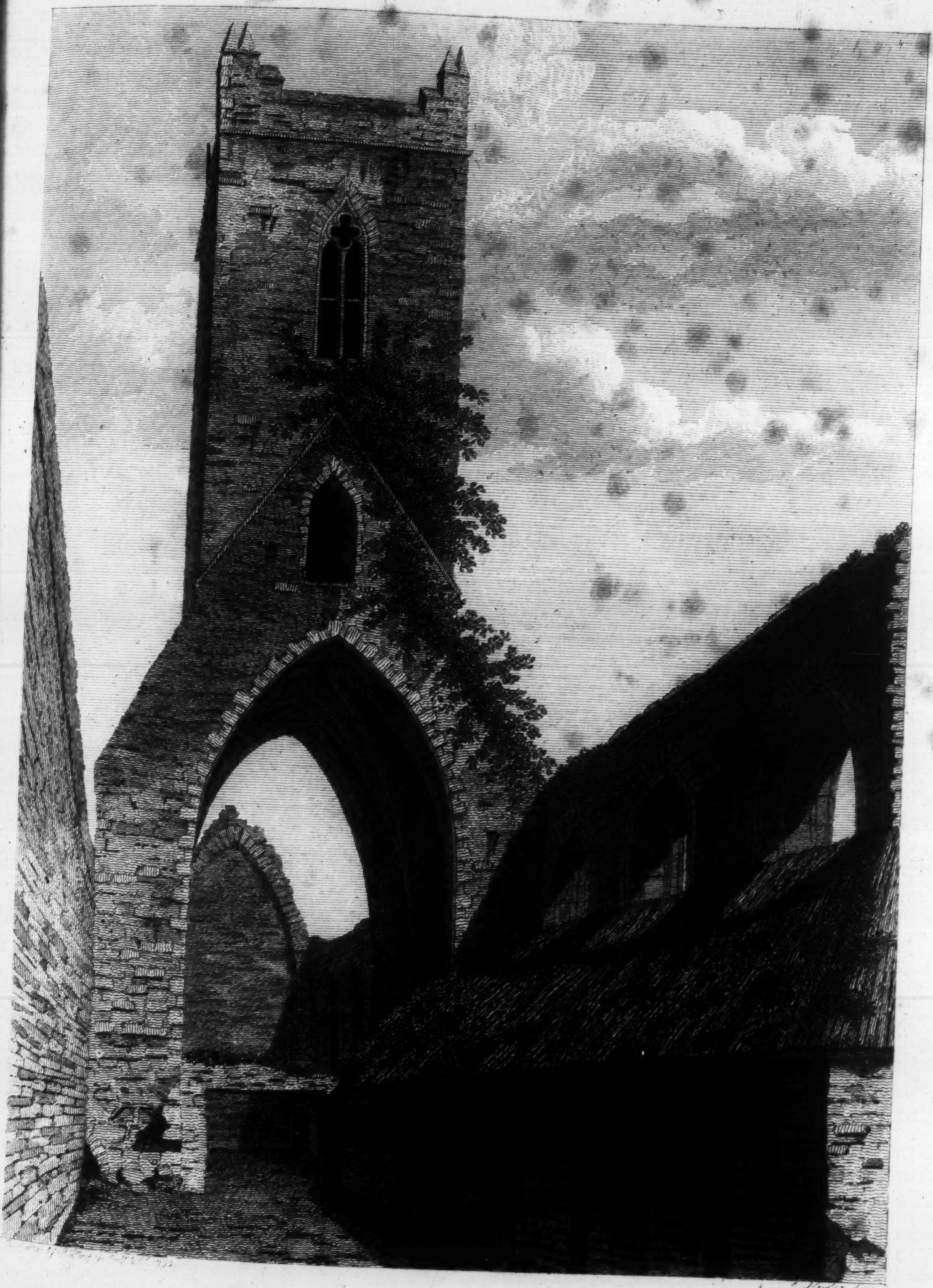
We have every reaſon to place the foundation of this monaſtery previous to the year 1230, for "in the chore of the friars-preachers, ſays Stanihurſt, William Marſhal, Erle of Pembroke, was buried, who departed this life in the yere 1231. Richard, brother to William, to whom the inheritance deſcended, within three years after deceaſed at Kilkennie, beinge wounded to deathe in a field in the



Pub. by M. Hooper July 22. 1793.

BLACK ABBEY. Co. Kilkenny.

I.R. Sculp



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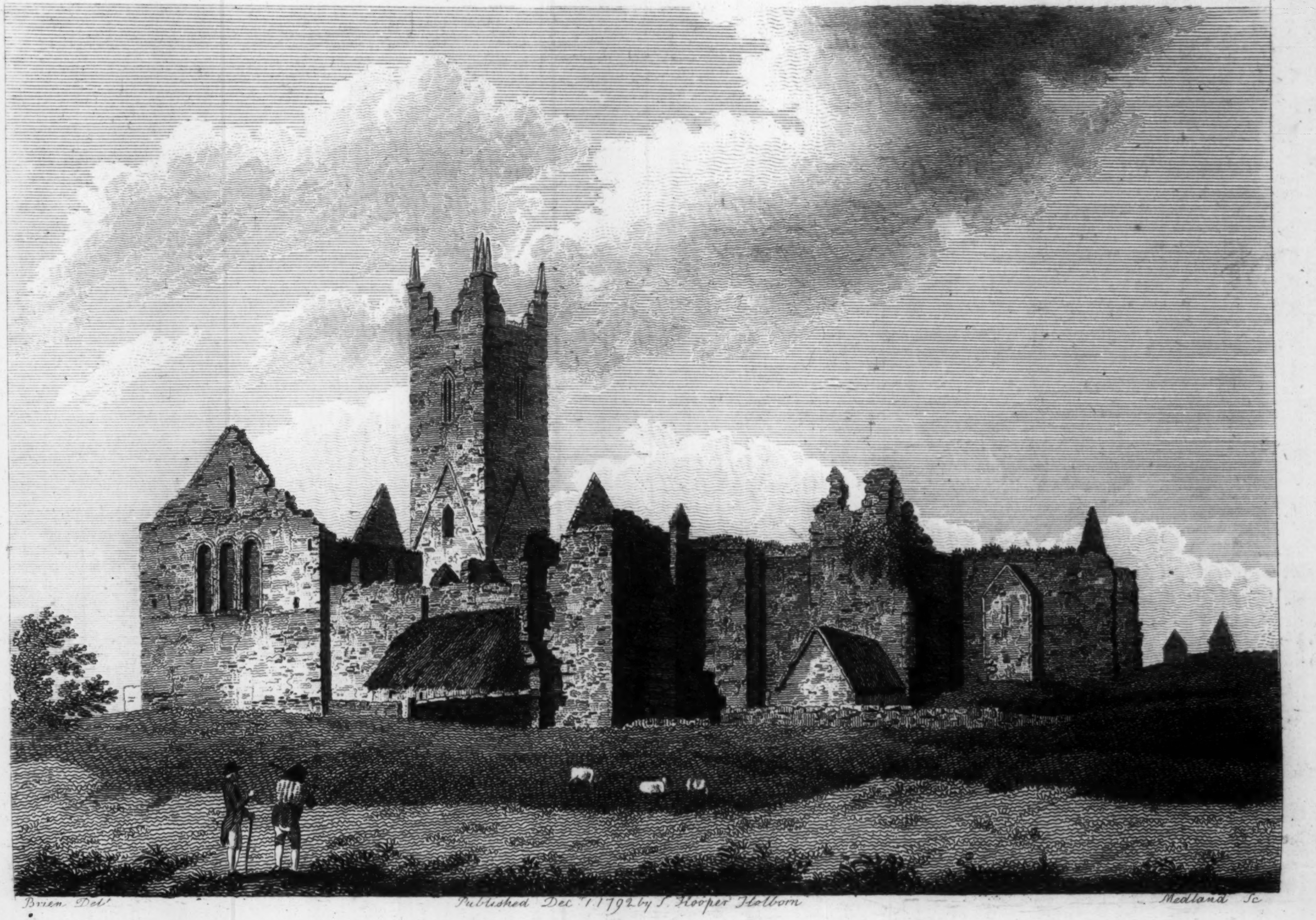
J. Newton sc.

St. Francis Abbey, Co. Kilkenny.



Brien Del^t Published Decr 1 1792 by S. Hooper Holborn Medland Sc

JERPOINT ABBEY. Co. Kildare.

heath of Kildare in the yeare 1234, the twelfe of April, and was intoomed with his brother according to the old epitaph heere mentioned.

"Hic comes eſt poſitus, Ricardus vulnere foſſus,
Cujus ſub foſſa, Kilkennia continet oſſa."

THE new choir was not completed before 1321, when the great altar, a marble table of amazing ſize was conſecrated, and in ten years after, the Biſhop of Waterford conſecrated the cemetery. A great flood in the river Nore deſtroyed all the bridges and mills in Kilkenny, but dared not approach, if we believe tradition, the high altar of this church. Nor were the friars of this houſe leſs ſucceſsful in forging other miracles, and getting them credited. Elizabeth Palmer, who built at her own expence the forepart of the choir, and was interred therein, died a virgin at the age of ſeventy, though ſhe had been married young and to ſeveral huſbands.

ST. Francis's well, belonging to this church, was famous for miraculous cures, and ſtill among the ſuperſtitious preſerves ſome degree of reputation. Henry VIII. granted this monaſtery and its poſſeſſions to the corporation of Kilkenny, part of it is now a horſe-barrack. It was an elegant building as its ſurviving remains evince.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBEY OF JERPOINT.

THIS abbey is ſituated on the river Nore, two miles above Thomastown, and was founded in 1180 by Donogh, King of Oſſory, for Ciſtertian monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The monks, on the arrival of the Engliſh, had intereſt ſufficient with king John to get a confirmation of all the lands beſtowed on them by the King of Oſſory, and Edward III. in the 34th year of his reign, at the inſtance of Phillip, then abbot, granted him an inſpeximus and confirmation of former charters.

THE abbot ſat in parliament, an honour ſometimes found inconvenient;

venient; for in 1375, the abbot of Jerpoint petitioned Edward III. and ſtated, that as the houſe was dependent on the abbot of Baltinglaſs who attended parliaments and anſwered for the abbots under his care, yet the abbot of Jerpoint was often compelled by writ to appear in parliament, to his great loſs and diſtreſs, and to the great expenditure and coſts of his houſe; he therefore prayed an exemption, and the king by a writ dated October 28th at Kilkenny, did for the future exonorate him from ſuch attendance.

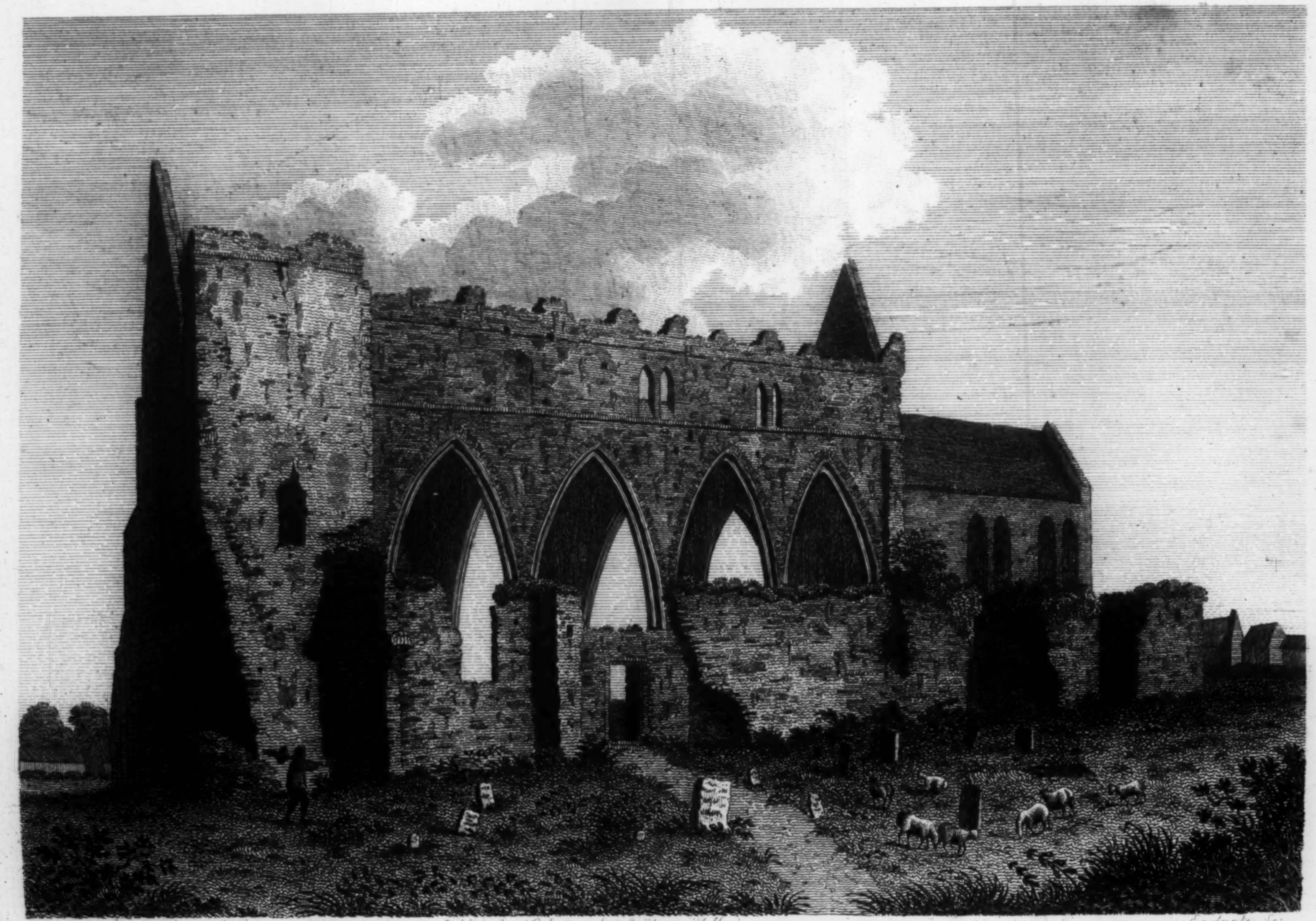
OLIVER Grace, the laſt abbot, ſurrendered this abbey the 18th of March, the 31 Henry VIII. It then poſſeſſed above 1500 acres of arable and paſture, three rectories, the alterages and tithes of thirteen other pariſhes; all theſe were granted, 5 and 6 Phillip and Mary, to James Earl of Ormond and his heirs male to hold *in capite*, at the yearly rent of 49l. 3s. 9d.

THE ruins are extenſive and beautiful and the ſtyle the ſame as the other Ciſtertian abbeys of the ſame date.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth weſt aſpect, was taken from an original drawing by J. G. Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

THOMASTOWN MONASTERY.

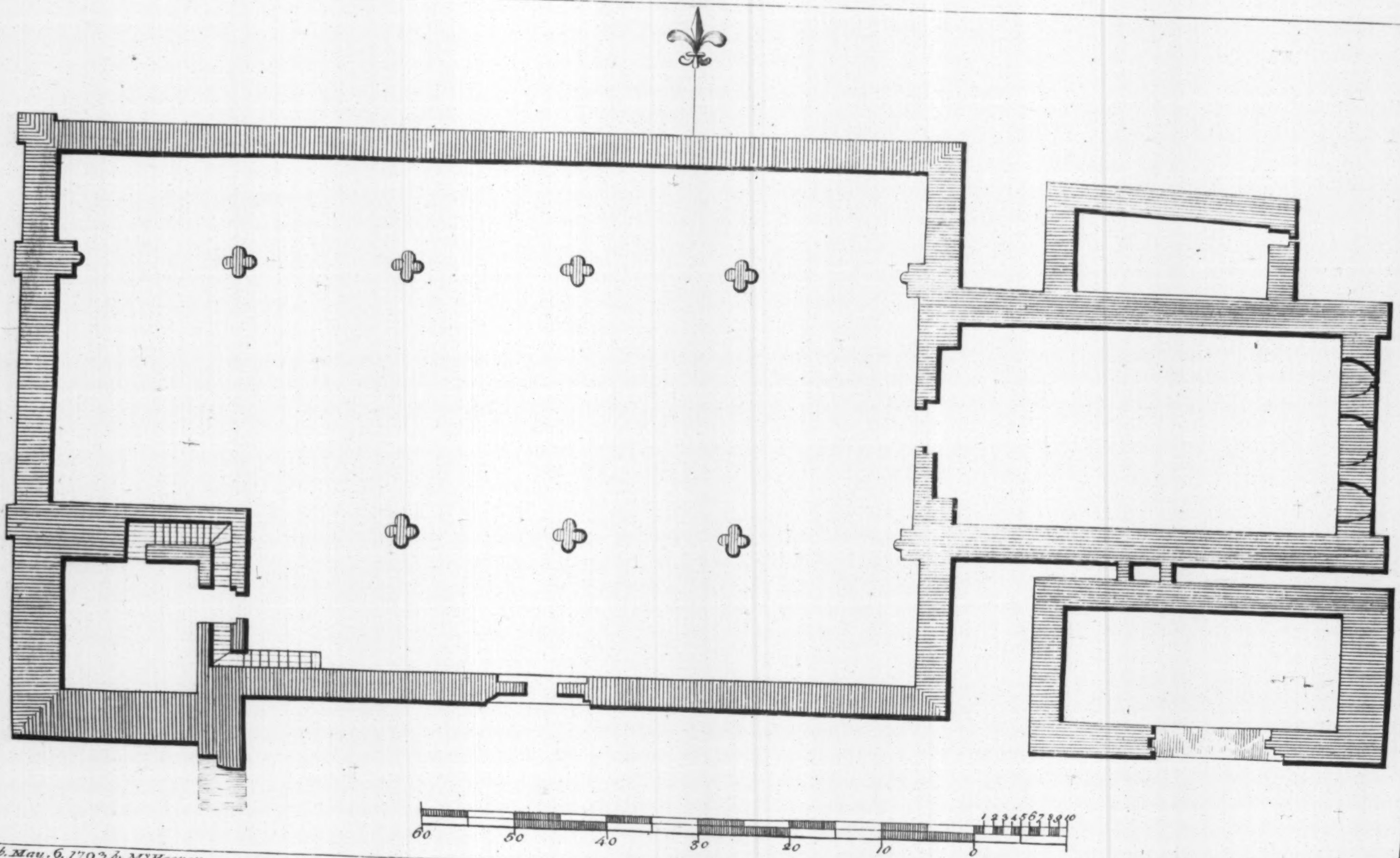
THIS is a very antient town, being built by Thomas Fitz Anthony, who accompanied Henry II. in his Iriſh expedition. It is in the barony of Gowran on the river Nore, and eight miles from Kilkenny. There are no indiſputable documents to aſſure us that a Dominican monaſtery was erected here, and yet Burke, the hiſtoriographer of that order has adduced ſome evidence not deſtitute of probability. He ſays, that in the year 1720 there was a meeting in Dublin of the fathers definitors of the order. Edmund Burke, Peter M'Dermot, Patrick Diamond and Stephen M'Egan, where Thomastown is expreſsly mentioned as wanting a ſuperior to ſuperintend the Domincan convent there. He adds, that at a general meeting of the order at Rome A. D. 1656, the Iriſh Dominican convents amounted



Published Novr. 3. 1792 by S. Hooper Holborn

Eastgate Sc:

THOMAS-TOWN ABBEY. Co. Kilkenny.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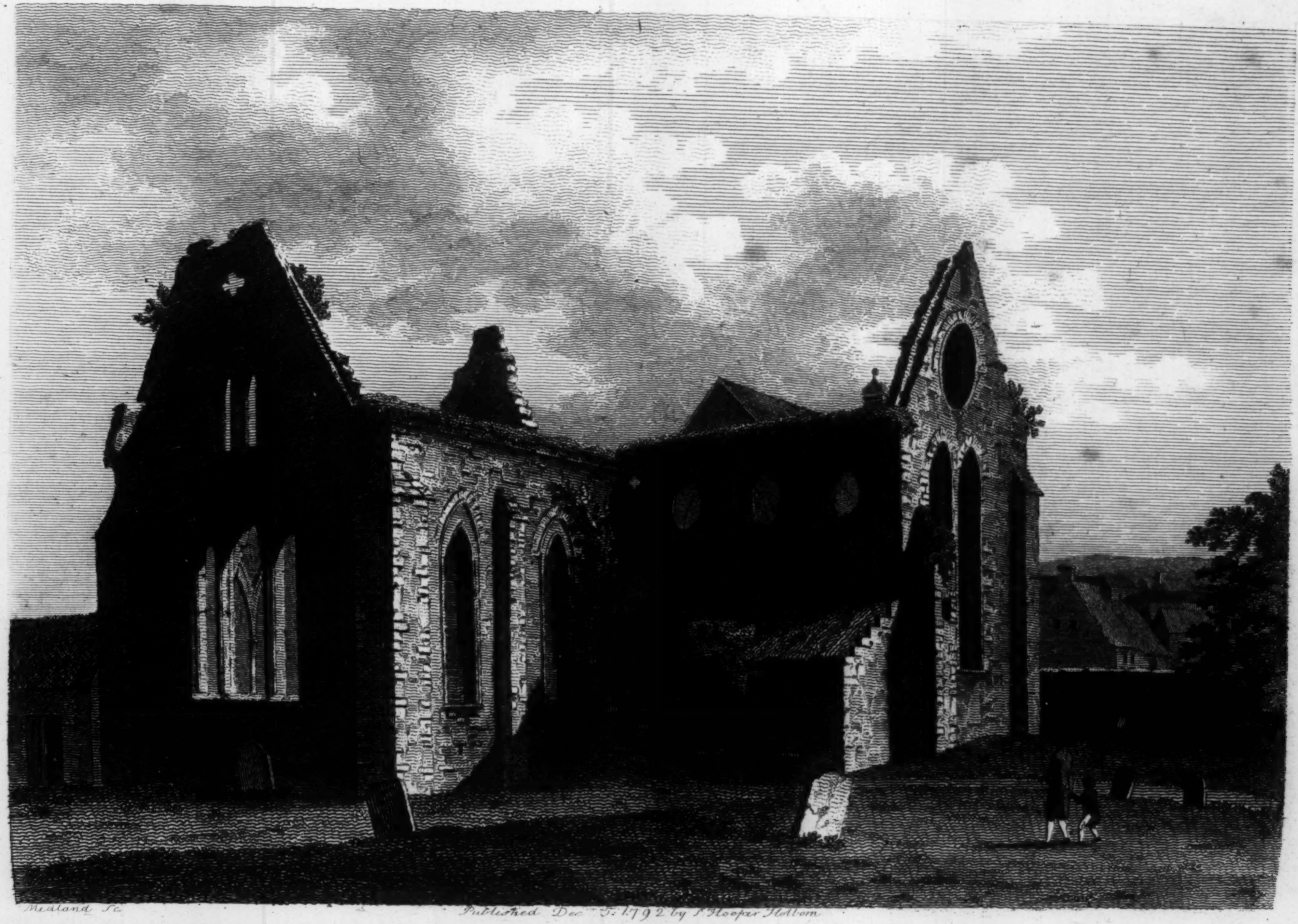
Pub. May . 6. 1793. by Mrs Hooper.

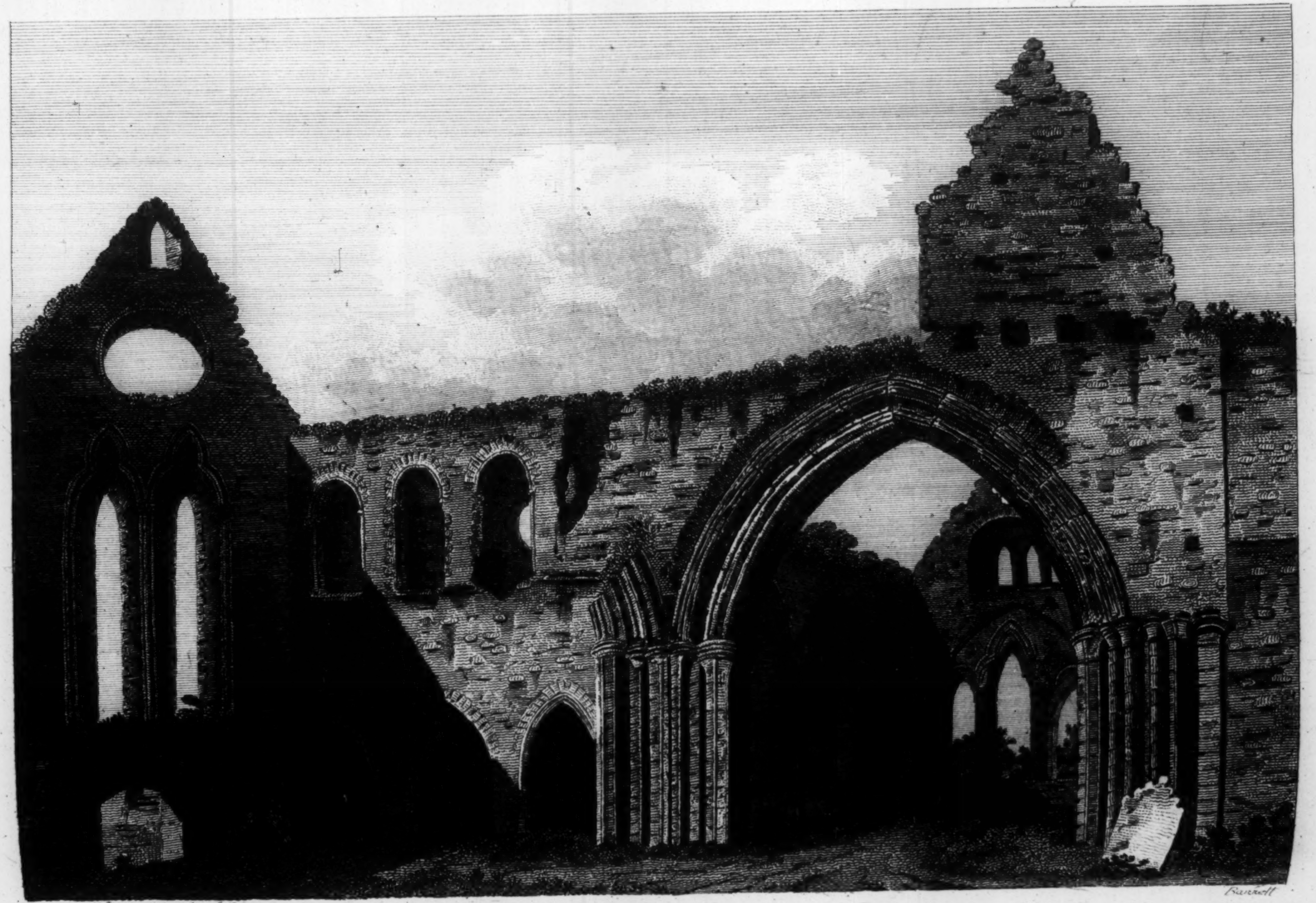
THOMASTOWN ABBEY.



Medland Sc.

Published Decr. 5. 1792 by S. Hooper Holborn

GRAIGNEMANAH ABBEY. Co.Kilkenny.



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Publish'd Sep'r 16 1792 by S. Hooper

GRAIGENEMANAGH ABBEY, Pl:2. Co: Kilkenny.

amounted to forty-three, from which if Thomaſtown was deducted there would be but forty-two.

The preſent church is part of this old monaſtery, in the ruins of the latter is a large tomb-ſtone, which tradition ſays, covers the body of a giant.

This View was taken from an original drawing by J. G. Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBEY OF GRAIGNEMANACH.

IS ſituated in the Barony of Gowran on the river Barrow. A few Ciſtertians from Stanley in Wiltſhire ſettled at firſt at Loughmeran, near Kilkenny, in 1202, then at Athermolt, and laſtly at the vale of St. Saviour, antiently called *duiſk* and after Graignemanach, where William, Earl Marſhal, erected an abbey for them A. D. 1212.

In this abbey was lodged an antient diviſion made of Ireland by Henry II. and completed by his ſon John. It was, for the times, a tolerably exact ſurvey, on the plan of that of Doomſday Book, and the ground-work of the preſent arrangement of our ſhires.

The laſt abbot was M'Murrogh O'Cavanagh, to whom a penſion of ten pounds a year was granted on his ſurrender of the abbey in 1537. He ſat in parliament in right of his church, and annually paid the biſhop for his temporals 4l. 7s. 6d.

Sir Edward Butler, of Lowgrange, in the county of Kilkenny, knight, was ſeized of the poſſeſſions of this abbey; but by the 9 Elizabeth, they were granted for ever to James Butler, junior, at the annual rent of 41l. Iriſh money. The building was of great extent, and the architecture and ſculpture even in its preſent ruined ſtate, excite our admiration. It had a beautiful octagon tower, which fell down in the year 1744.

This View was taken by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, Anno 1792.

(PLATE II.) This ſhews an inſide View of that magnificent ſtructure.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF GOWRAN.

THIS town is above eight miles from Kilkenny. It had a ſtrong caſtle which was attacked by Oliver Cromwell, and reſolutely defended by Colonel Hammond, who was obliged to ſurrender, when Oliver ordered every officer but one to be ſhot, and the Popiſh chaplain was hanged at the Butcher's Shambles.

THE church ſeems to be ancient, but there are no traces that it was ever monaſtic. It was large, and in a little chapel on the ſouth ſide is a monument of John Kelly A. D. 1626. Another of the ſame name was buried 1640, with the following lines after the uſual inſcription:

Both wives at once he could not have;
Both to enjoy at once, he made his grave.

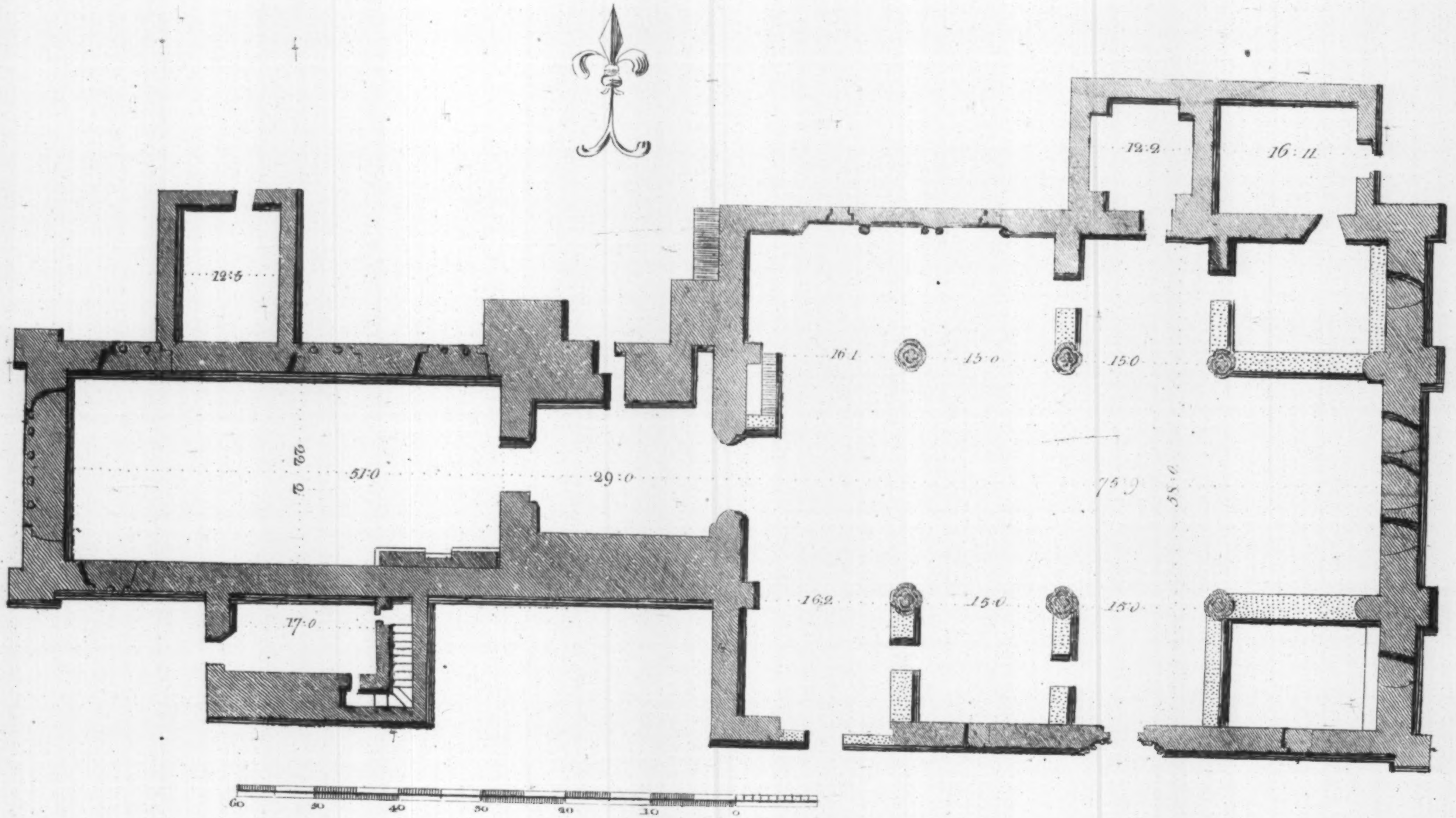
BRUCE, the Scottiſh invader, burnt Gowran in 1316, and in 1405, James, Earl of Ormond, Lord Juſtice, died here.

BALLYHAUNES ABBEY, MAYO.

IS romantically ſituated in the midſt of trees, on a hill ſurrounded by a ſmall rivulet, it is in the barony of Coſtello, and cloſe to a village of the ſame name. It was founded by the family of De Angulo or Nangle, who came over with Henry II. and had large poſſeſſions in this barony and alſo in Meath.

THE abbey conſiſts of three chapels. Beneath the eaſtern window is the altar, with the Dillons' arms under a crucifix, and in the vaults many of this noble family reſt. The abbey was built for the Auguſtinians, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Theſe monks took poſſeſſion (as other religious orders did) of the church at the commencement of the Iriſh rebellion in 1641, and repaired it. By an inquiſition, 10 September, 1625, Lord Dillon was ſeized of the precincts of the monaſtery of Bealahaunes.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.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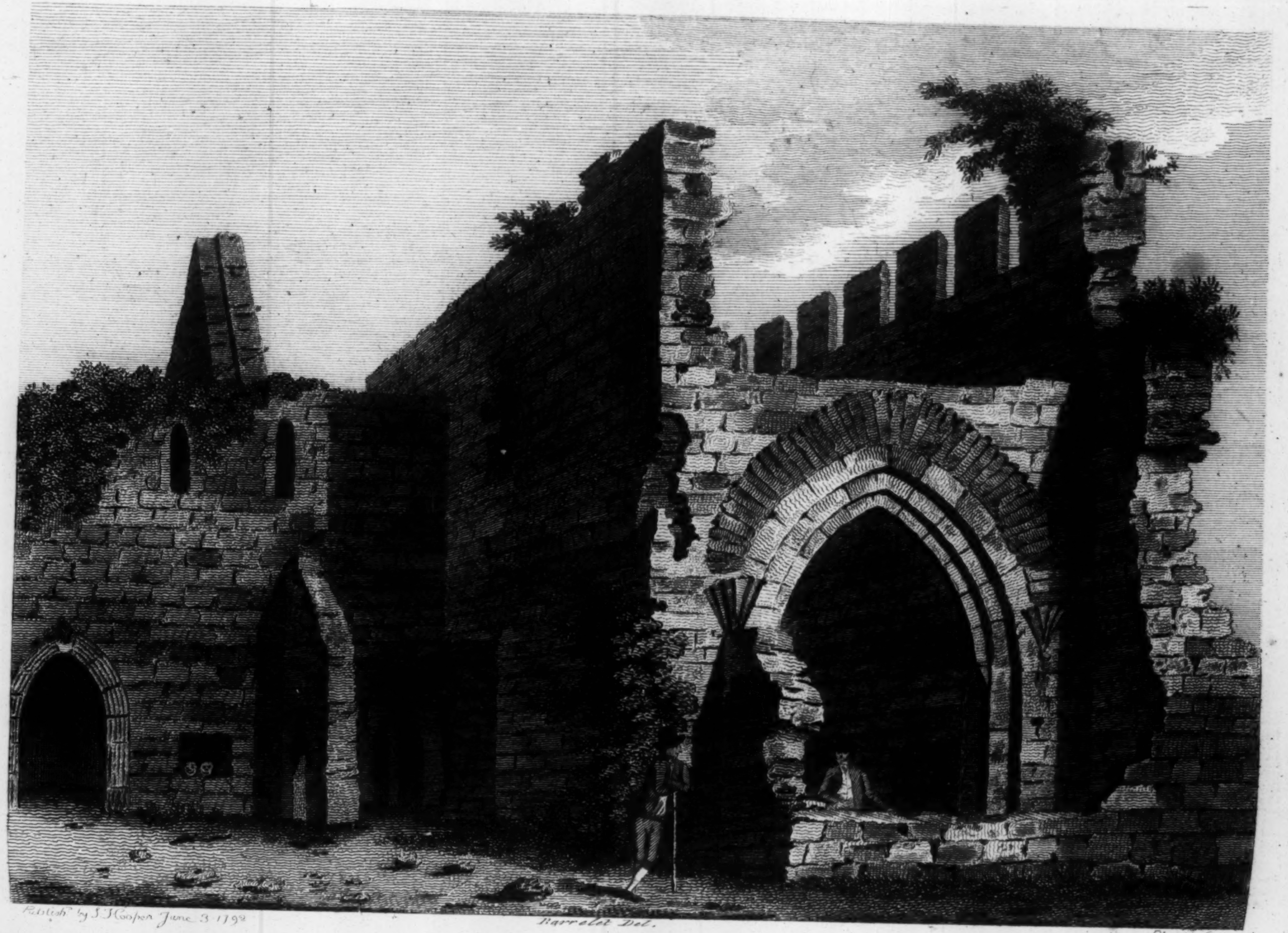
Pub. May. 6. 1793. by M. Hooper.

Plan of Gowran Abbey. Co. Kilkenny.



Publish'd by S. Hooper June 3 1792

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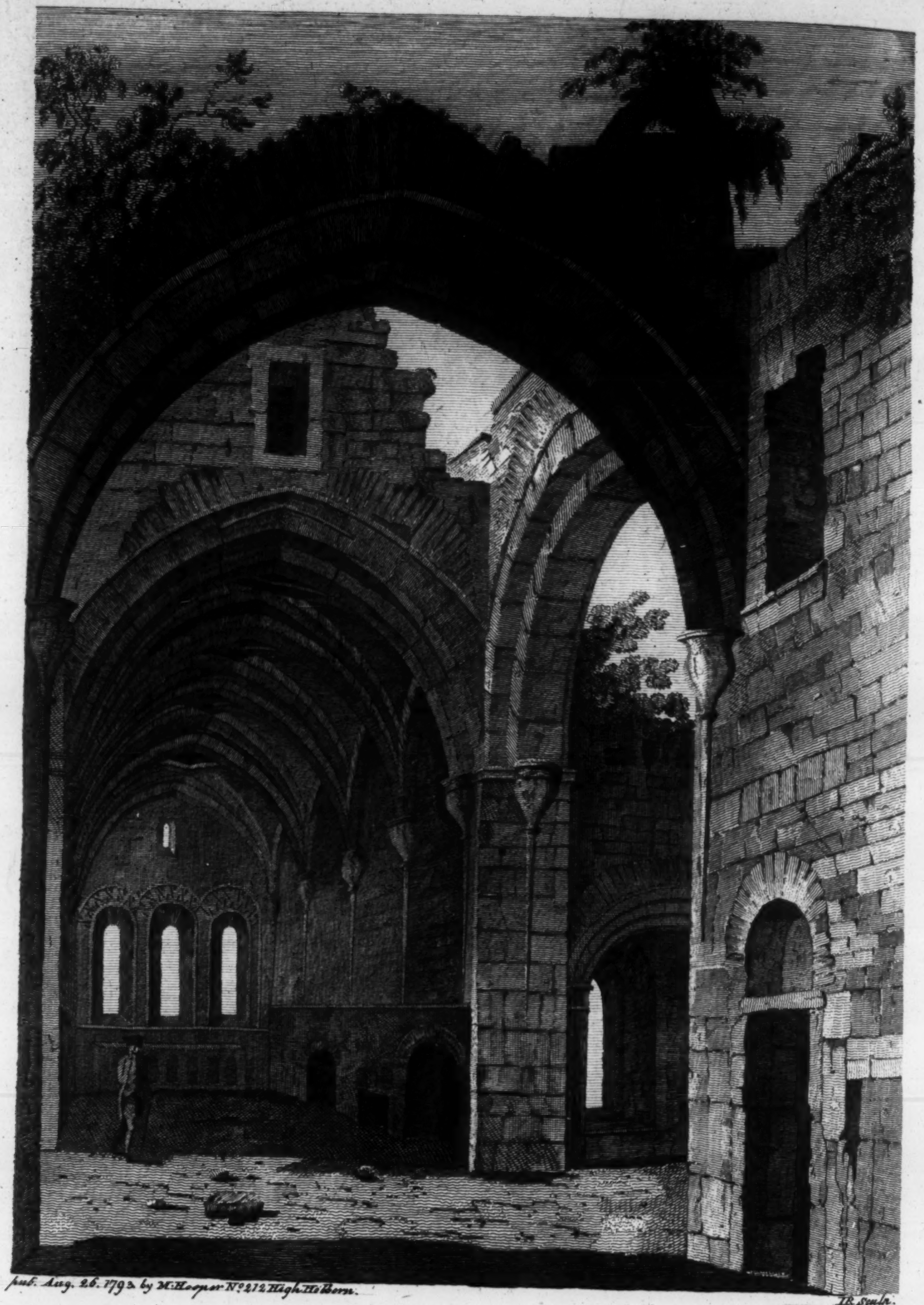
Barrett Sc.

Morisk Abbey.



pub. Aug. 26. 1793 by M. Hooper No. 212 High Holborn.

I.R. Sculp.

BALLINTUBBER ABBEY. Co. Mayo.

MORISK ABBEY.

IS in a ſmall town of this name on the bay of Newport, at the foot of Cruach-Phadruig, the celebrated Croak Patrick, whither our patron ſaint aſſembled all venemous creatures in Ireland, and as the tradition relates, precipitated them into the ſea.

THE O'Malys, antient proprietaries of Oval vi Mhaly, or O'Maly's apples, the mountains of this country bearing ſome diſtant reſemblance to this fruit, founded this church for Auſtin hermits, who held it and ſome portions of land till the ſuppreſſions of Monaſteries. The building was never large, nor had it any cloiſter. There are battlements on the ſouth ſide of the building. The ſteeple has long ſince fallen.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

BALLINTUBBER ABBEY.

IS in the barony of Curragh, ſeven miles from Ballinrobe. Cathal O'Conor, in 1216, erected this abbey for regular canons of St. Auſtin, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. It had a large property in land, conferred, at different times, by various benefactors. The abbey was a noble ſtructure, of excellent workmanſhip, and the whole admirably finiſhed. The original extent was much greater than at preſent. The chancel part is covered, and there are two chapels in each ſide. The groining in the chancel is intire, ſpringing from conſoles of a particular ſhape ornamented with ſculpture. The eaſtern window is compoſed of three openings or windows, under which is the great altar, there are altars alſo in the little chapels. The tower is down, but the noble arch that ſupported it remains, and is about forty-five feet high. The principal door was beautiful, being a pointed arch ſupported by five columns with capitals, 10 December, 1605, a leaſe in reverſion of this abbey for fifty years was granted to Sir John King.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ROSSERICK MONASTERY.

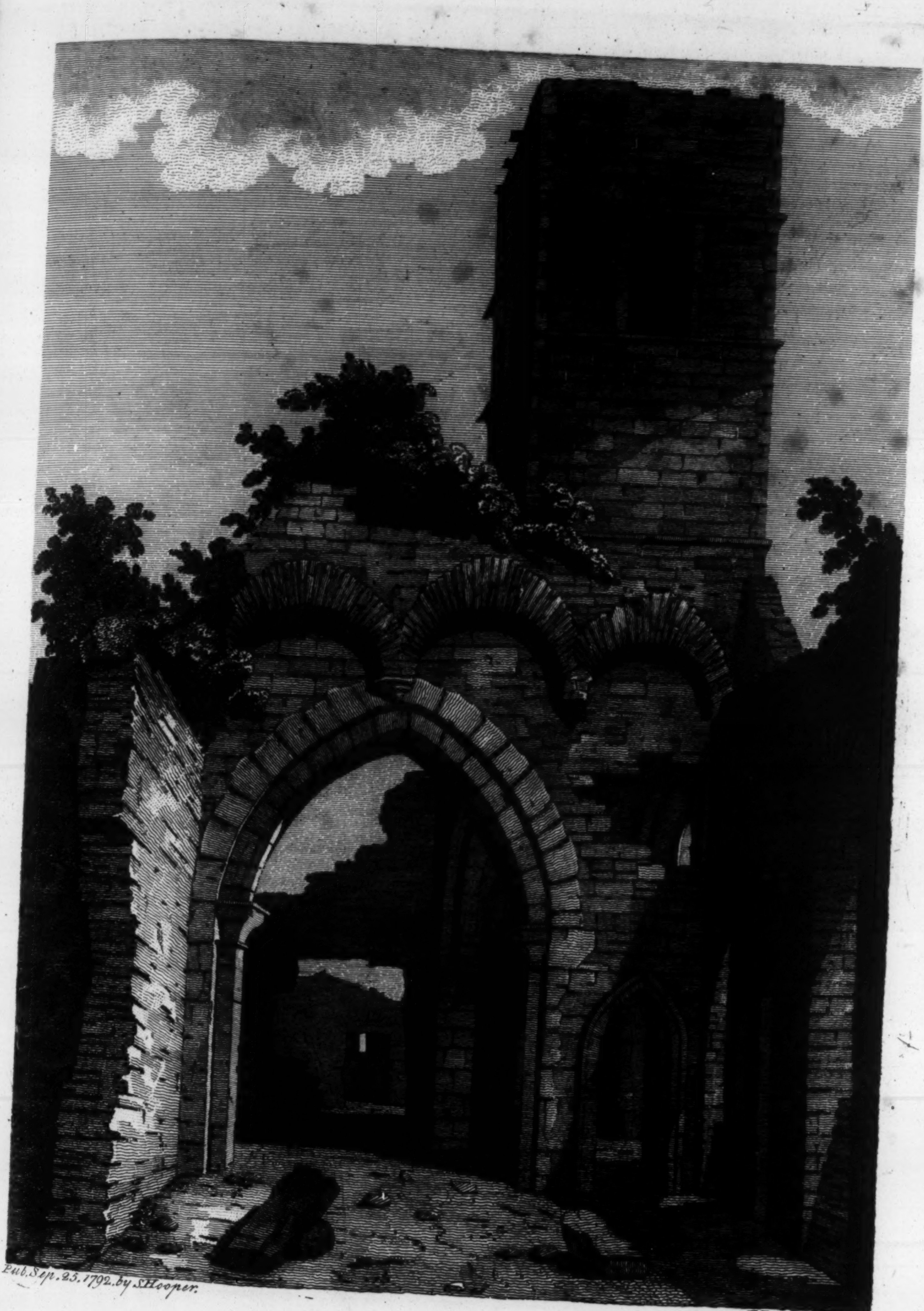
TWO miles from Killala, a Joice built this friary for Franciſcans of the third order. The family of the Joices was very conſiderable in England and Ireland in the 14th century. The church is built of a bluiſh ſtone and not remarkable, except that the tower is built on the middle of the gable end, and that in it is a confeſſion-box of hewn ſtone, in which the penitentiary ſat, and heard confeſſions on each ſide without being ſeen.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBEY OF BURISHOOL.

THE following is part of Pope Innocent VIII's bull for the founding this abbey, A. D. 1486.

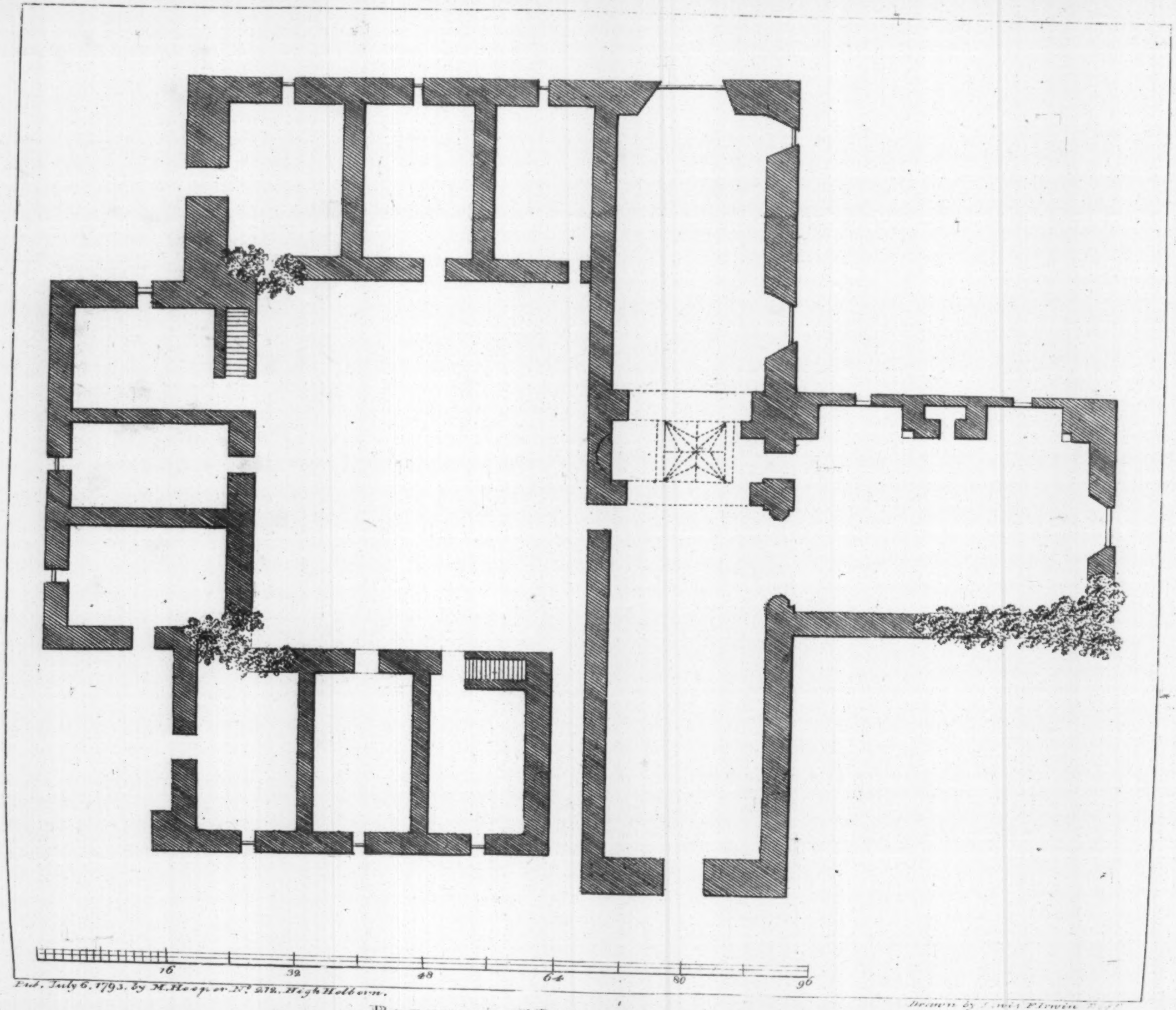
" Bishop Innocent, ſervant of the ſervants of God, to the venerable Father, the Archbiſhop of Tuam, ſalvation and apoſtolic benediction. The immenſe benignity of the Apoſtolic See always complies with the pious deſires of the faithful of the regular orders, and benevolently grants their requeſts. A petition lately exhibited to us on the part of Donald O'Moran of the friars-preachers, ſtates that Richard de Burgh, deſirous by a happy commerce to exchange earthly for celeſtial, and tranſitory for eternal things, and for the ſalvation of his own and the ſouls of his progenitors, and for the ſingular devotion which he bears to the aforeſaid order, grants and gives in pure and perpetual alms to ſaid order, a certain place, called Bures-Vaill, fit and convenient for conſtructing one houſe for



Pub. Sep. 25. 1792. by S. Hooper.

I.R.[illegible] sculp.

ROSSERICK ABBEY. Co. Mayo.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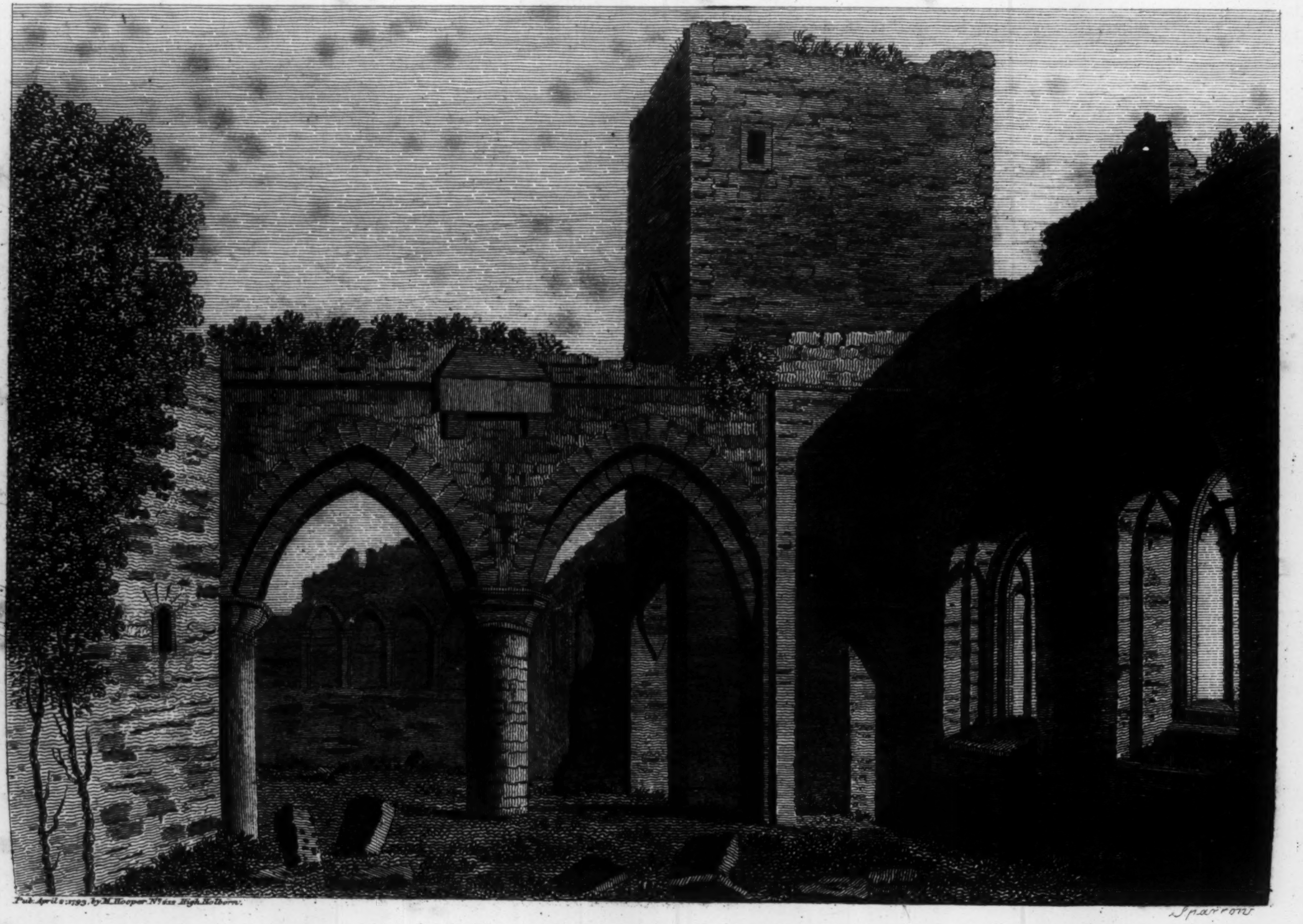
Pub. July 6, 1793. by M. Hooper No. 212. High Holborn.

Drawn by Lewis Irwin Esqr

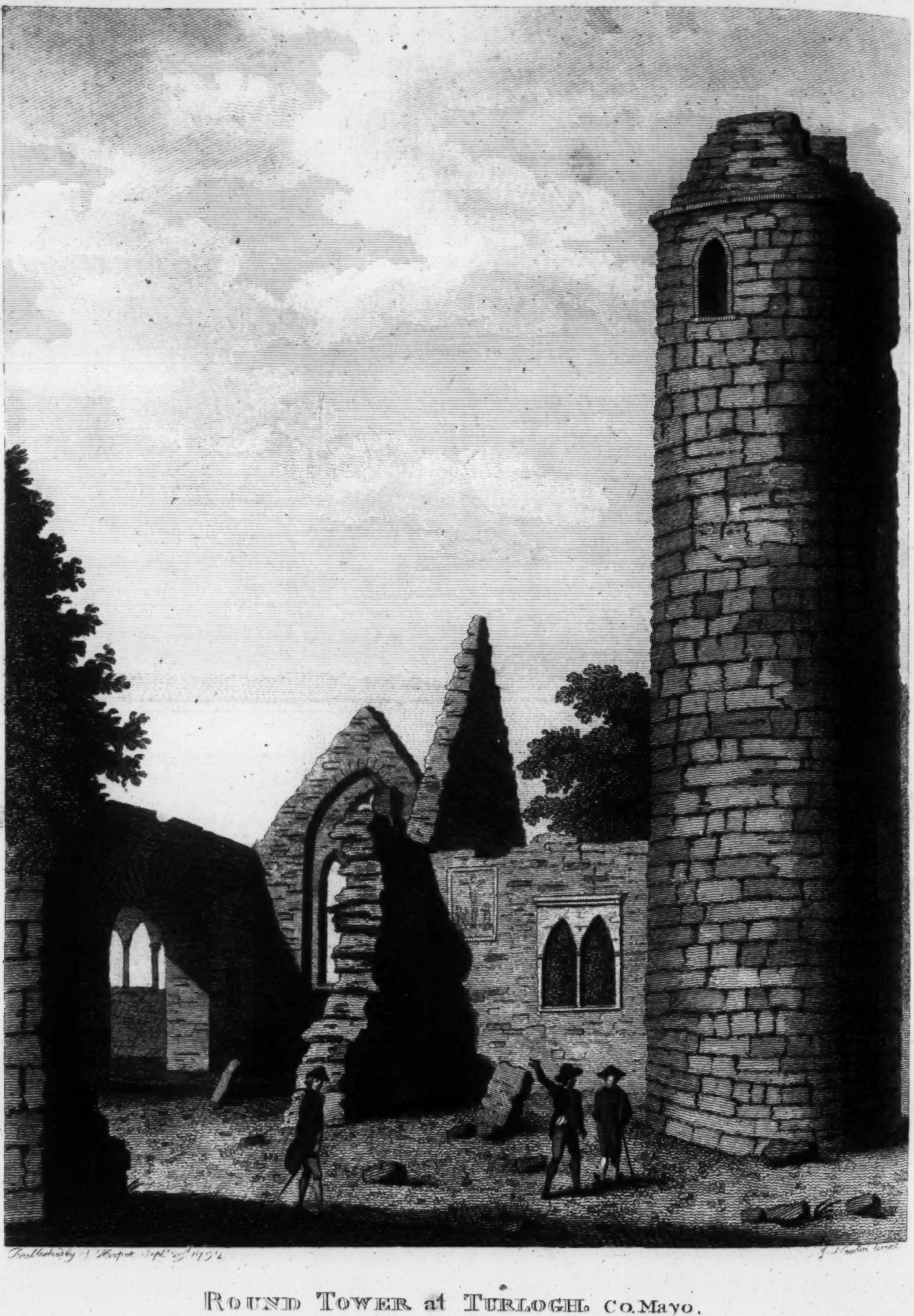
ROSSERICK MONASTREY. Co: Mayo.



Pub. April 2: 1793, by M. Hooper Nº 212 High Holborn.

Sparrow

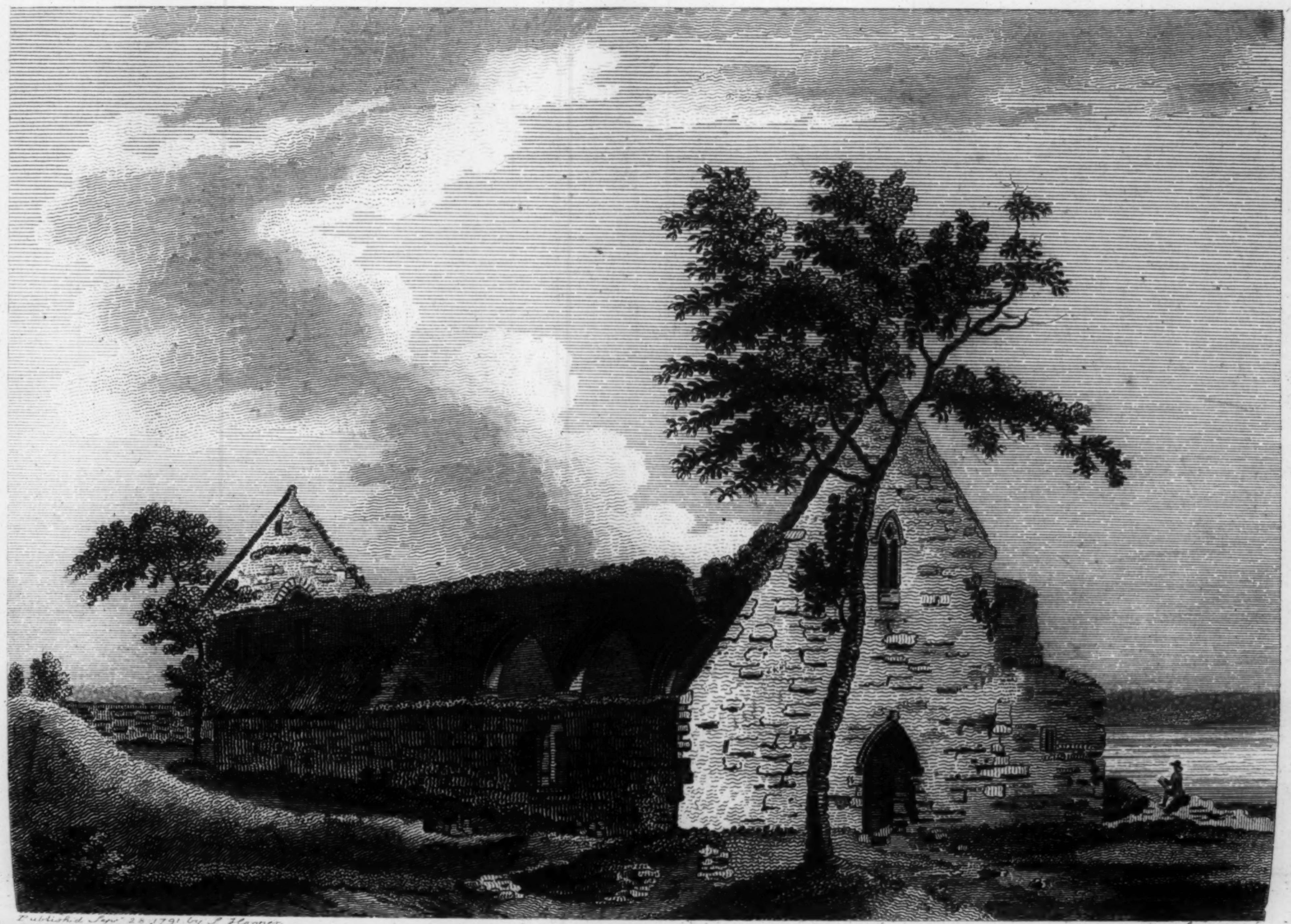
ABBEY OF BURYSHOOL. Co: Mayo.



Published by S. Hooper Sept. 25th 1792.

J. Newton sculp.

ROUND TOWER at TURLOGH. Co. Mayo.



Published Sepr 28 1791 by S Hooper.

Sparrow sc

ABBEY ORLARE.

the uſe and habitation of the ſaid brethren, particularly as there is no houſe of the order within twelve miles of it, &c."

THIS monaſtery is ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, on the road leading to Erris. The ſteeple erected on an arch ſtill remains, two ſides of the cloiſters alſo. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was granted to Nicholas Weſton, who aſſigned it to Theobald Dillon, Viſcount Coſtellogalen. A great patron is held here the 4th of Auguſt, being St. Dominick's day.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

TURLOGH ROUND TOWER.

FOUR miles from Caſtlebar, are the tower and church of Turlogh. The tower is ſeventy feet high, the diameter within nine, much exceeding the generality of this kind of building. The door is not leſs ſingular, being ninteen feet from the ground, and too high, to be exactly meaſured. The church ſeems to be modern, and has the date 1625 on it; it is ſo cloſe to the tower as to touch it.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBEY OF URLARE. (PLATE I.)

ONE of the family of the Nangles built this abbey about 1430 for Dominicans. Burke informs us, that it was provided by canonical regulations, that none of the mendicant orders ſhould erect a religious houſe, without the ſpecial licence of the apoſtolic ſee; but the Dominicans, forgetful of this injunction, founded Urlare for novices. However on the 18th of March 1434, they obtained the neceſſary licence from Pope Eugene IV. who, on the petition of William de Angulo, or Nangle, and Thomas Igrugan or O'Grogan, Dominicans, iſſued his bull directed to Murchard O'Hara, Biſhop of Achonry, to legalize their eſtabliſhment.

The place being ſurrounded by rivers, and conſequently ſolitary, was judged proper to be the houſe of novitiates for Connaught, though others from different parts of the kingdom reſorted to it. The monaſtery is ſituated on the north ſide of a lake of the ſame name. The walls are intire. The eaſtern window is very fine, and under it are the remains of an altar. On the ſouth wall of the chapel is the following inſcription:

"Pray for the ſoul

Of Partrick Duffy and Cate his wife, and the father and Beas Duffy and their family, who made this in the year of our Lord 1719."

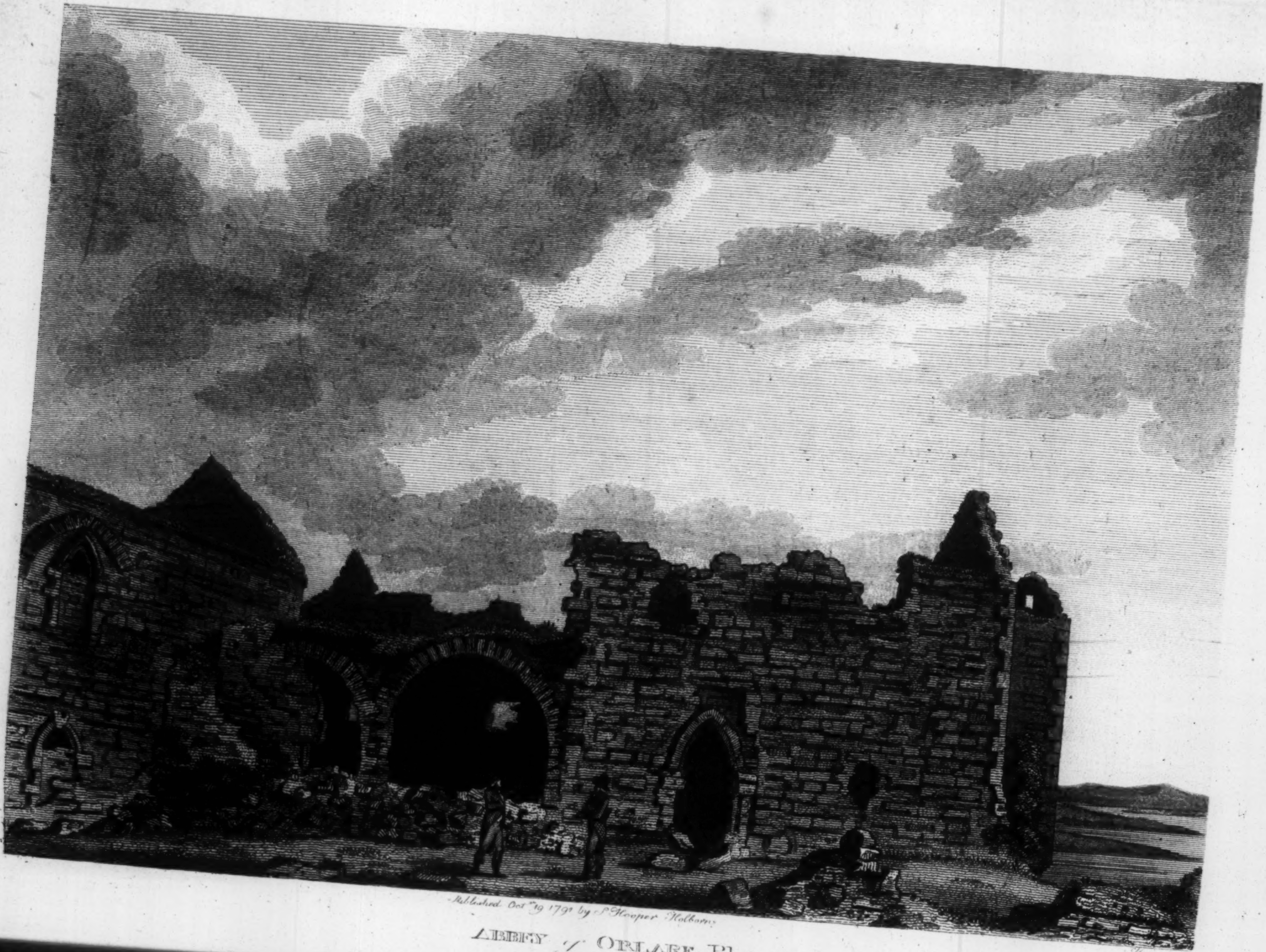
On the diſſolution of religious houſes, Urlare was granted to Lord Dillon. Here are the graves of many principal families n theſe parts, ſuch as the Nangles, Lords M'Coſtello, Phillipſes, M'Donells of Slieuliew, Gradys, Fitz Gerald's of Loghglin, M'Jordans of Kerieghter, &c.

This View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) This View which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe Anno 1791.

CLONMINES ABBEY, WEXFORD.

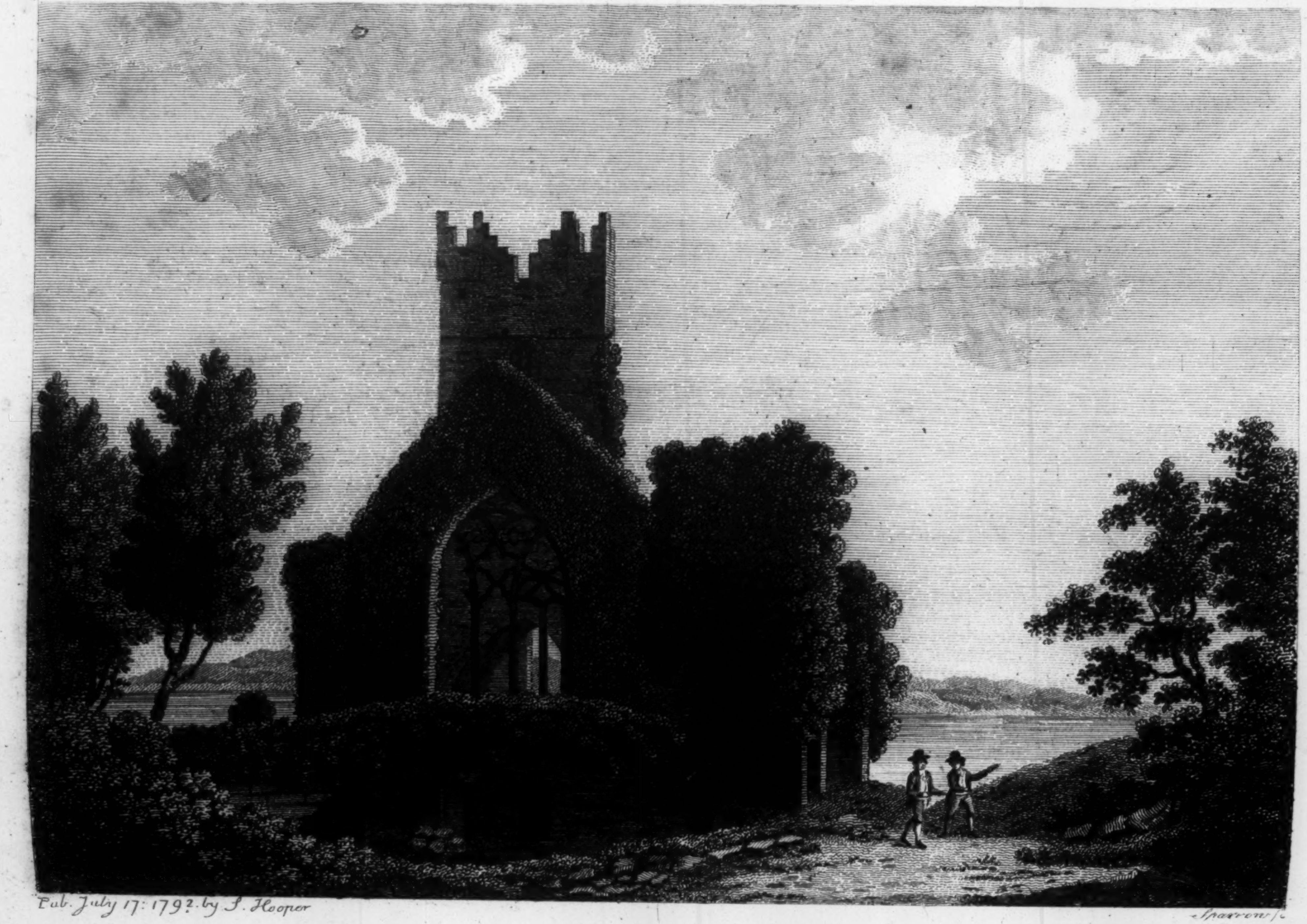
THIS abbey is in the barony of Shelburn, and waſhed by the river Bannow. The family of Cavenagh, deſcended from the M'Murroghs, kings of Leinſter, founded this church for Auſtin hermits in 1385, this was ten years before the M'Murroghs ſurrendered the ſovereignty of their countries to Richard II. and accepted in lieu a penſion of eighty marks per annum, which was paid them to the time of Henry VIII. The records relative to this houſe are very imperfect, ſo that it is not exactly known when the caſtles and abbey here were erected, but they ſeem to belong to the 14th century.



Published Oct.r 19 1791 by S. Hooper Holborn.

Haynes sc.

ABBEY of ORLARE. Pl. 2.



Pub. July 17: 1792. by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc.

CLONMINES ABBEY. Co. Wexford.

tury. The Dominicans claimed ſome right to this church, but at this day the Auguſtinians have a prior and brethren attached to it. Nicholas Wodding was the laſt prior, and in the 35 Henry VIII. this houſe with its appurtenances was granted for ever to John Parker, at the annual rent of two ſhillings and four pence Iriſh money.

THE abbey was very extenſive, and the foundations of the cloiſters are yet to be ſeen, and one ſet of arches highly ornamented. The tower ſtands on an arch, part of this is ſtopped up, and as there are buttreſſes, there ſeems to have been ſome alteration in the original deſign. The weſtern window is very fine, made of a red grit, but looking white, being almoſt entirely covered with white moſs. Of the ſame are the architrave of the weſt ern door, the arches of the cloiſters and a monument within the church. The whole building was ſurrounded with walls, and capable of defence, and veſtiges of a Portcullis remain in a gate near the abbey.

THIS View which repreſents the weſt aſpect was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, Anno 1780, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

DUNCANNON FORT.

WAS erected in 1588, or rather earlier, to protect the river of Waterford againſt any attempt of the Spaniards, whoſe invincible Armado, as they boaſtingly ſtyled it, alarmed every part of our coaſts.

THE fort is built on the flat ſurface of a high rock that overlooks the ſea, and was large enough to hold two companies of foot, though but one are generally quartered there. You enter it over a draw-bridge, which is raiſed at night; the governor's houſe and the chapel are ſmall but neat. There were uſually thirty canon, placed in three tires or ranges, and the whole ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall.

WHEN Cromwell came here, he found Duncannon ſo well provided, that he did not think it prudent to ſtorm it: he blockaded it for a while, but ſoon withdrew. In 1650, Ireton beſieged it, and it probably would have baffled his attempts, as it was commanded by Colonel Wogon, a brave officer, but when the latter ſaw, that General Preſton ſurrendered Waterford, he thought farther reſiſtance vain, and capitulated on the 14th of Auguſt. In 1690 it was garriſoned by the adherents of James II. and Captain Michael Burke was governor. He was ſummoned by Major General Kirk, but required ſix days to conſult Lord Tyrconnel on the terms. This was refuſed; the army advanced, and Sir Cloudeſly Shovel with ſixteen frigates immediately appeared before Duncannon, and the garriſon ſurrendered.

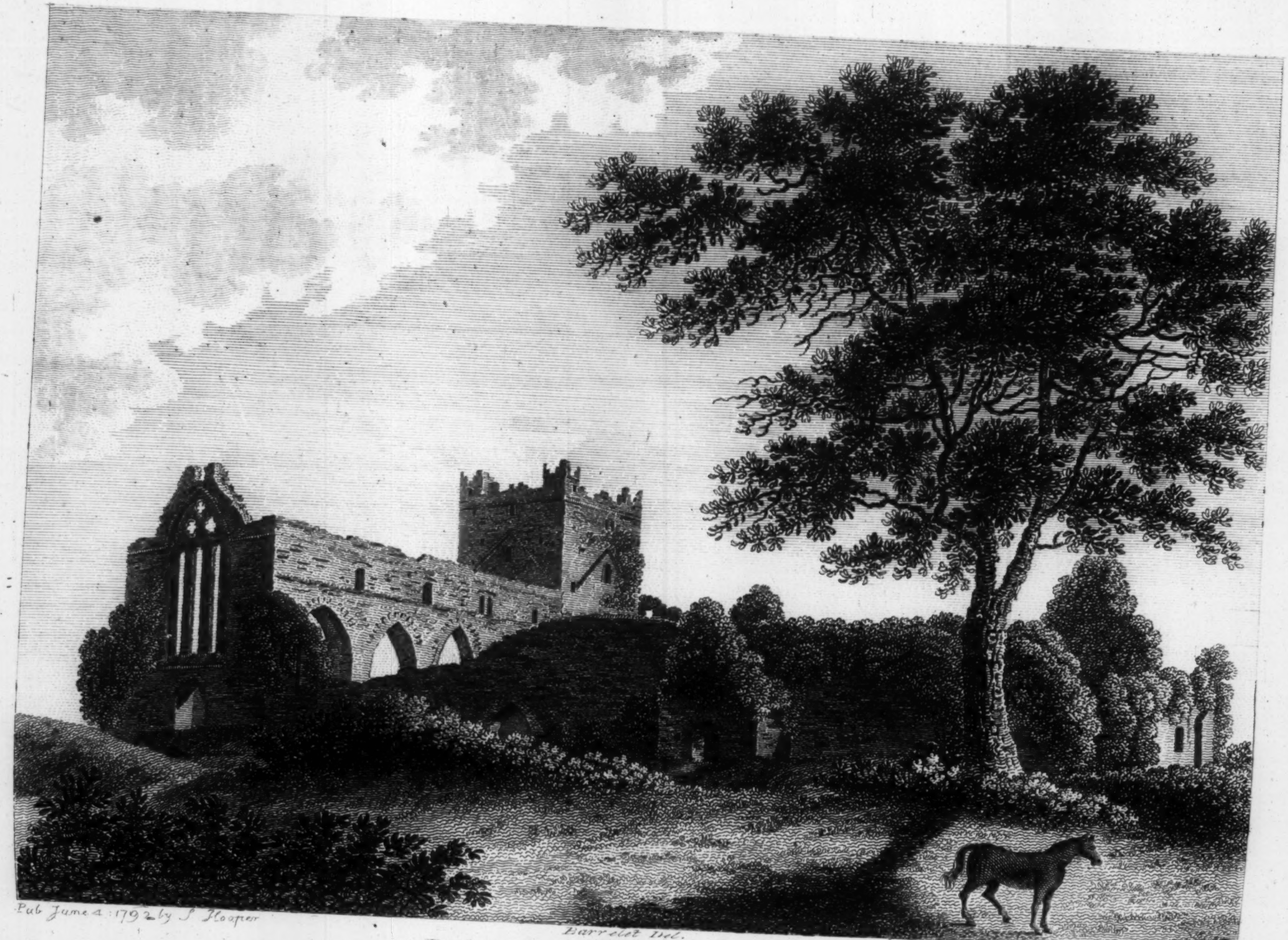
" By the 10 William III. the commiſſioners for the ſettlement of Ireland were ſet out ſo much forfeited lands as amounted to three hundred pounds per annum, moſt contiguous to the Fort of Duncannon, for the better maintenance of ſaid fort.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

DUNBRODY ABBEY.

THE foundation-charter of this abbey is in the Monaſticon Anglicanum, and recites, that Harvey of Mount Maurice, who was Seneſchal to Richard Earl of Pembroke, made a grant of divers lands to St. Mary and St. Benedict, and to the monks of the abbey of Bildewas in Shropſhire, for erecting an abbey at Dunbrody for Ciſtertian monks; to this charter Felix, Biſhop of Oſſory, is witneſs, who was promoted to that ſee in the year 1178.

This place is in the barony of Shelburn, four miles ſouth of New Roſs. The Ciſtertians, from their firſt introduction into this iſle by St Malachy, Archbiſhop of Armagh, were much favoured by the Iriſh nobility, and not leſs by the Engliſh. Hence they every where acquired immenſe poſſeſſions, and were enabled to execute in the beſt ſtyle, their different religious houſes. Richard, Earl of Pembroke and Walter, his grandſon, were benefactors to Dunbrody.

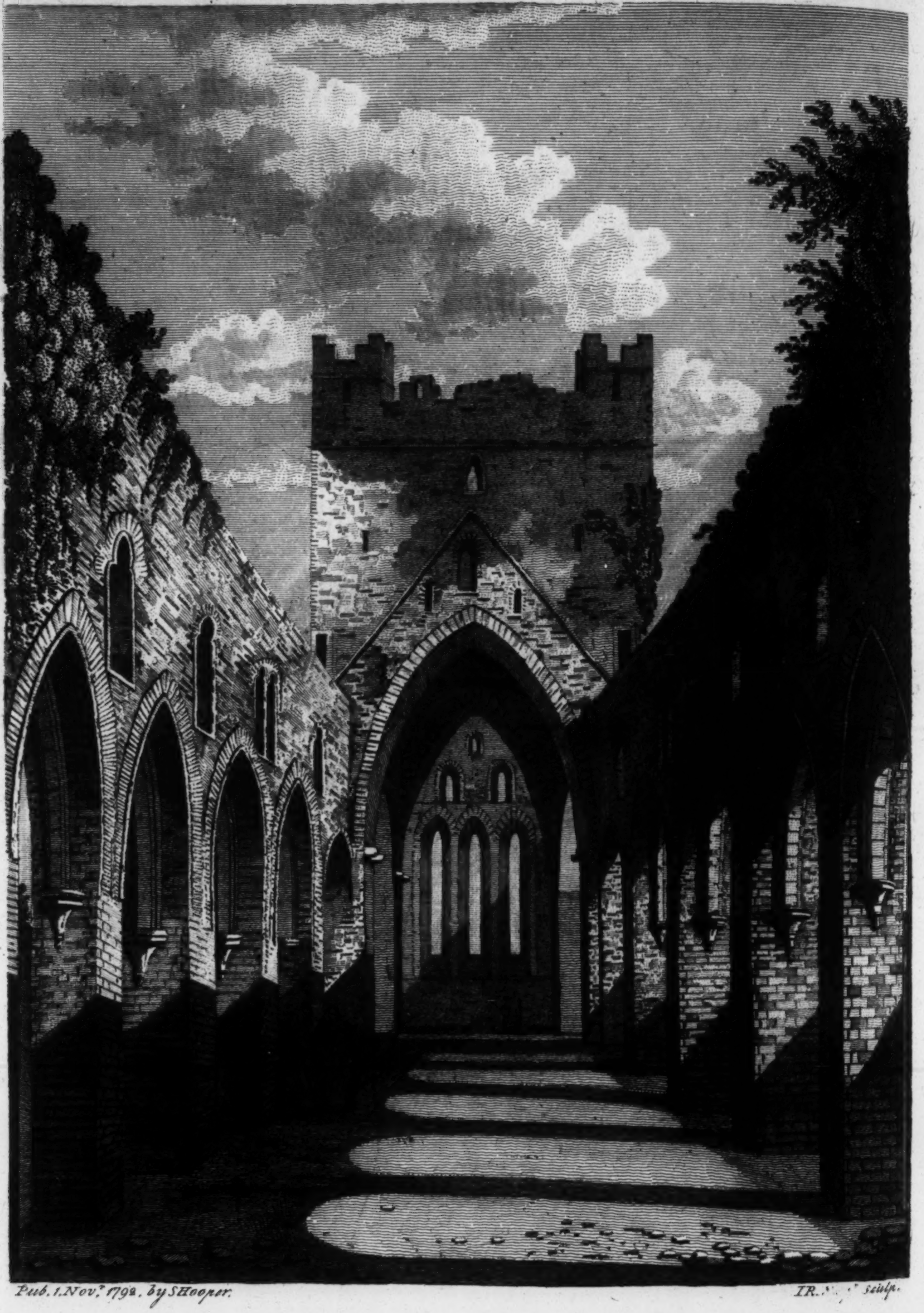


Pub June 4 : 1792 by S Hooper

Barralet Del.

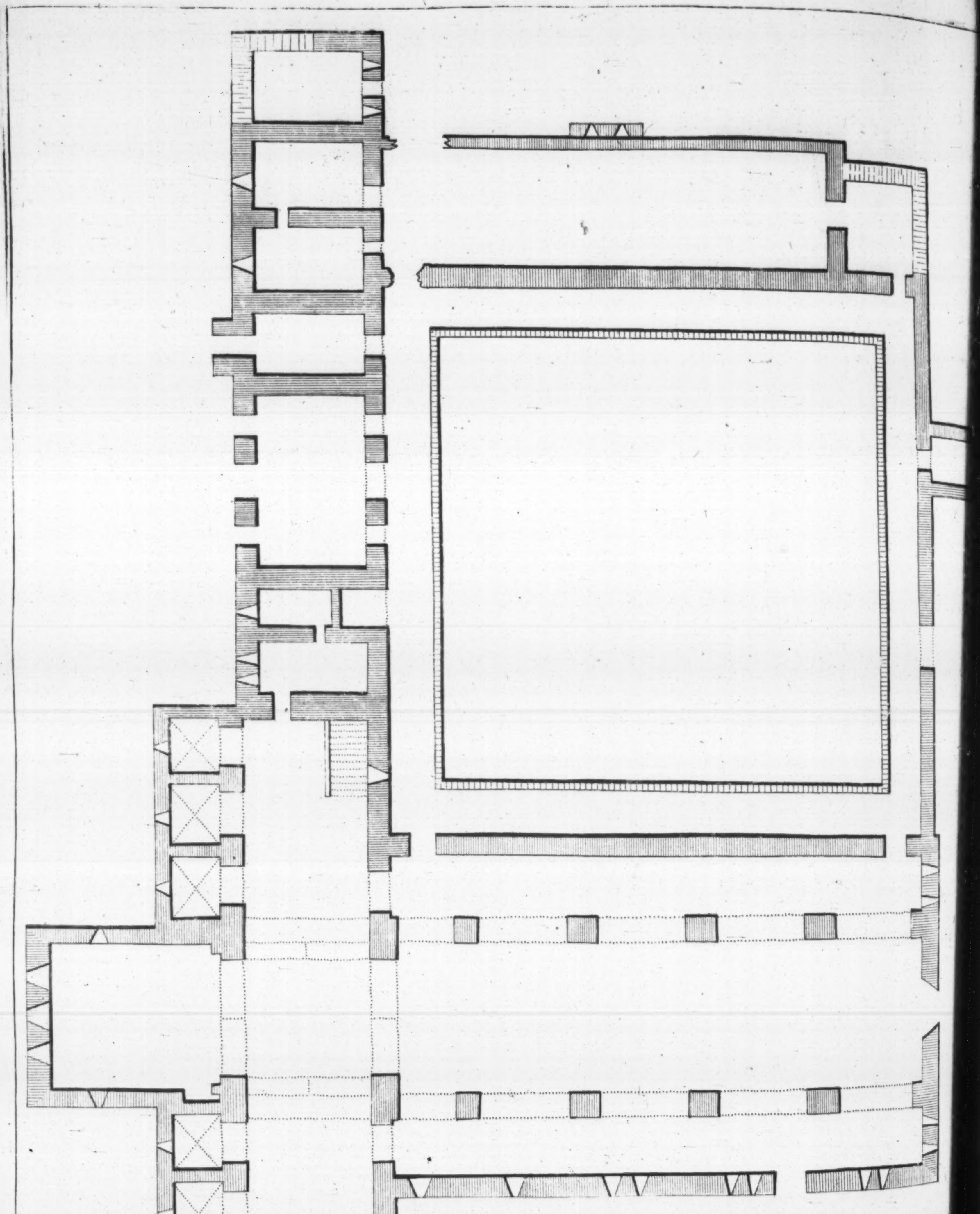
DUNBRODY ABBEY. Co. Wexford.

Sparrow sc.



Pub. 1 Nov.r 1792. by S Hooper. IR. [illegible] sculp.

DUNBRODY·ABBEY. Inſide View. Co. Wexford.



Harlewin, Biſhop of Leighlin, was interred in the abbey-church, A. D. 1216, a great part of which he cauſed to be erected, and Edward III. in 1348, granted a confirmation of all the poſſeſſions of this abbey, and ſo did Henry IV. in 1402.

PERHAPS the moſt extraordinary inſtance of a ſacrilegious plunderer that occurs in our eccleſiaſtical annals is that of Alexander Devereux or De Ebroico, the laſt abbot of Dunbrody. By deed dated the 10th of May 1522, he granted to his relation, Stephen Devereux, the town and villages of Battleſtown, little and great Haggart, Ballygow and Ballycorean, for the term of ſixty-one years, at the annual rent of twenty-two marks, and having thus liberally provided for his family, he ſurrendered the abbacy, and was conſecrated Biſhop of Ferns in 1539, in St. Partrick's, Dublin, by George Brown, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and others. In this ſee he continued the ſame courſe as before at Dunbrody. He leaſed to his brother, James Devereux, and his kinſmen Phillip and William Devereux, almoſt all his ſee-lands, at ſmall rents. After preſiding at Ferns for almoſt twenty-ſeven years, he died at Feathard in 1566.

THIS View which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, is taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

(PLATE II.) THE ruins of Dunbrody are great, and have a grandeur, which at firſt ſight inſpire reverential awe; to which the ſolitude of the place and its wildneſs not a little contribute. The walls of the church are pretty entire, as is the chancel. In the church are three chapels vaulted and groined. The great aile is divided into three parts by a double row of arches, ſupported by ſquare piers, the inſide of the arches have a moulding which ſprings from beautiful conſoles. The tower is rather low in proportion to the building, and is ſupported by a grand arch, very little inferior to that of Boyle and Ballintubber. The foundation of the cloiſters only remains, they were ſpacious. The weſtern window is of an uncommon form, and the weſtern door under it magnificent, with filligree open work cut in the ſtone, of which one ſingle bit now ſurvives, and that almoſt worn ſmooth by time, but raiſed enough to put the finger under it.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ENNISCORTHY CASTLE.

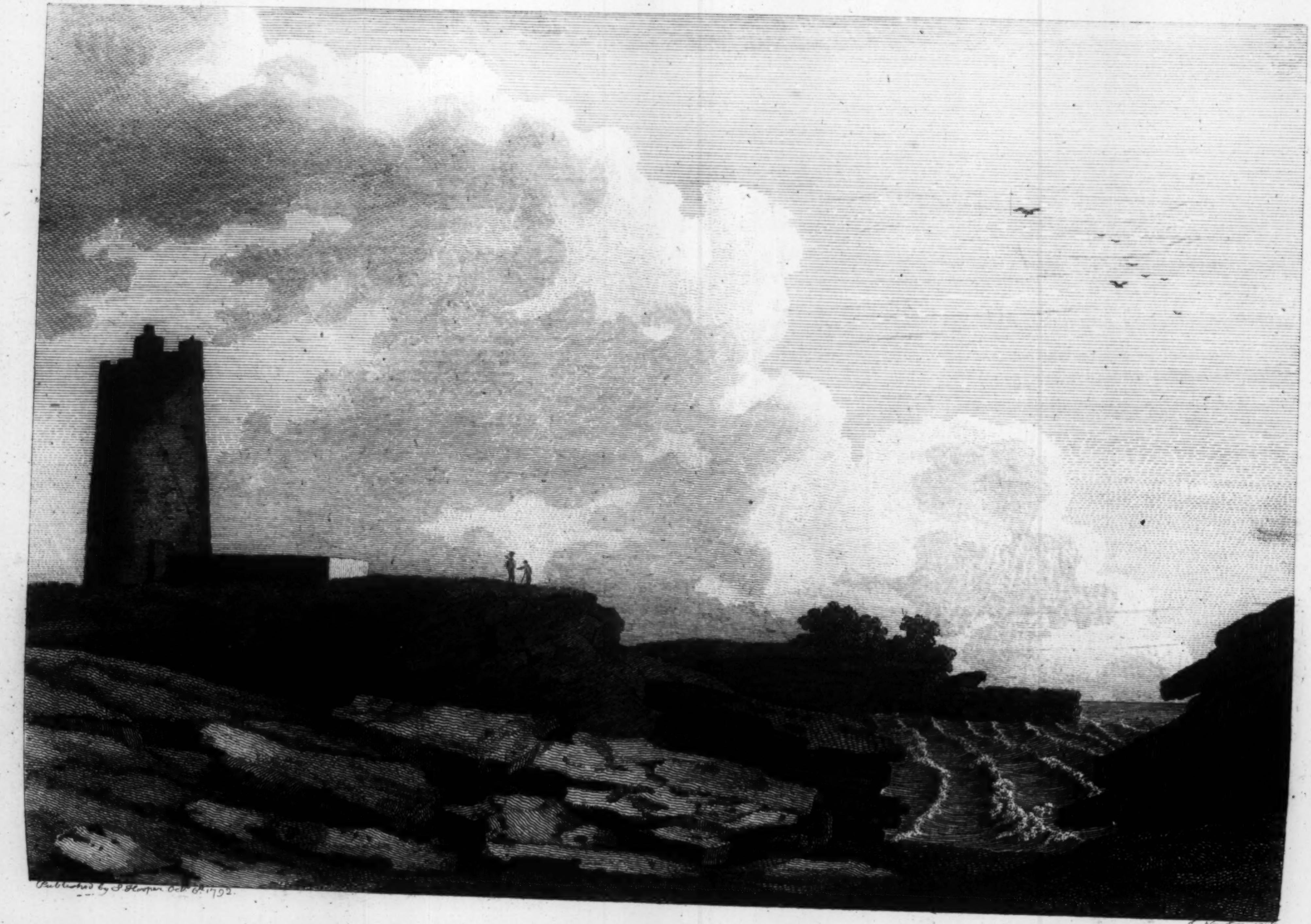
ENNISCORTHY is a borough and market town on the Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalſhe, nine miles from Wexford. Tradition aſcribes the building of this caſtle to Raymond le Gros. It is ſituated in the town near the bridge, and at preſent encompaſſed with other buildings. It is flanked by three towers, none of which are acceſſible except one which riſes not from the ground but conſoles in the wall. The inſide walls are modern and rooms deſigned for an armoury.

IN 1649, Cromwell marched from Dublin through Wicklow to Wexford, where he, among other caſtles, took Iniſcorphin, or Enniſcorthy.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

HOOK TOWER.

THIS is ſituated in the barony of Shelburn, on a long neck of land which forms a peninſula, and makes the weſtern entrance of Waterford harbour. It is an antient circular building, founded upon a rock pretty high above the ſwell of the ſea, ſurrounded by precipices on one ſide, and ſhelving rocks on the other. The walls are of an amazing thickneſs, with ſtairs in them to the top. The conſtruction and figure ſeems to me to be Daniſh, and of equal date with Reginald's Tower, mentioned in Waterford, and ſimilar to other Daniſh round towers diſperſed over the kingdom. Its being made

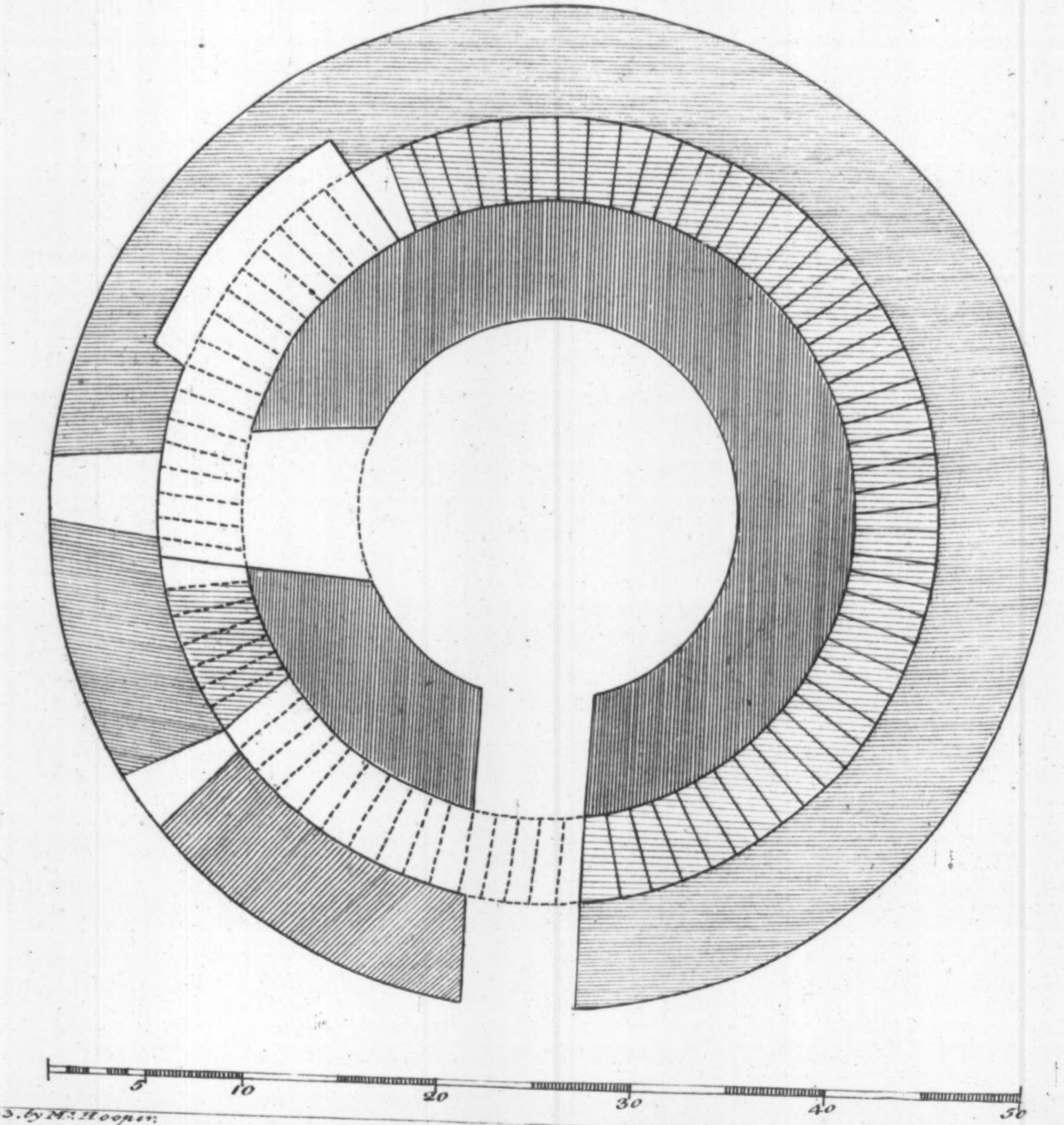


Published by S. Hooper Oct. 6th 1792.

J. Newton sculp.

TOWER of HOOK, Co. Wexford.

PLAN of the TOWER of HOOK.


5
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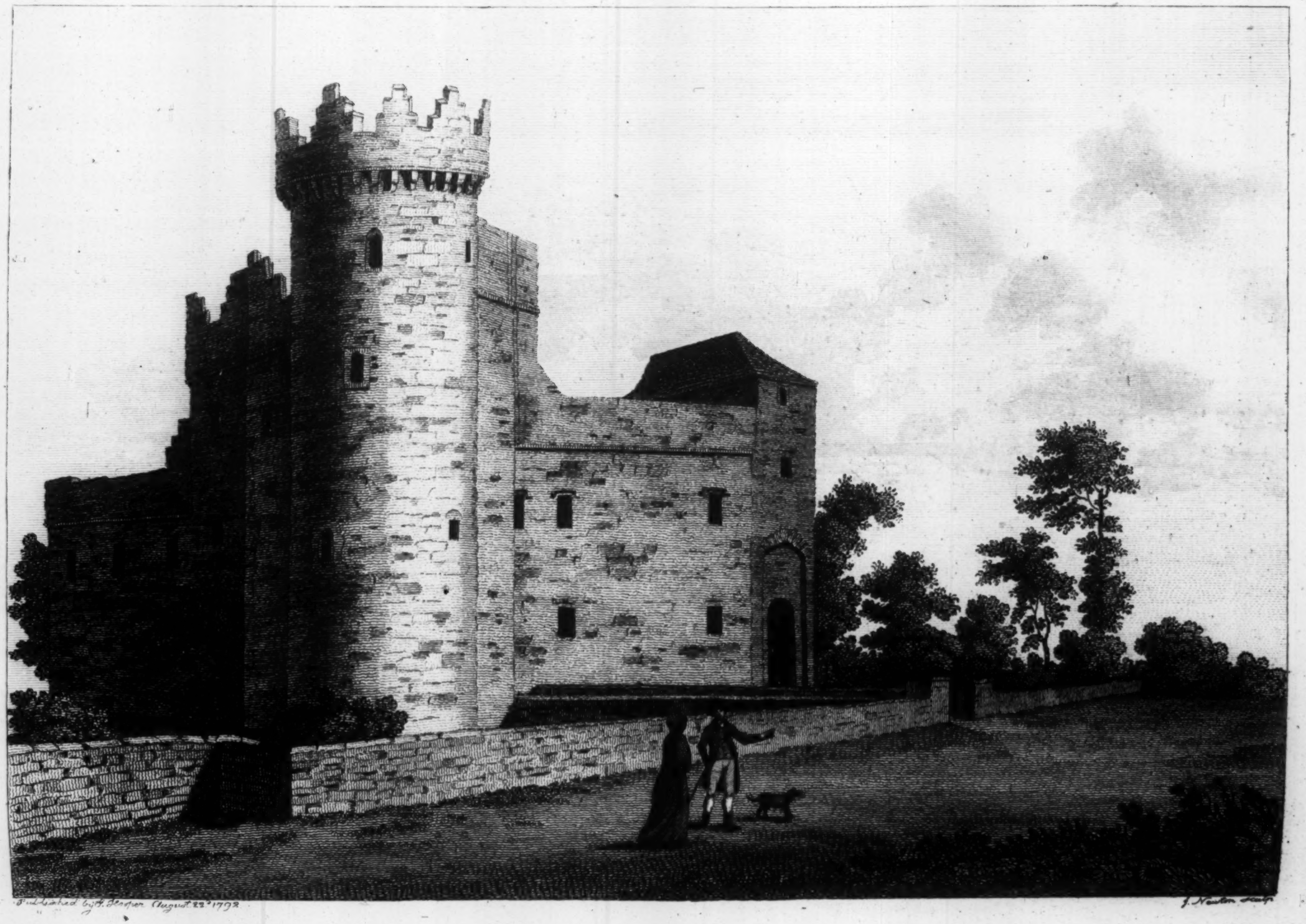
Pub May, 6, 1793. by Mr. Hooper.

PLAN of the TOWER of HOOK.

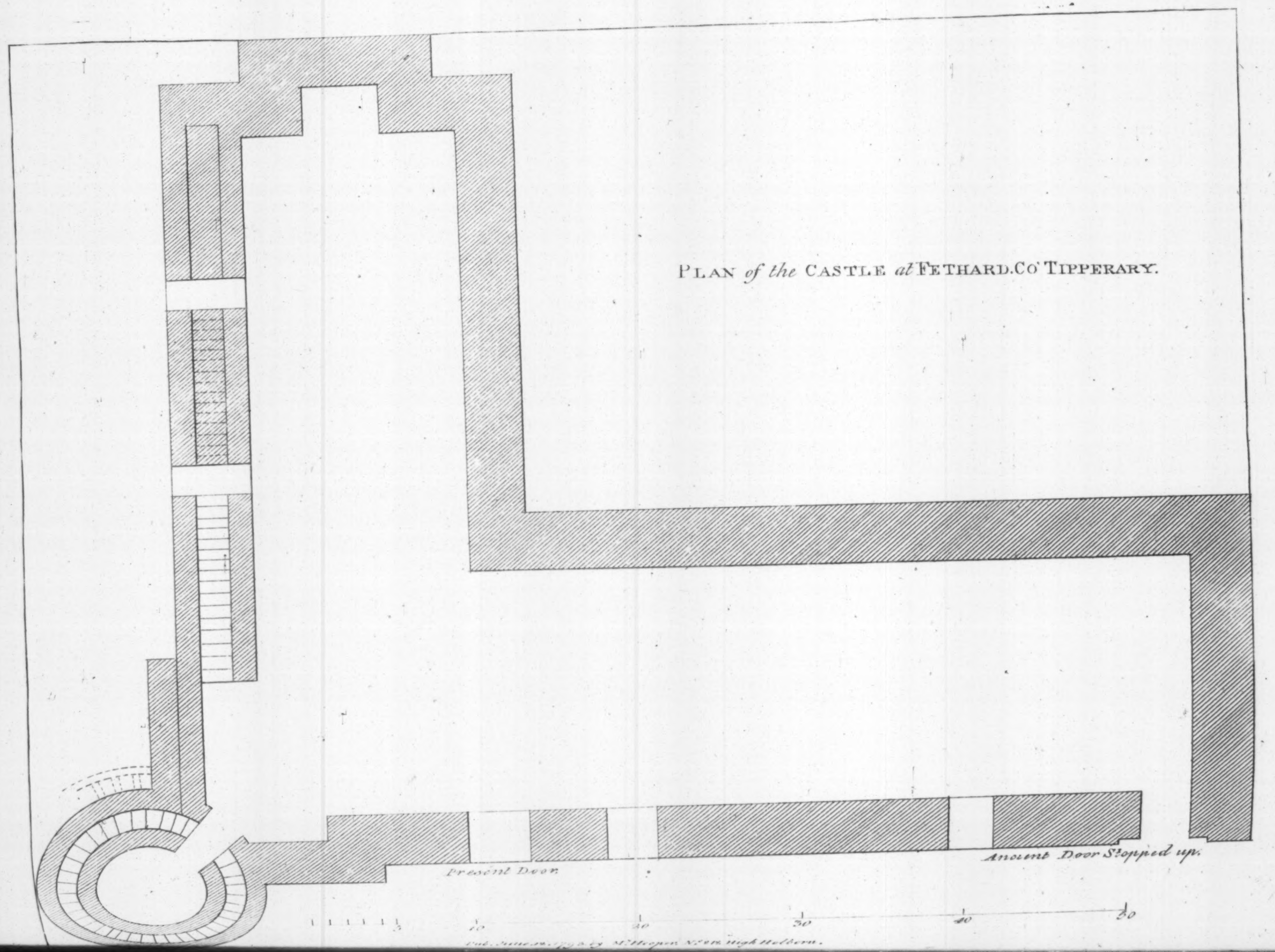


Published by S. Hooper August 22d 1792

J. Newton sculp.

FETHARD CASTLE. Co. Wexford.

PLAN *of the* CASTLE *at* FETHARD, Co. TIPPERARY.


Present Door
Ancient Door Stopped up
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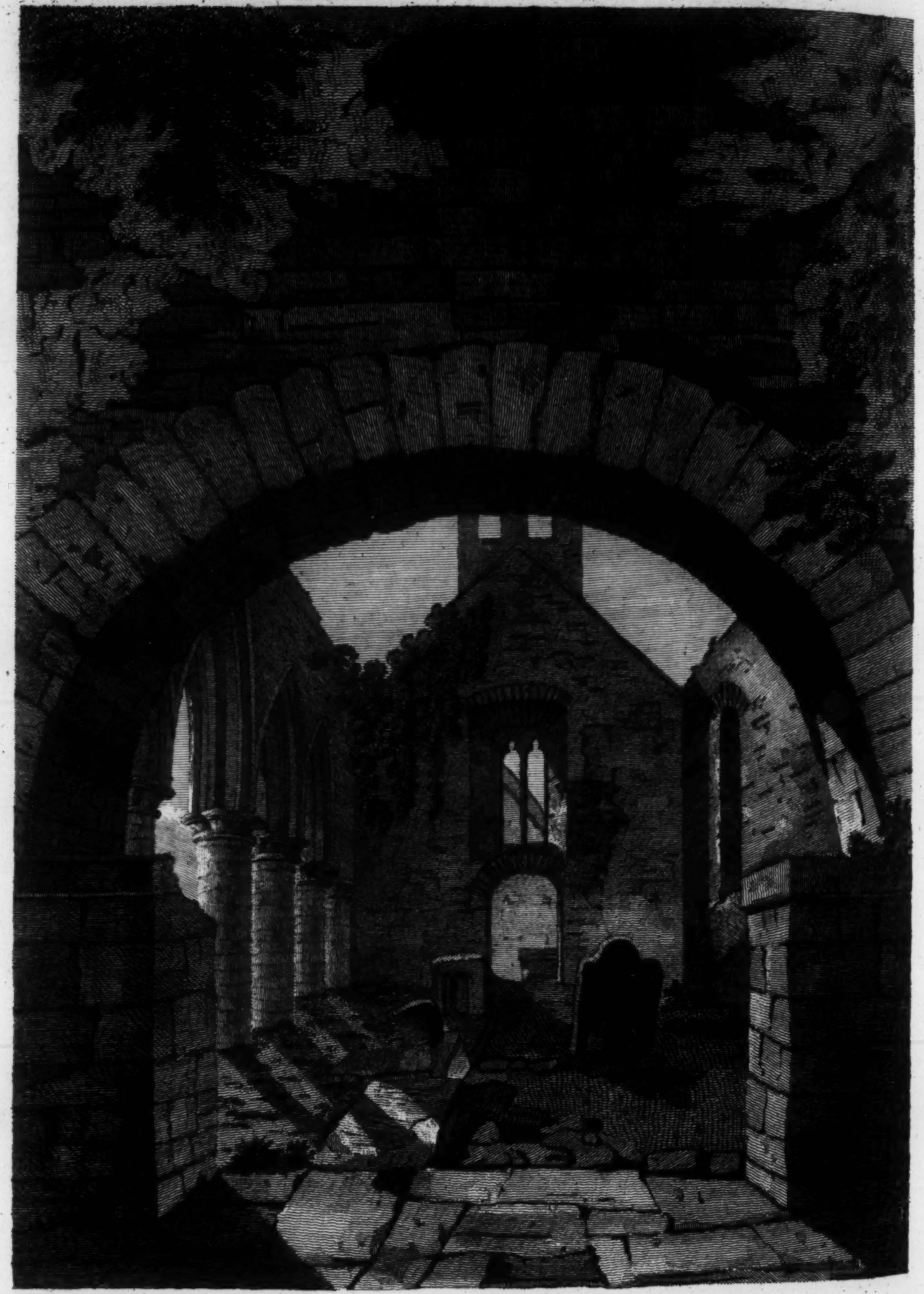
Pub. June 12. 1793 by M. Hooper No. 212 High Holborn.



pub. June 20. 1793. by M. Hooper. 212 High Holborn.

S^{T}, MARYS CHURCH. Co: Wexford.

made to ſerve as a light-houſe, is but a modern application of the ſtructure,

TRADITION aſcribes it to a Roſe Macrue, ſiſter of Strongbow. Another tradition, and more probable, is, that this lady incloſed the town of New Roſs with a wall, about 1310. Her monument is in the church of St. Saviour, at Roſs. Her hair is there reticulated round her forehead, in a manner formal and unbecoming; on her breaſt appears a ſolitaire, from which an ornament is pendant.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

FETHARD CASTLE.

THIS caſtle is in the barony of Shelburne, and on a point of land which forms the weſtern entrance of Bannow bay. It has been altered and modernized; the original entrance, doors, and windows much enlarged; the outſide all plaſtered, and the ſtairs are, on one ſide, in the thickneſs of the wall. The tower remains in its antient ſtate, is elegant and well built. The crown and battlements are ſupported by brackets; there is an opening round, from whence ſtones might be thrown, or arrows ſhot, at an enemy. This caſtle ſurrendered to Oliver Cromwell in 1649.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ST. MARY's, WEXFORD.

THIS church is in the town of Wexford, ſmall, but of excellent workmanſhip. It is remarkable for its elegant arches, ſupported by round columns, the caſes and capitals of which are of peculiar conſtruction. The ſhafts of the pillars are of hewn ſtone, the reſt bare walls and plain windows. There is a tomb with the figure of a woman, and other ſculptures.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, Anno 1780, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

SLADE CASTLE

IS in the barony of Shelburne, in the little village of Slade, on the ſea-ſhore, whoſe inhabitants ſupport themſelves by fiſhing.

The caſtle is ſaid to have been built in the laſt century, and was evidently for the purpoſe of protecting Slade bay. It is conſtructed of a browniſh ſtone, and now in good preſervation, and ſerves as a magazine.

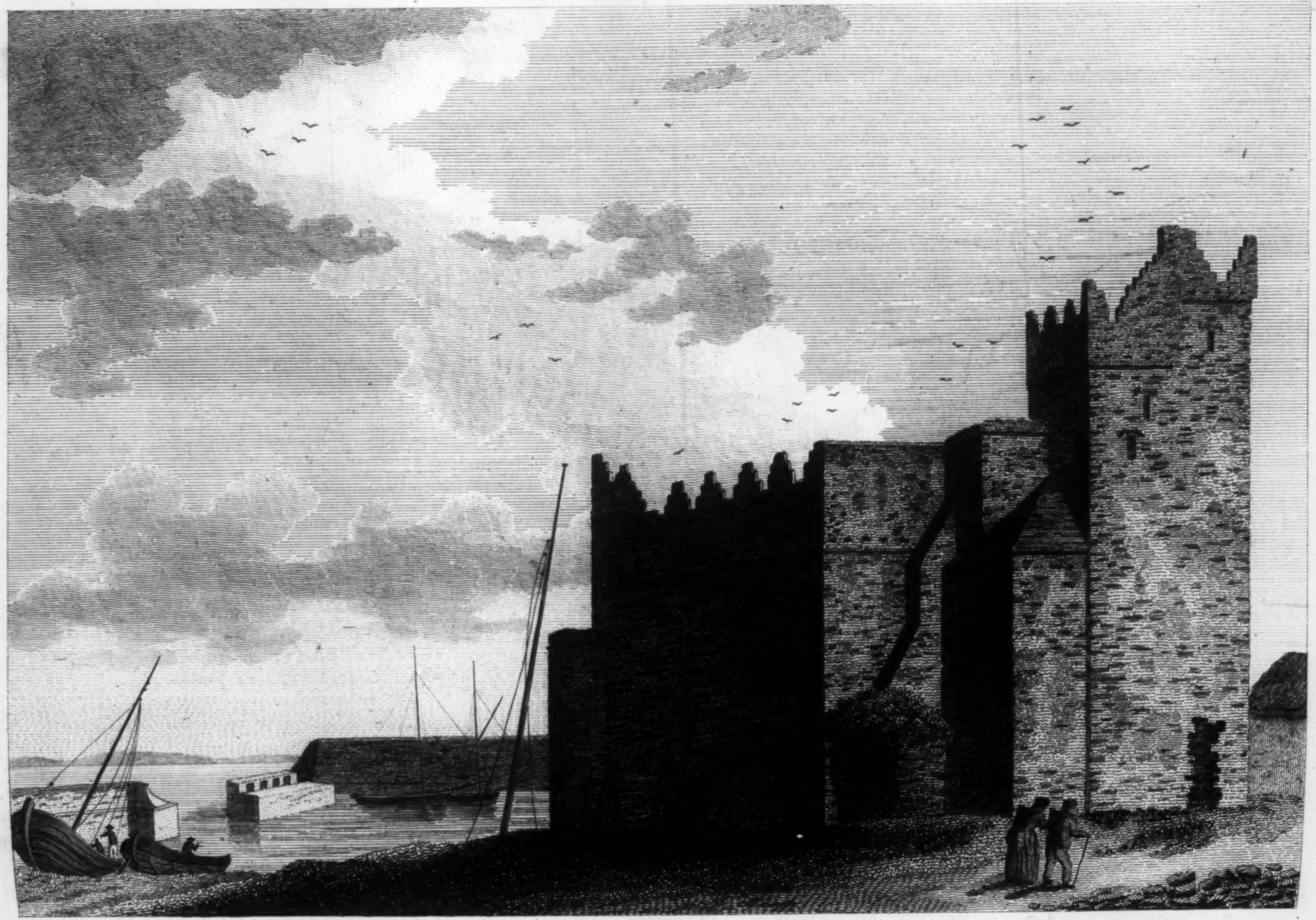
This View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

TINTERN ABBEY.

THIS noble religious edifice is ſeated on the river Bannow, at the bottom of Bannow bay, in the barony of Shelburne, three miles from Duncannon fort. William Earl of Pembroke being in great peril at ſea, made a vow to found an abbey in that place where he ſhould firſt land; this was at Tintern, where he ſettled a convent of Ciſtertians, and dedicated the building to the Virgin Mary. The monks he brought from Tintern Abbey, in Monmouthſhire, and gave them many parcels of land, and liberties equal to thoſe of the Abbey of Dunbrody. The founder died in 1219, and King John confirmed his will.

In 1447, the lands of the abbey being very much waſted, and the abbot having rebuilt the houſe at his own particular coſt and charge, the expenditure amounted to a conſiderable ſum; in conſequence whereof, it was enacted in parliament, that the abbots of Tintern ſhould not in future be compelled to attend parliaments or other great councils. In 31 Henry VIII. John Power, the laſt abbot, ſurrendered this houſe; and in the 18th Elizabeth it was, with its ap-

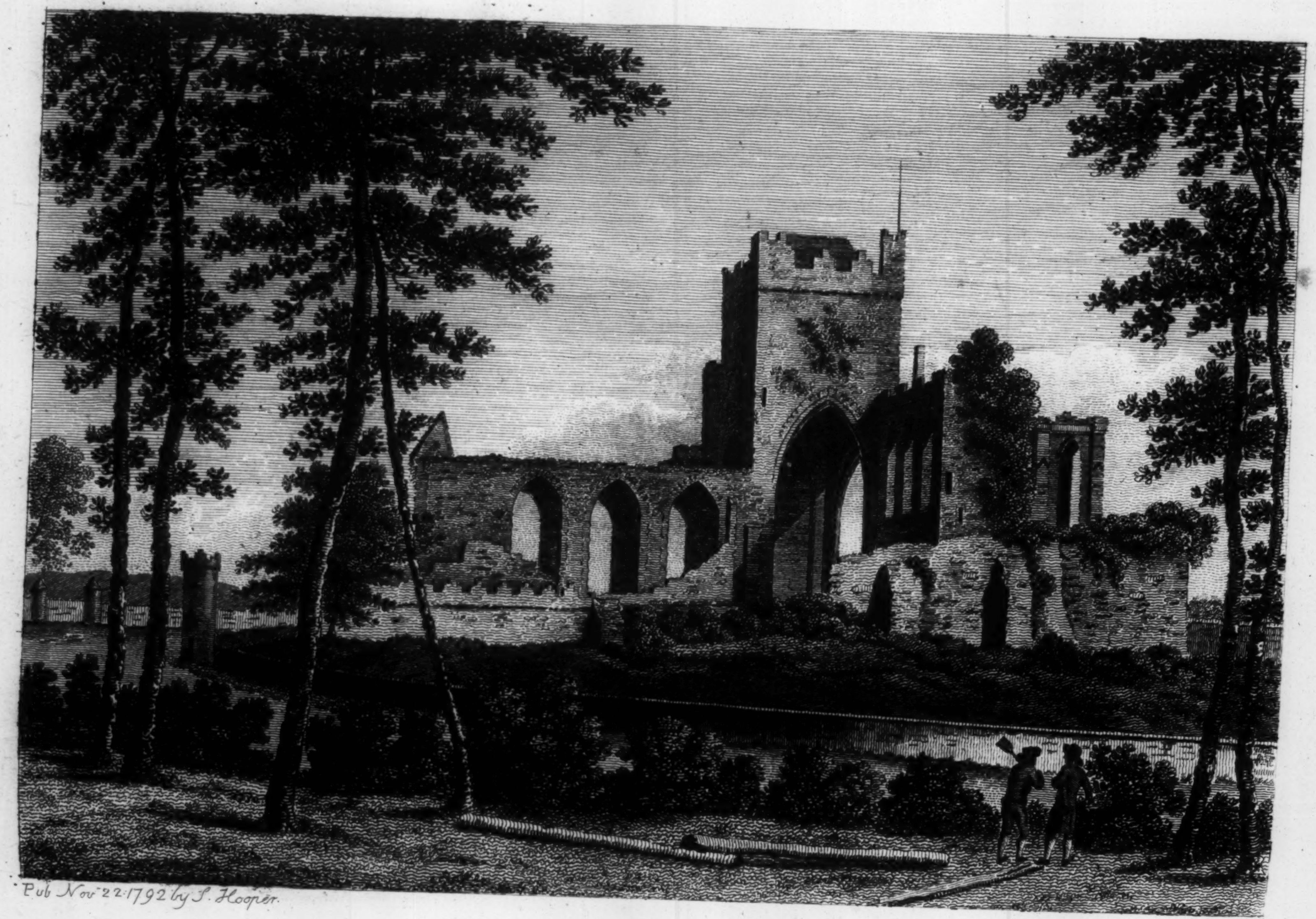
purtenances,



Eastgate Sculp

Published by S. Hooper [illegible]

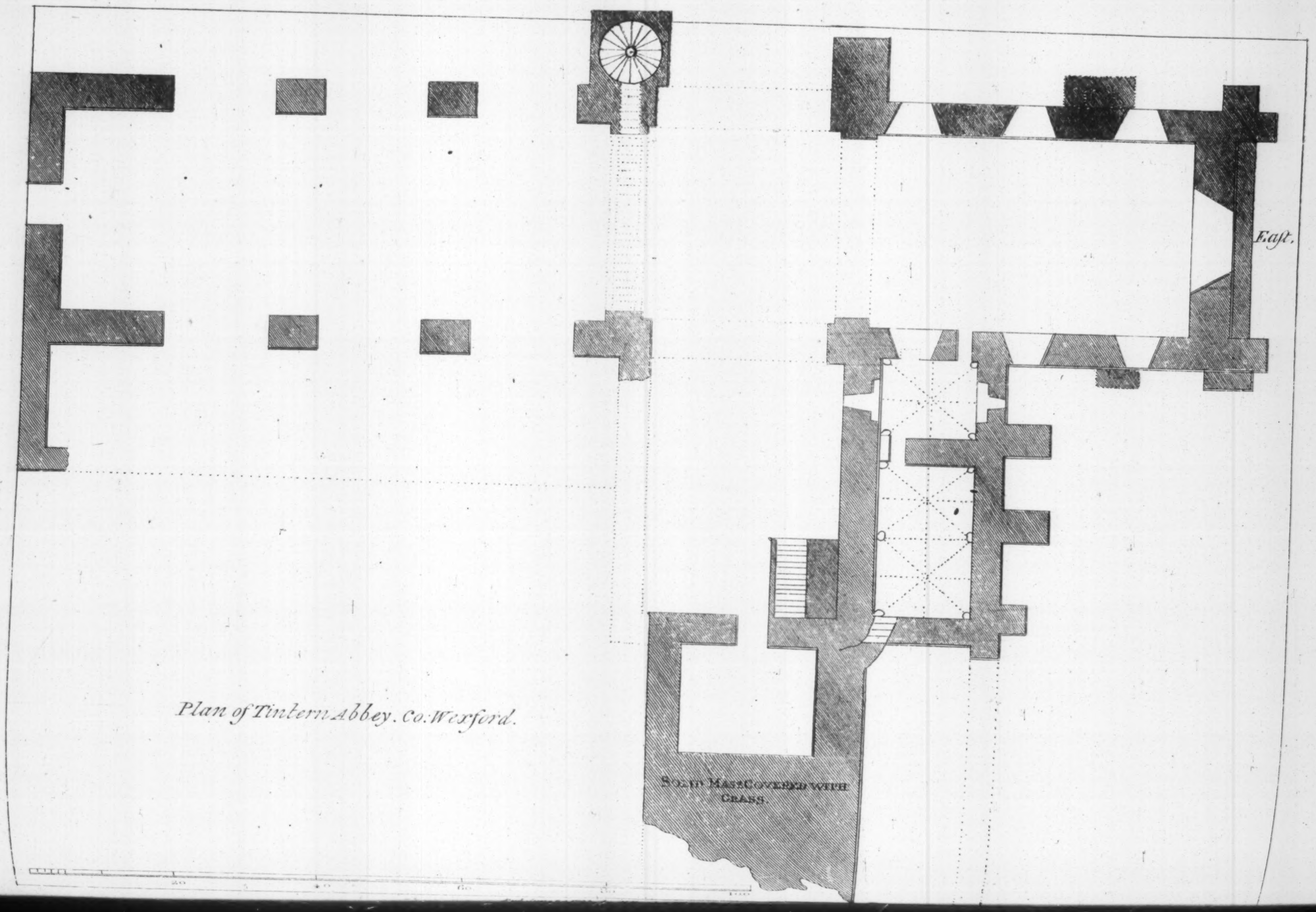
SLADE CASTLE, Co Wexford.



Pub Nov 22 1792 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow

TINTERN ABBEY, Co. Wexford.


East.
Solid Mass Covered with Grass.
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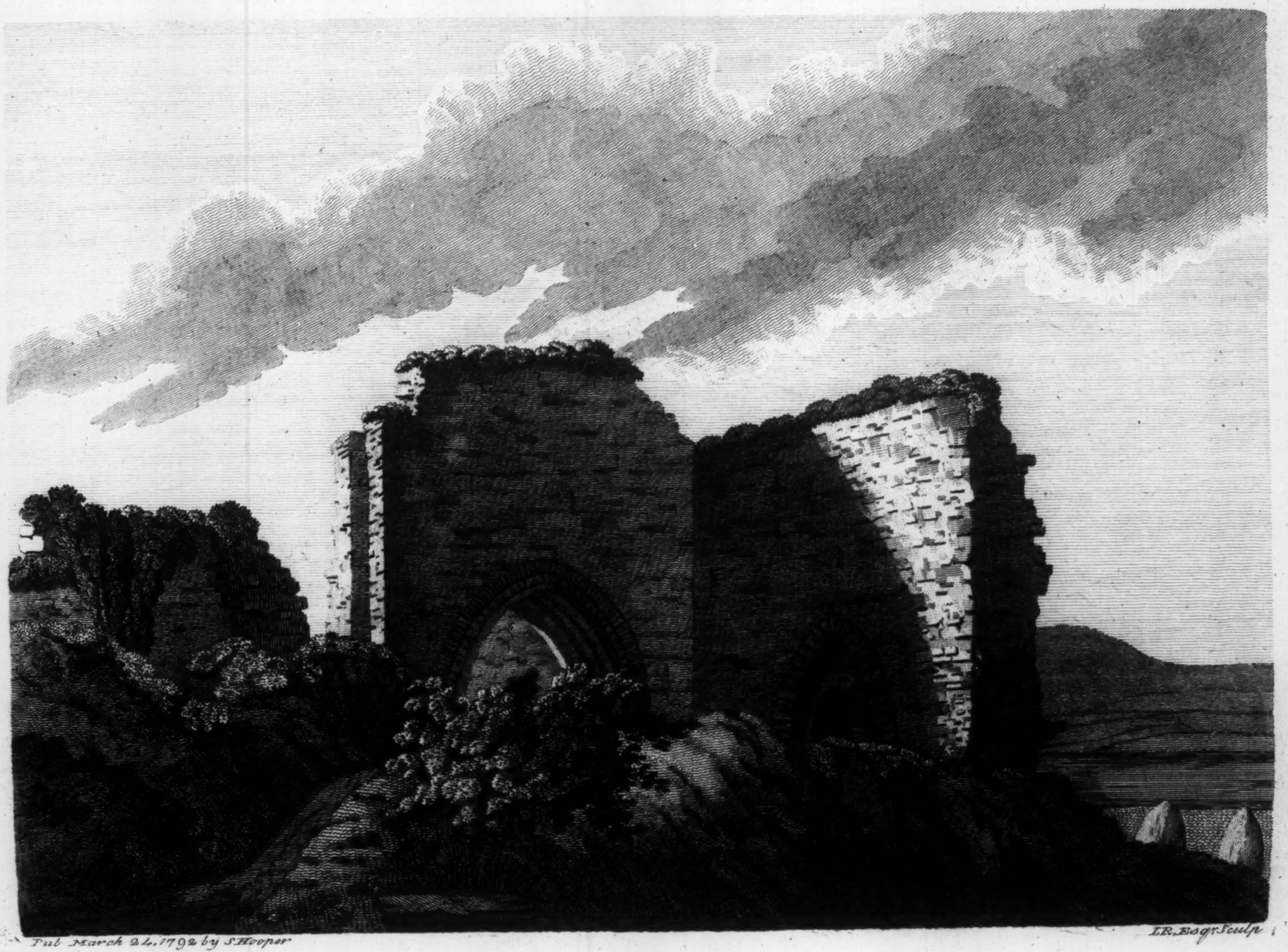
Plan of Tintern Abbey. Co: Wexford.



Pub March 24.1792 by S.Hooper

I.R.Esqr.Sculp

BALLYSADARE ABBEY

purtenances, which were extenſive and valuable, granted for ever, in *capite*, to Anthony Colclough, at the annual rent of 26l. 4s. Iriſh money.

THE abbey was formerly much larger than at preſent. The tower and its beautiful arch has been long ſtopped up, the antient windows are contracted, and the weſtern door and its mouldings can ſcarcely be ſeen. In a word, the utmoſt the moſt curious eye can diſcover, is the Gothic contour. The preſent occupier, Veſey Colclough, Eſq. has ſurrounded the abbey with walls and battlements in the antient ſtyle, and ſo well executed, that a few years will give them the appearance of being part of the original building.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

BALLYSADARE ABBEY, SLIGO.

FOUR miles ſouth of Sligo, St. Fechin erected this abbey in the 7th century. It is ſituated at the foot of a ſmall hill. Regular canons of St. Auſtin were ſettled here, ſo that the building could not be anterior to the 12th or 13th century. The church at firſt was probably of wood, for in 1179 it is recorded, that Eſdara, by which is meant Ballyſadare, was burnt by the men of Mogliſha and Moilterery. The ſame accident happened in 1188.

AN inquiſition, of the 29th of Elizabeth, finds, that the abbat was ſeized of a church partly thatched, a dormitory, the ruins of two other buildings, three cottages with their curtilages, a cemetery in a ſtate of ruin, and other property of little value. And in the 30th of Elizabeth, a leaſe of the abbey was made to Brian Fitz William, at the annual rent of 53s. 4d. and he aſſigned it to Edward Crofton.

THE arches of the belfry and a ſmall part of the tower remain, and are of a blackiſh ſtone and good maſonry. At ſome diſtance from the abbey is a chapel, which has nothing remarkable, except the door, which is adorned with the heads of men and women. The windows are of cut ſtone.

THIS View, which repreſents the eaſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, 1791.

BAHY CASTLE.

THIS was part of Lord Dillon's eſtate in 1624, and was the head of a manor, containing the town lands of Behed, Cloonegaronagh, and Croſſard.

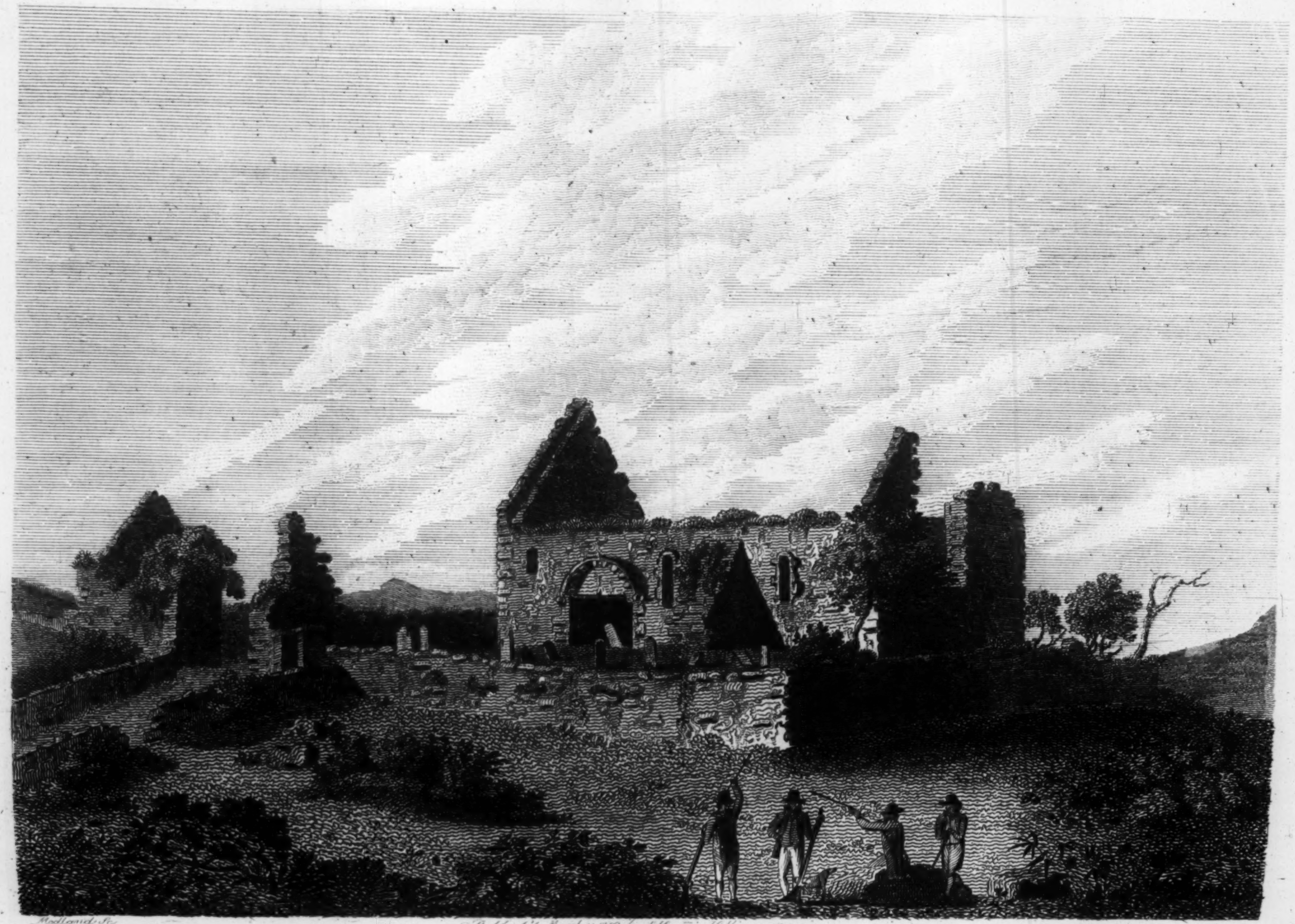
IT ſtands at about an hundred yards from the high road to Sligo, and a ſmall ſtream almoſt ſurrounds it. Tradition aſcribes the conſtruction of Bahy Caſtle to the Mac Donoughs, ancient proprietors of the baronies of Coran and Tyreril, in the county of Sligo.

A ſquare tower only exiſts; the reſt of the caſtle has been uſed by the Rev. Mr. Johnſon, for building a houſe contiguous to it. It is now the eſtate of Owen Wynne, of Hazlewood, Eſq.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, 1791.

COURT ABBEY.

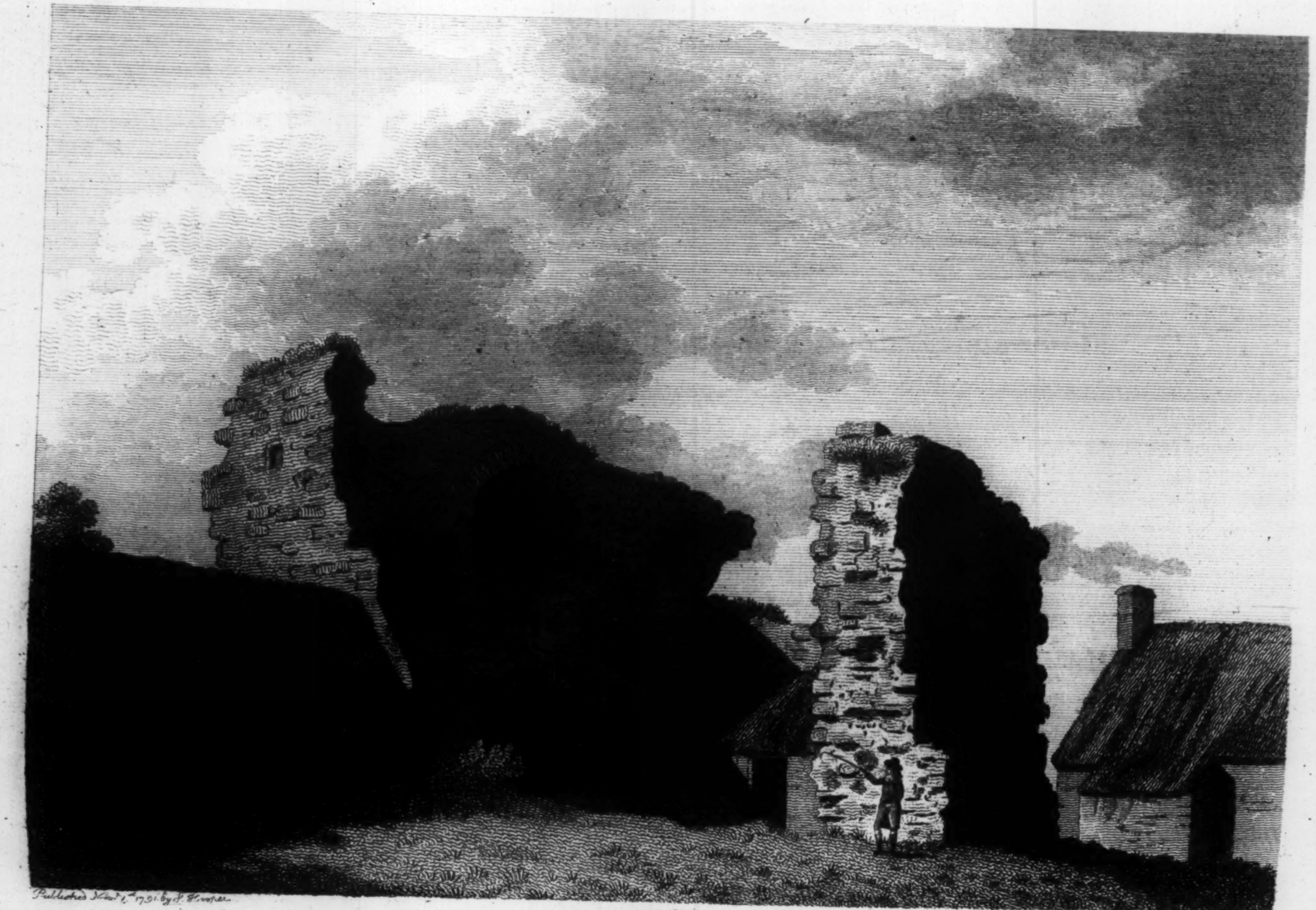
THREE miles weſt of Achonry is the village of Court, where O'Hara erected a ſmall monaſtery for Franciſcans of the third order, in the 13th century. It is in a field, the approach to it through bogs. There are three chapels; the eaſt and weſt divided by a ſquare belfry on arches, the height of the tower fifty-eight feet: it has two off-ſets, and ſtones ſticking out of the ſides. The other chapel, to the ſouth-weſt, opens into the weſtern one through a lofty Gothic arch. In it are pedeſtals for the ſtatues of ſaints, and the windows were formerly ornamented with paintings, but what they repreſented it is now impoſſible to inveſtigate. The ſouth wall had a window adorned with tracery. In the weſtern chapel is an octagonal inverted cone for holy water; and on the northern ſide



Medland Sc.

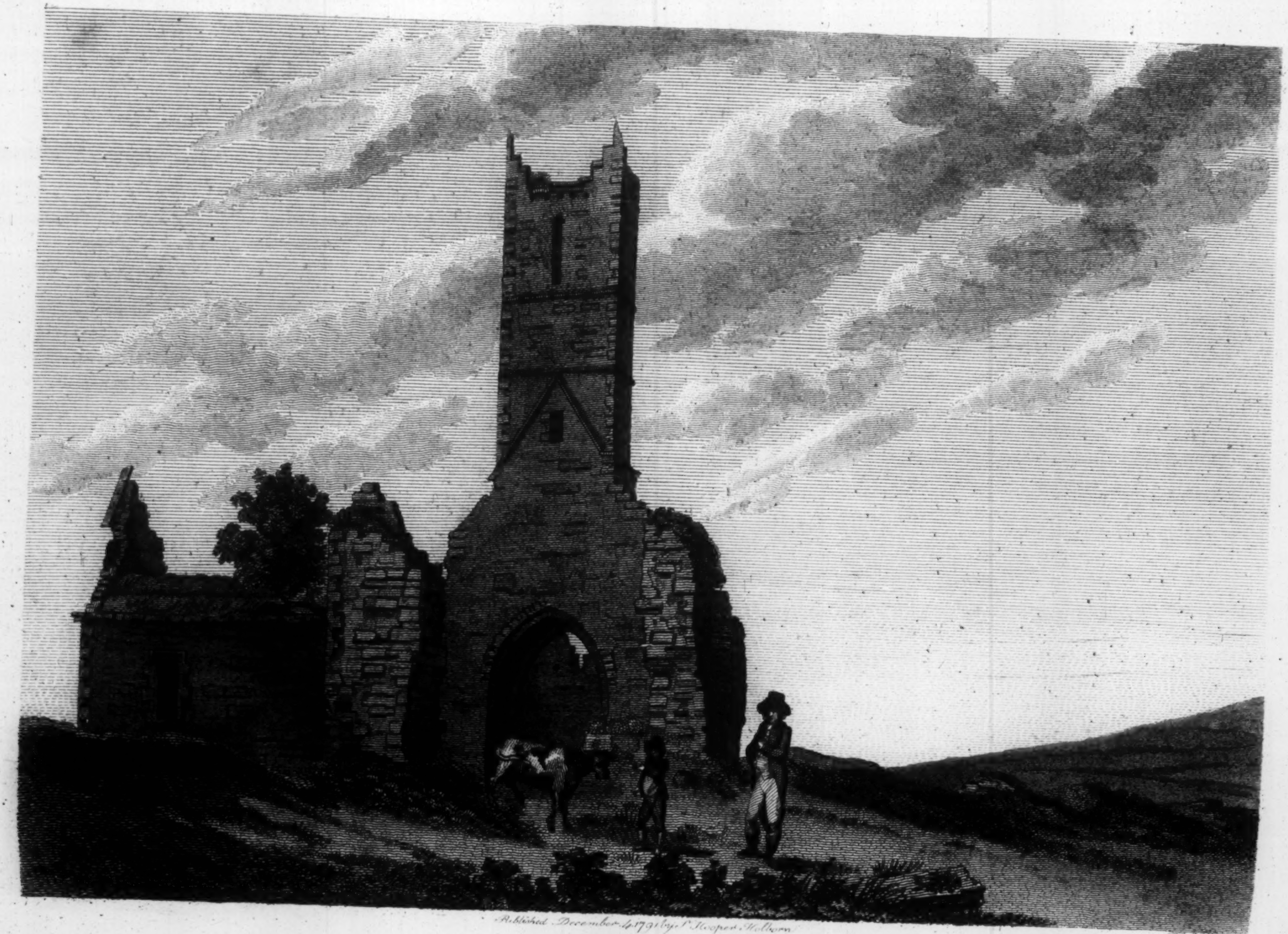
Publish'd March 11 1792 by S. Hooper Holborn.

BALLYSADARE CHURCH.



Published Nov.r 1.st 1791 by S. Hooper. G. Newton sculp.

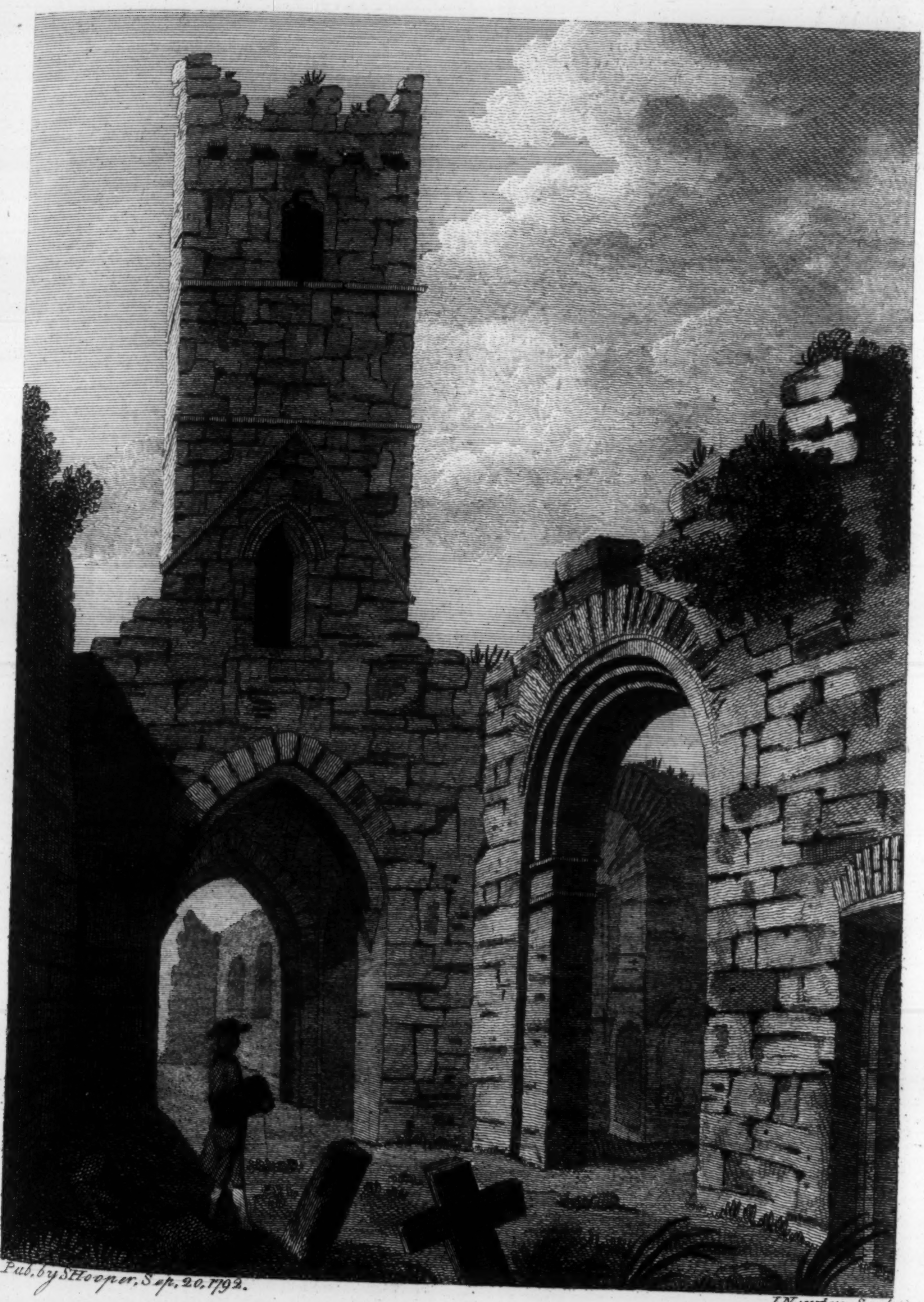
BAHY CASTLE.



Published December 4, 1791 by S. Hooper Holborn

Tho. Haynes s.

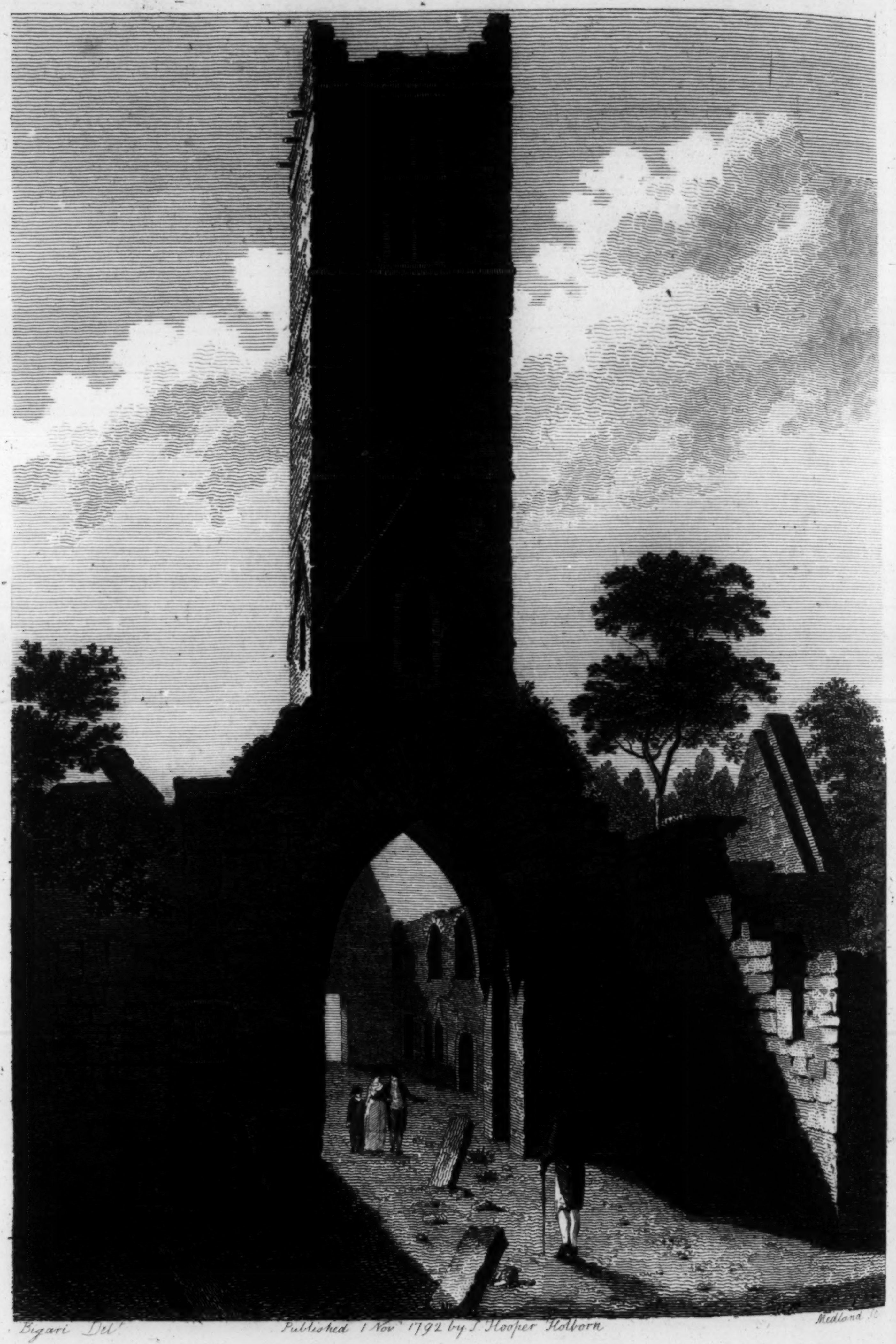
COURT ABBEY.



Pub. by S.Hooper, Sep. 20, 1792.

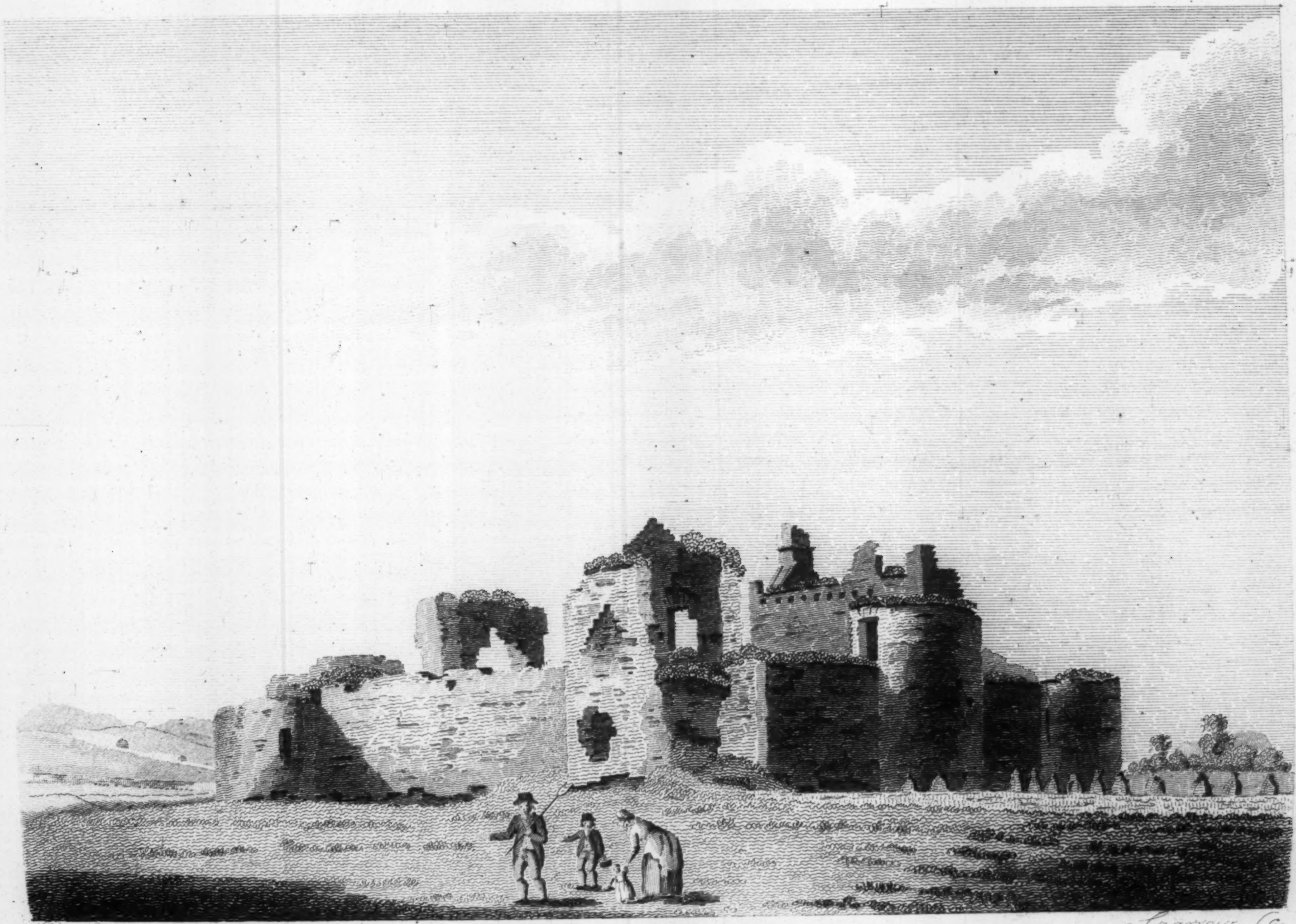
I.Newton Sculp.

COURT. ABBEY, Co. Sligo.



Bigari Del.t Published 1 Nov.r 1792 by S. Hooper Holborn Medland Sc.

BANADA ABBEY, Co. Sligo.



Publ.d Jan.y 28 1792 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc.

BALLYMOTE CASTLE. Pl. 1.

BENNADA FRIARY.

THIS edifice, ſeated on the river Moy, is five miles weſt of Achonry. It was founded in 1423, through the exertions of a religious of the order of Auſtin hermits, under which rule it was, and it was dedicated to Corpus Chriſti. The building is of regular ſquare-hewn ſtone. The tower is ſeventy feet high, the top broken, and is ſupported on one arch. The eaſtern window, is neat and not crouded with work. In the thickneſs of the wall, on the left entrance of the door, is a baſon for holy water. No cloiſters remain, though the area where they ſtood can be traced. There are two handſome antient tombs in the church.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was taken by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

BALLYMOTE CASTLE

WAS built in the year 1300, by Richard de Burgh, the ſecond Earl of Ulſter, from his complexion, commonly called The Red Earl. This nobleman, the firſt for poſſeſſions and power in the kingdom, after moſt magnificently entertaining the parliament of Ireland in Kilkenny, in 1326, retired to the abbey of Athaſſel, in the county of Tipperary.

THIS caſtle was large and ſtrong, flanked by ſix round towers, the top of the higheſt fifty-three feet from the ground. The walls are nine feet thick, and ſeem to have had a gallery or covered-way all round. On the top is a parapet of two feet thick, and a foot-way round. The entrance was defended by out-works, a few veſtiges of which remain. The inſide is a large area or bawn, ſo that the garriſon muſt have dwelt in the towers.

THE caſtles of Ballymote and Sligo being in the hands of the Iriſh, much impeded the reduction of Connaught; but Ireton joining with

Sir Charles Coote, who was the ſoul of the army, re-took them in 1652.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

O'GARA'S CASTLE.

A BUILDING of conſiderable ſtrength and extent, conſtructed by one of the O'Garas, which family were antient barons of Knocmore, in this county, and alſo founders of the Dominican Monaſtery of Knockmore.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

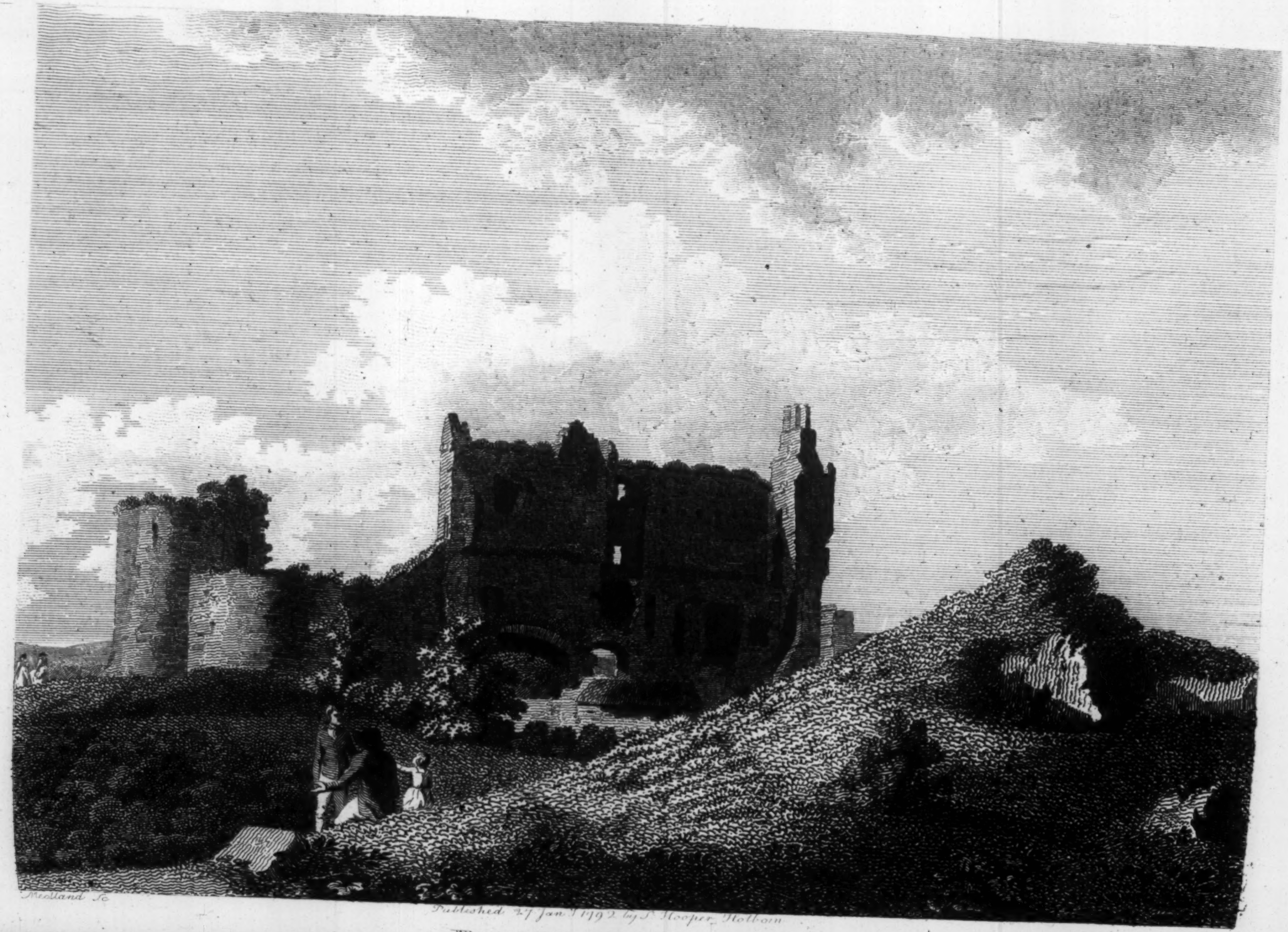
MEEMLEEK CASTLE.

THIS caſtle is ſituated in the midſt of bogs, and very difficult of acceſs. Part of a ſquare tower alone remains.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

CHURCH, IN CHURCH ISLAND.

THIS iſland is uſually called Inniſmore, and is ſituated in Lough Gill and barony of Carbury. Colgan ſays, St. Loman founded a church here in the time of Columba. Whatever the tradition may be, it was certainly one of the old eſtabliſhments of the Culdees, whoſe hoſtility to Romiſh tenets and innovations made the writers devoted to them deprive them of the honour to which their learning, ſanctity, and zeal had juſt claim.



Medland Sc

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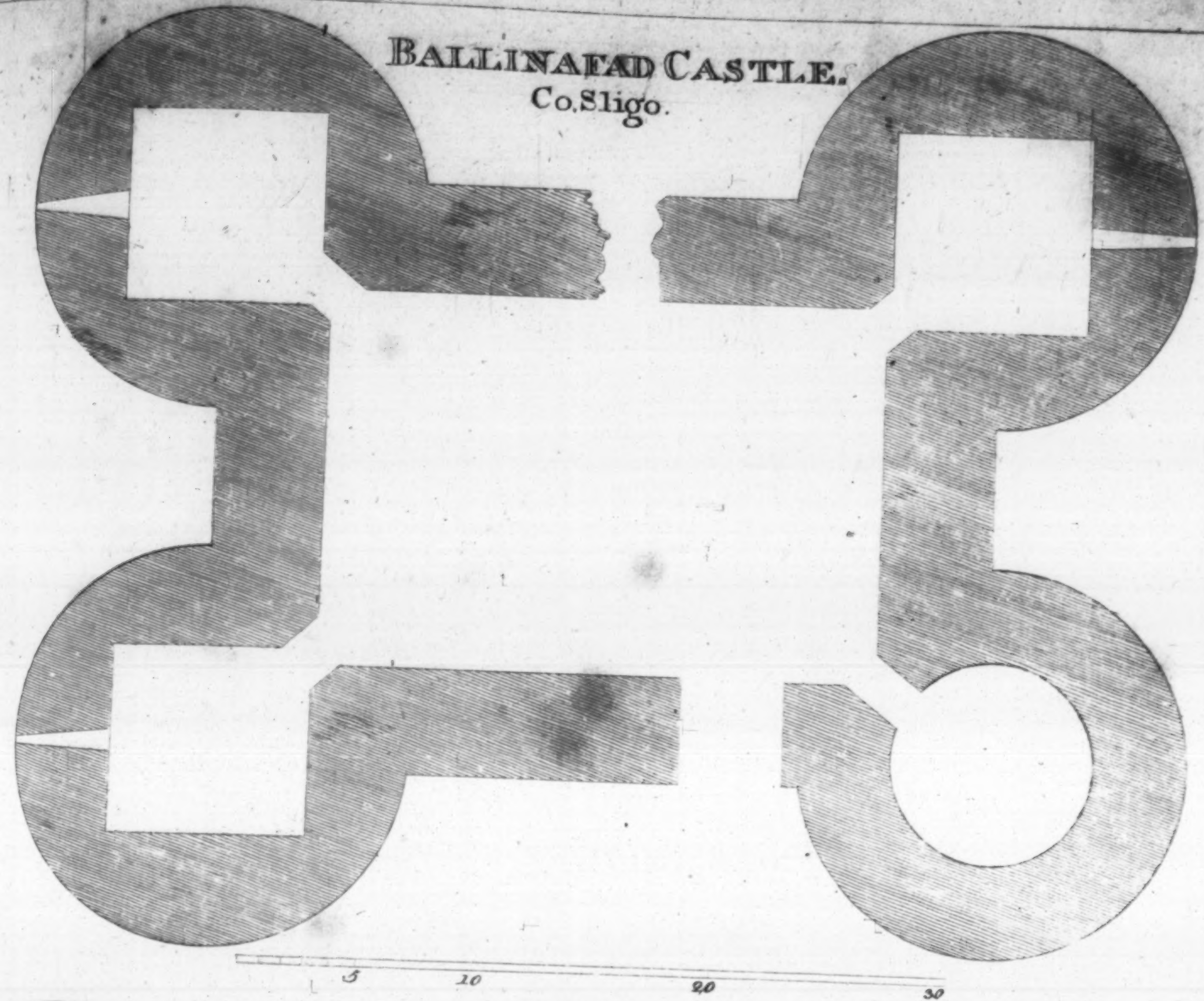
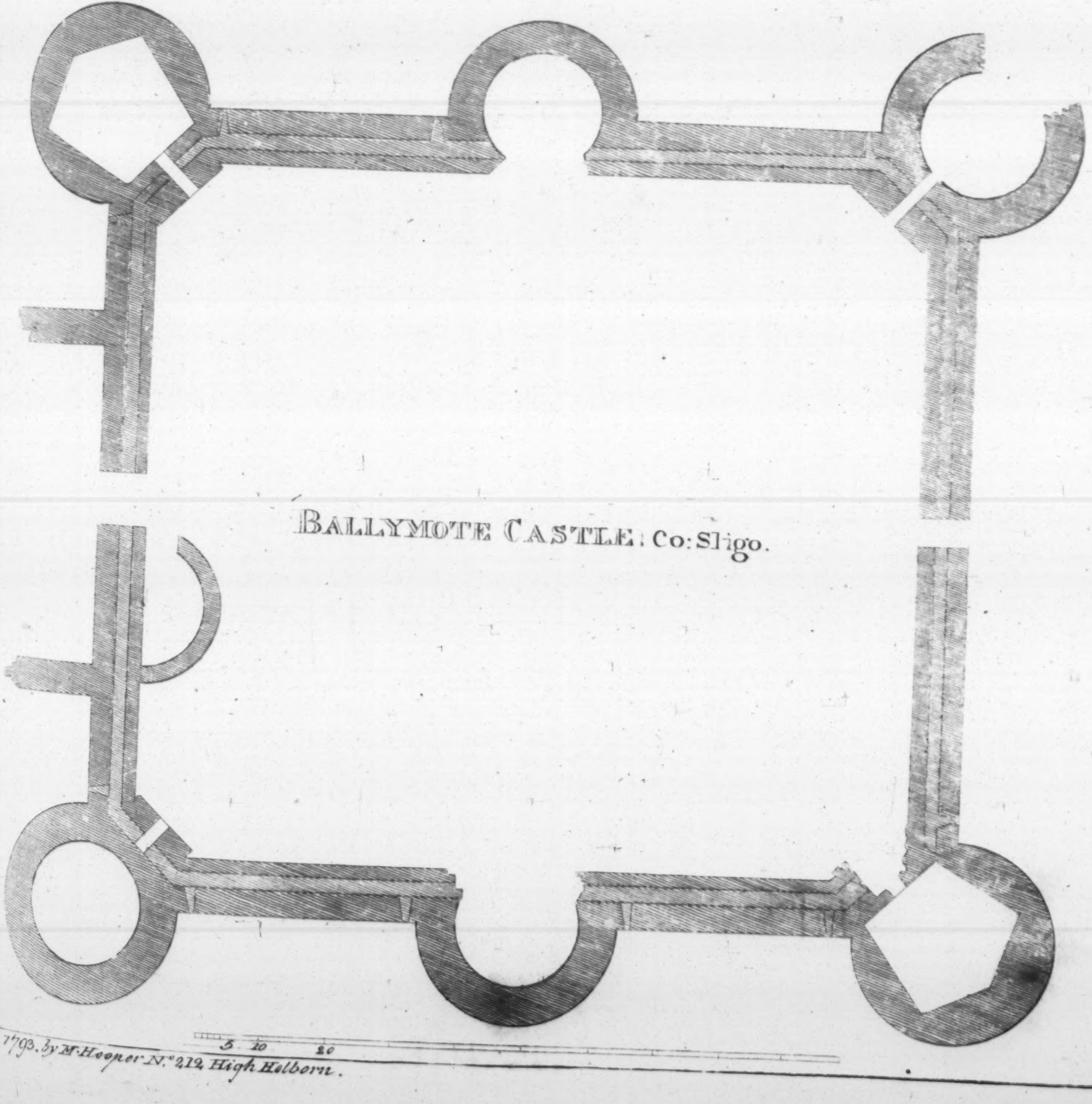
BALLYMOTE CASTLE Pl



BALLINAFAD CASTLE. Co. Sligo.



BALLYMOTE CASTLE. Co: Sligo.

ugt. 2d. 1793. by M. Hooper No. 212 High Holborn.

ſide of the chancel are receſſes in the thickneſs of the wall, now filled up with ſkulls.

By an inquiſition of the 29th of Elizabeth, this monaſtery had a church covered with thatch, a cemetery, dormitory, and two other houſes, all ruinous, and of little value. They were granted to Richard Kyndelinſhe.

This View, which repreſents the eaſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, 1791.

(PLATE II.) This repreſents an inſide View of the building, from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

NEWTOWN CASTLE

Is romantically ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of Lough Gill: its weſtern wall is waſhed by the waves of the lake. The lake is intirely ſurrounded by high and ruggid mountains, which give it an air of wild grandeur. Not far is Hazlewood, before noticed.

This View, which repreſents the north-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) This View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

ABBEY OF SLIGO.

A MONASTERY was founded in this town, A. D. 1253, by Maurice Fitz Gerald, then Lord Juſtice, under the invocation of the Holy Croſs, for friars of the order of St. Dominick. It is ſeated pleaſantly on the river Gitley, and near the ſea.

In 1270, 1360, and 1394, the town was deſtroyed by contending factions, and the monaſtery pillaged; and in 1414 there were but twenty Friars reſident in it. The next year the whole pile was conſumed by fire. This misfortune being repreſented to Pope John XXIII. then preſent at the council of Conſtance, he iſſued the following Apoſtolic letters:

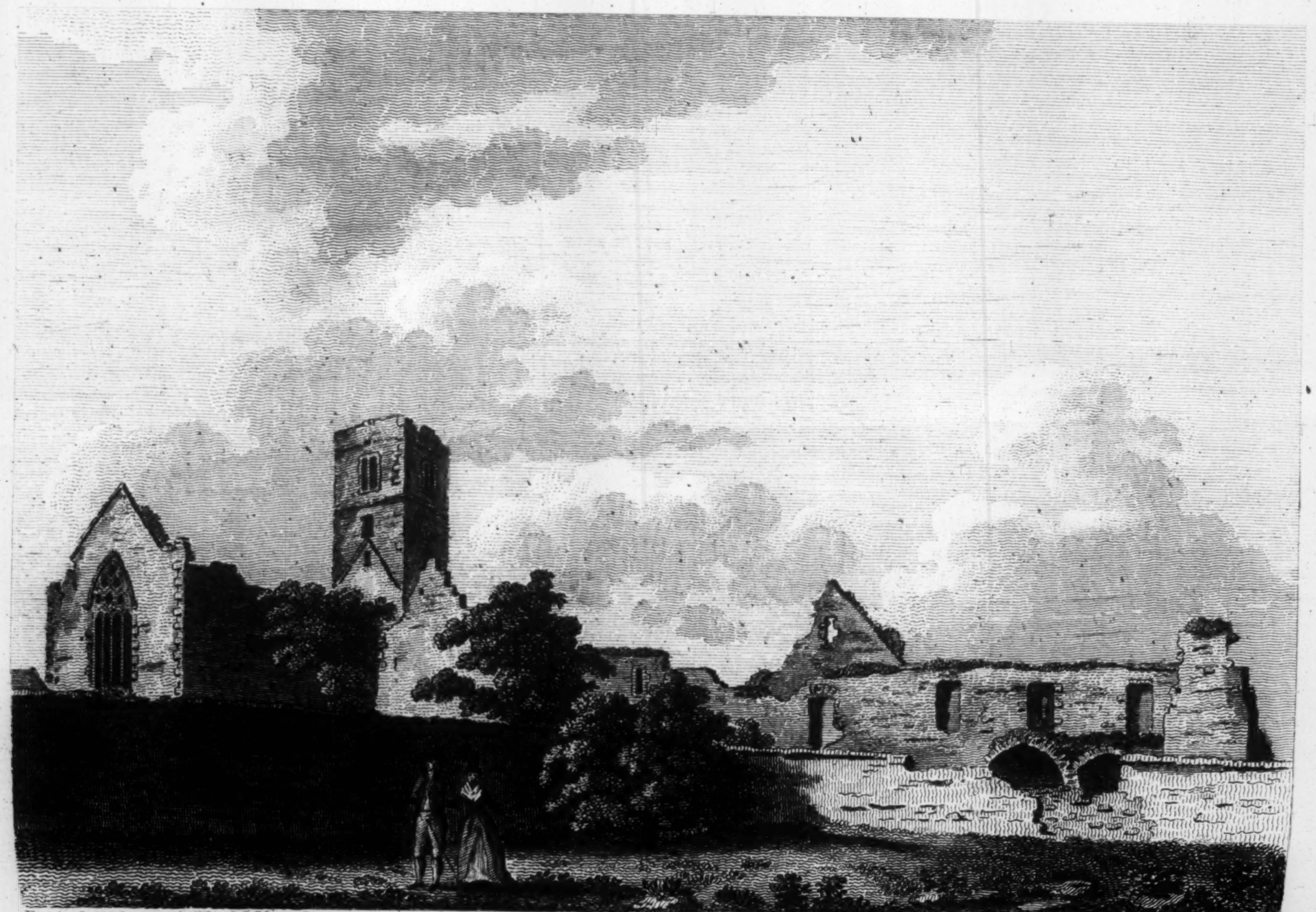
" John, Biſhop, ſervant of the ſervants of God, to all chriſtian believers who ſhall ſee theſe preſent letters, ſalvation and apoſtolic benediction.

" It having been repreſented unto us, that the church and houſe of Dominicans at Sligo, in the dioceſe of Elphin, in which it is affirmed twenty brothers have long devoutly ſerved God, were lately burnt by fire, and that the prior and ſome of the bretheren of the order deſire to repair ſaid church and houſe, a work of conſiderable expence, the means to defray which they do not poſſeſs. We, conſulting the honour of ſaid church, and willing that it ſhould be repaired, that the faithful may reſort thither more freely for devotion, and be deſirous to contribute more liberally towards its repairs when they ſhall find themſelves repleniſhed with celeſtial gifts: relying, as we do, on the mercy of the Omnipotent God, and by the authority of his bleſſed apoſtles Peter and Paul, do compaſſionately relax ten years, and as many forty days of penance *(decem annos et totidem quadragenas)* enjoined on all penitents and thoſe who have confeſſed, who on the feaſts of the aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin Mary and St. Patrick ſhall devoutly viſit the aforeſaid church, and contribute to its repairs.

" Our will is, that if there is any indulgence, either for ever or a certain time, granted by us, to thoſe who ſhall viſit or aſſiſt in repairing ſaid church and houſe, that it ſhall from henceforth be null and void. Dated at Conſtance, the 16th of the Calends of February, in the 5th Year of our Pontificate A. D. 1415."

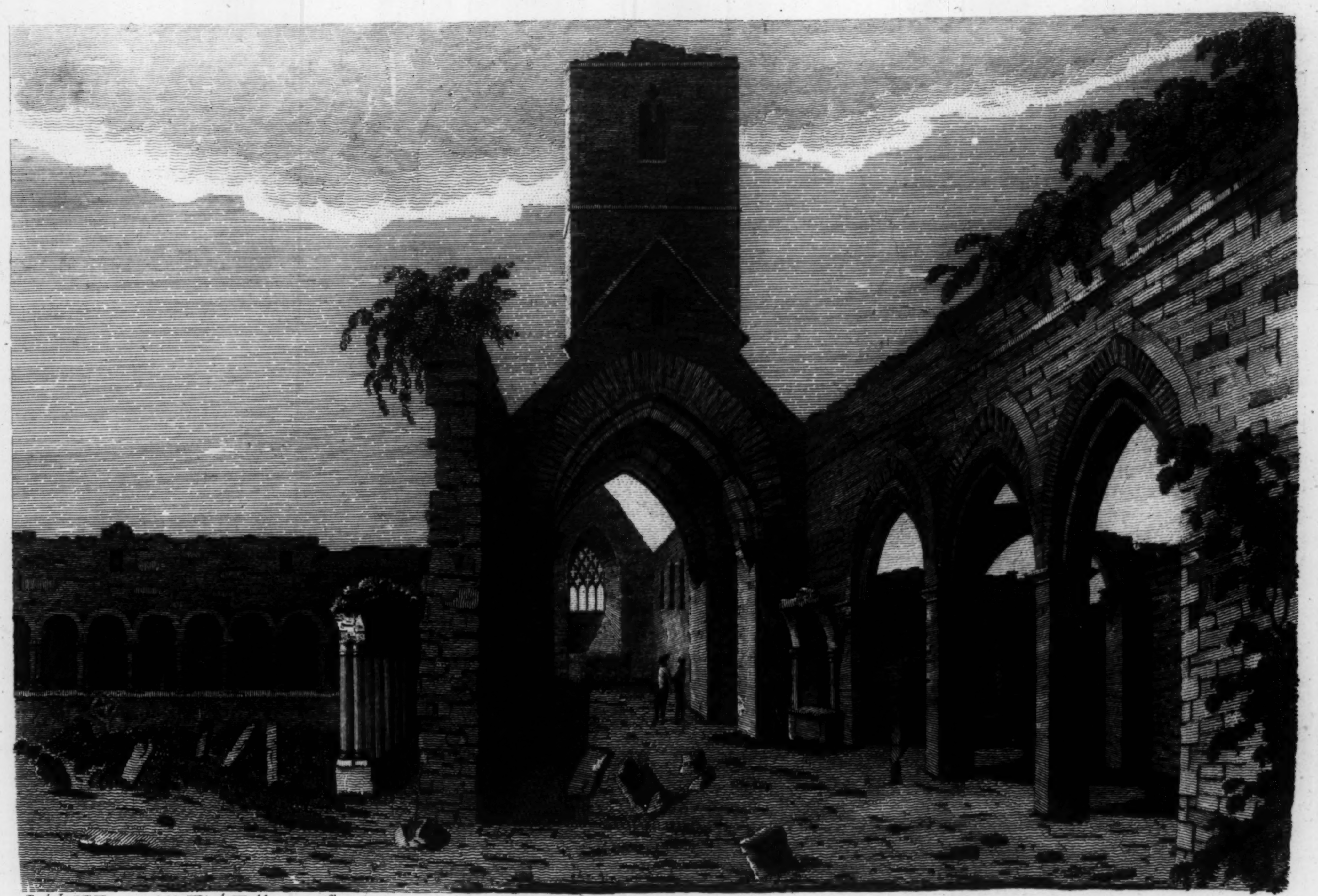
This View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) The preſent building was now begun in a very ſuperior ſtyle of ſculpture and architecture. Among its principal benefactors were O'Conor, Lord of Sligo, and Peirce O'Timony, a man of conſiderable wealth and property, whoſe ſtatue was placed



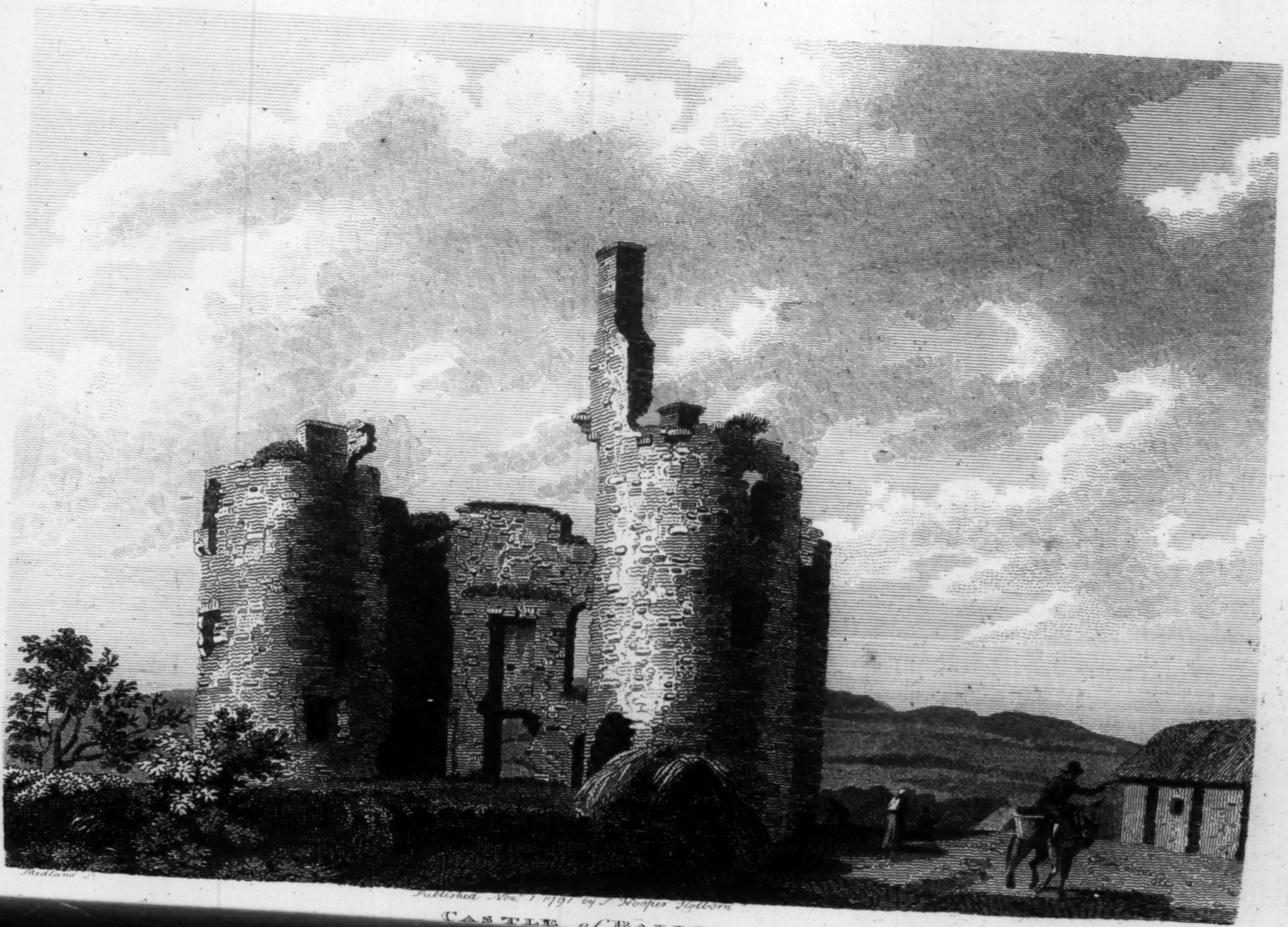
Publish'd Nov. 14: 1791 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sculp.



Pub by M. Hooper, 212. High Holborn. Octr. 21. 1793.

SLIGO ABBEY, Co. Sligo: Pl. 2.



Medland s.

Published Nov.r 1. 1791 by S. Hooper Holborn

CASTLE of BALLINAFAD.

placed in the cloiſter. There are two large chapels, divided by a ſquare belfry: the tower is intire, except the battlements at the top. The arches are lofty, and enriched with foliage and angels. The three ſides of the cloiſters are covered by an arched roof. The front and ſides of the altar are ornamented with Gothic arches, foliage, and tracery, and there are pedeſtals for ſtatues. The eaſtern window is very beautiful, and a ſtone gallery ſurrounds the nave. Several feet from the ground, is the tomb of O'Conor and his lady kneeling on each ſide of an altar. The Gothic arches, fluted pillars, and multiplicity of minute and curious ornaments, make us wonder at the high degree to which the arts of ſculpture and architecture were now carried, and particularly how money could be procured for the accompliſhment of ſuch a work in a country torn by rebellion and domeſtic diſſention, as was the caſe with Ireland at this time. Theſe difficulties will hereafter be ſolved when I come to ſpeak of our architectural antiquities, in which a View of this beautiful monument of O'Conor will be given.

An inquiſition, of the 27th of Elizabeth, finds this monaſtery had a church, a ſteeple, cemetery and two other ſtone-buildings, a fiſhing weir, with ſome parcels of land.

This View, which repreſents the north-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

(PLATE III.) This View, which repreſents the inſide of that magnificent building, with part of the cloiſters, was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

BALLYNAFADD CASTLE

WAS formerly the property of the ſept of the M'Donoughs, and was erected by them. It ſtands on a ſmall eminence near the road from Boyle to Sligo. The ſhape of the caſtle is an oblong ſquare, defended at the angles by four round towers, which have machicolations.

lations. The walls are four feet and an half thick, and conſtructed of a reddiſh ſtone.

From the caſtle are ſeen the Curlew Mountains to the eaſt, and to the north Lough Arrow, and to the ſouth a ſtream winding through a valley. In the year 1641, Bealanſad, as it was then written, had an Engliſh garriſon, which bravely reſiſted the aſſaults of Hubert Boy Burke, Sir Ulic Burke, and other rebels, who attempted to take it and the other caſtles in Connaught. Ballynafadd held out a long time, till the want of water obliged it to ſurrender.

This View, which repreſents the eaſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

BALLINDOWN ABBEY.

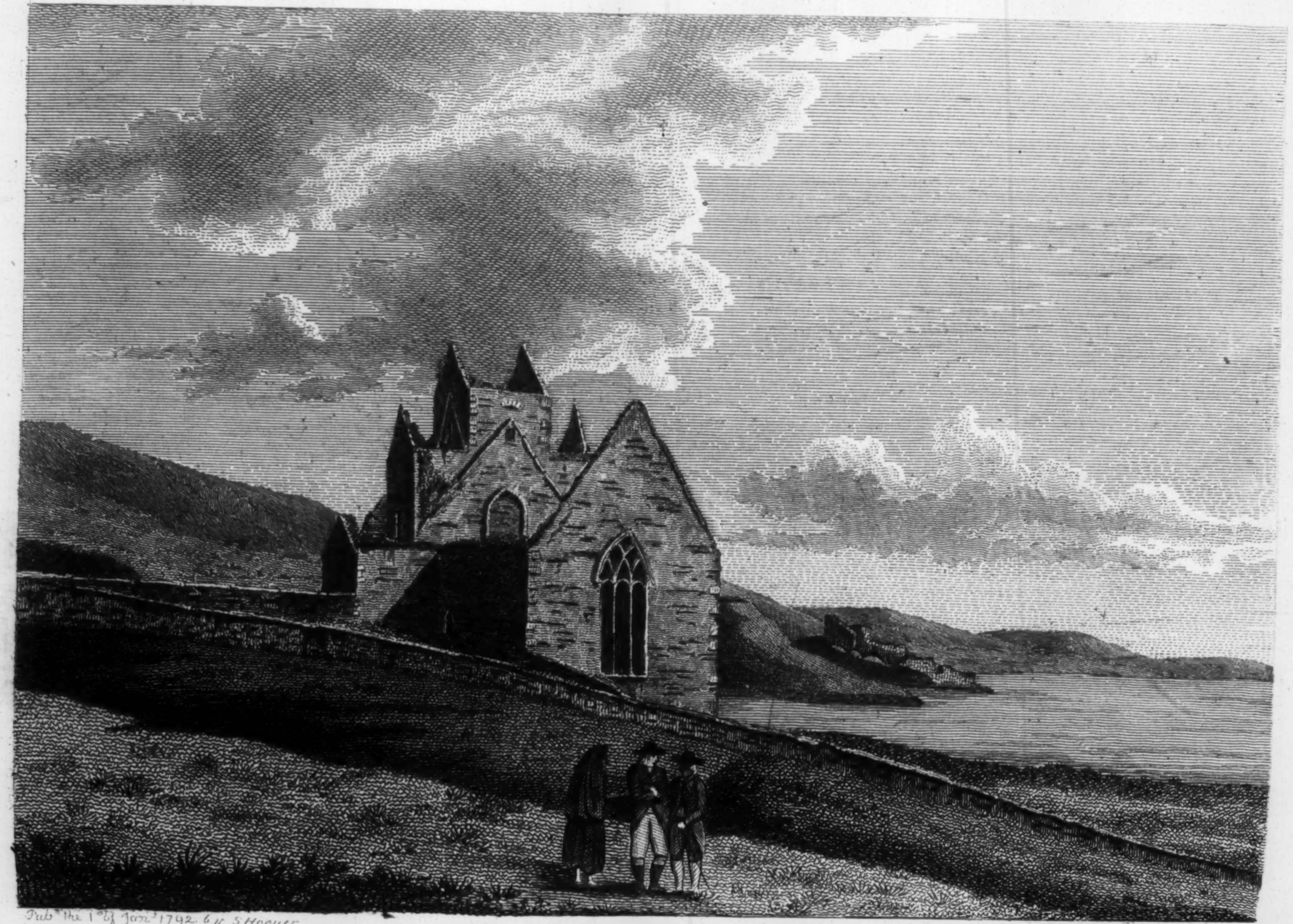
On Lough Arrow, ſeven miles north of Abbey Boyle, the M'Donoughs founded the monaſtery of Ballindown, about 1427, in honour of the Virgin Mary, for Dominican nuns.

There are two chapels, divided by a belfry. The eaſtern and weſtern windows are Gothic, the other arches elliptical. The tower, part of which only remains, was ſupported by three arches. Two large conſoles ſtick out over the piers of the arches, to ſupport probably ſtatues.

An inquiſition, of the 27th of Elizabeth, finds the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery to be, a church, a cemetery with half a quarter of land. Theſe were granted to Francis Crofton, who aſſigned them to Edward Crofton.

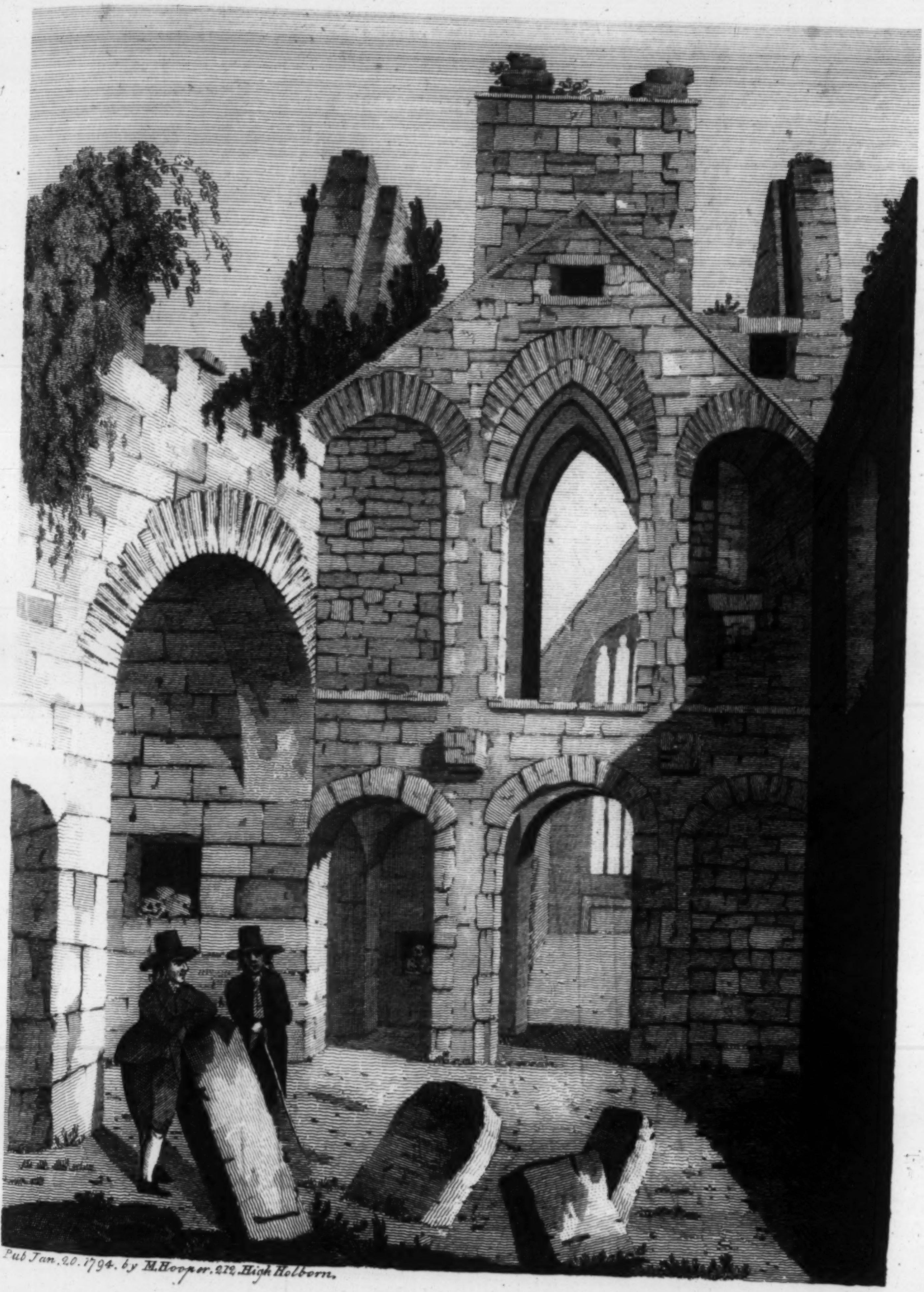
This View, which repreſents the north-weſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) This View which ſhews the inſide of the building, was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.



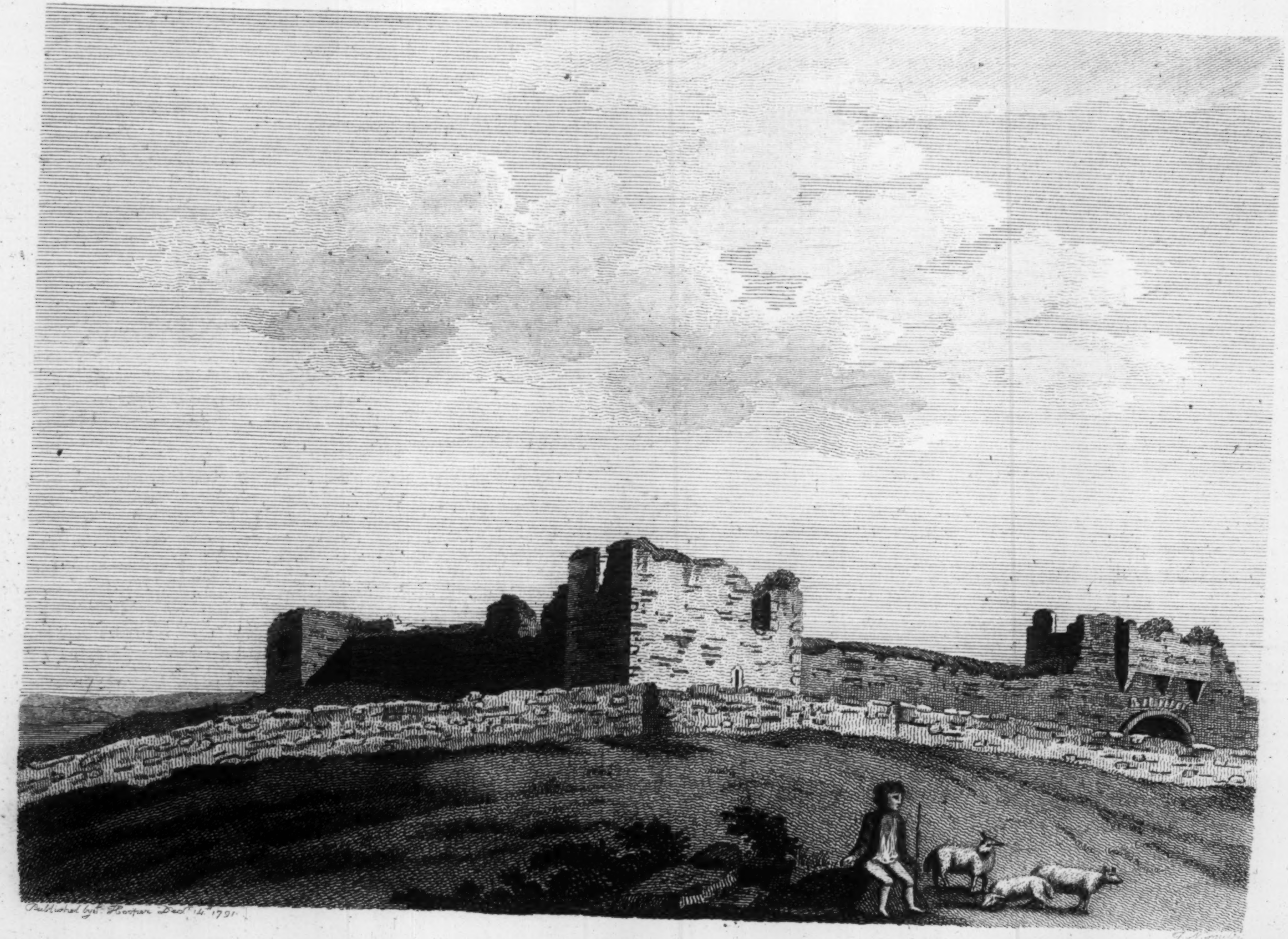
Pub^d the 1st of Jany 1792 by S Hooper

BALLINDOWN ABBEY.



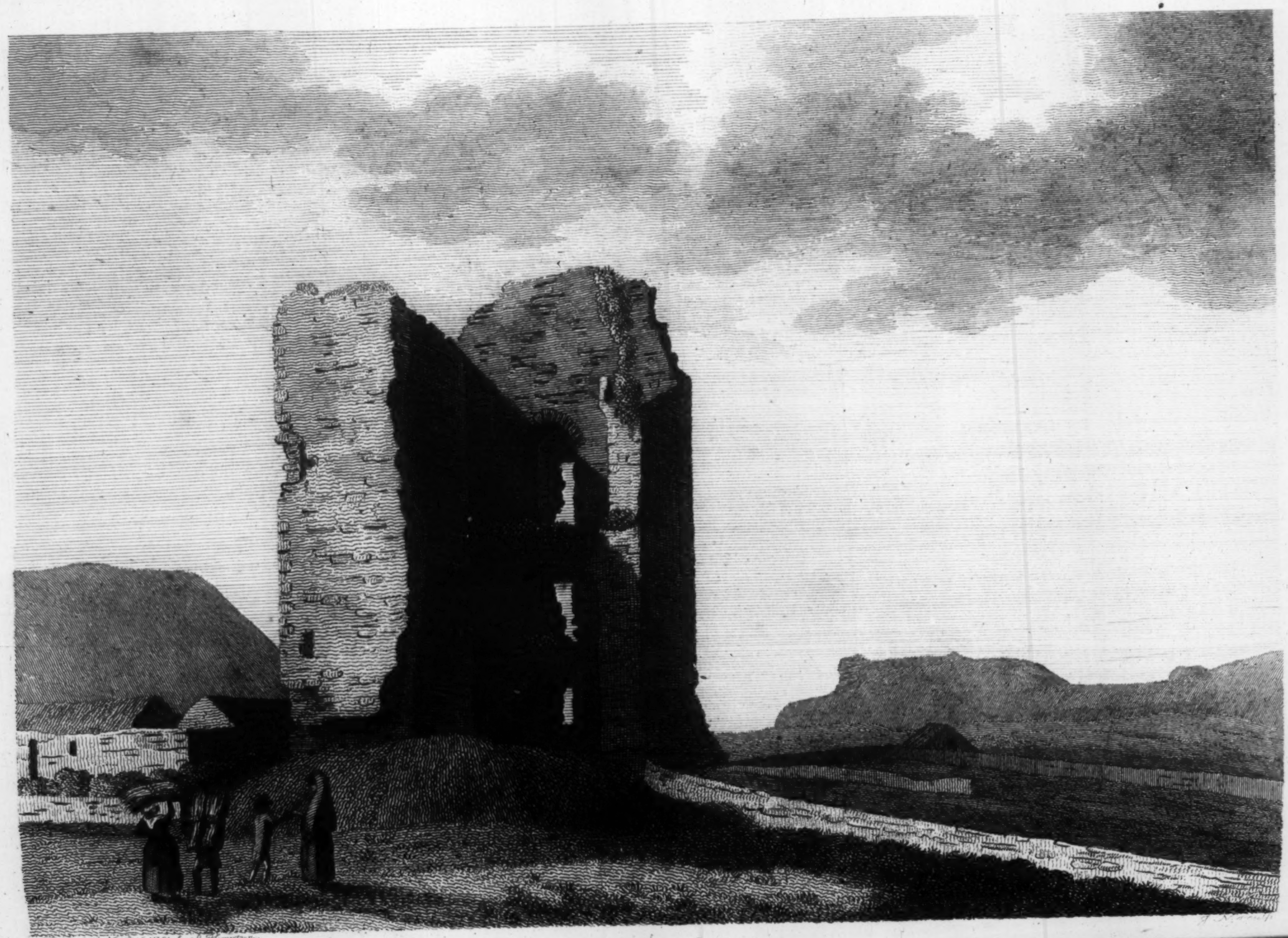
Pub Jan. 20. 1794. by M. Hooper. 212 High Holborn.

BALLINDOWN ABBEY. Co. Sligo. Pl 2.



Published by S. Hooper Decr. 4. 1791.

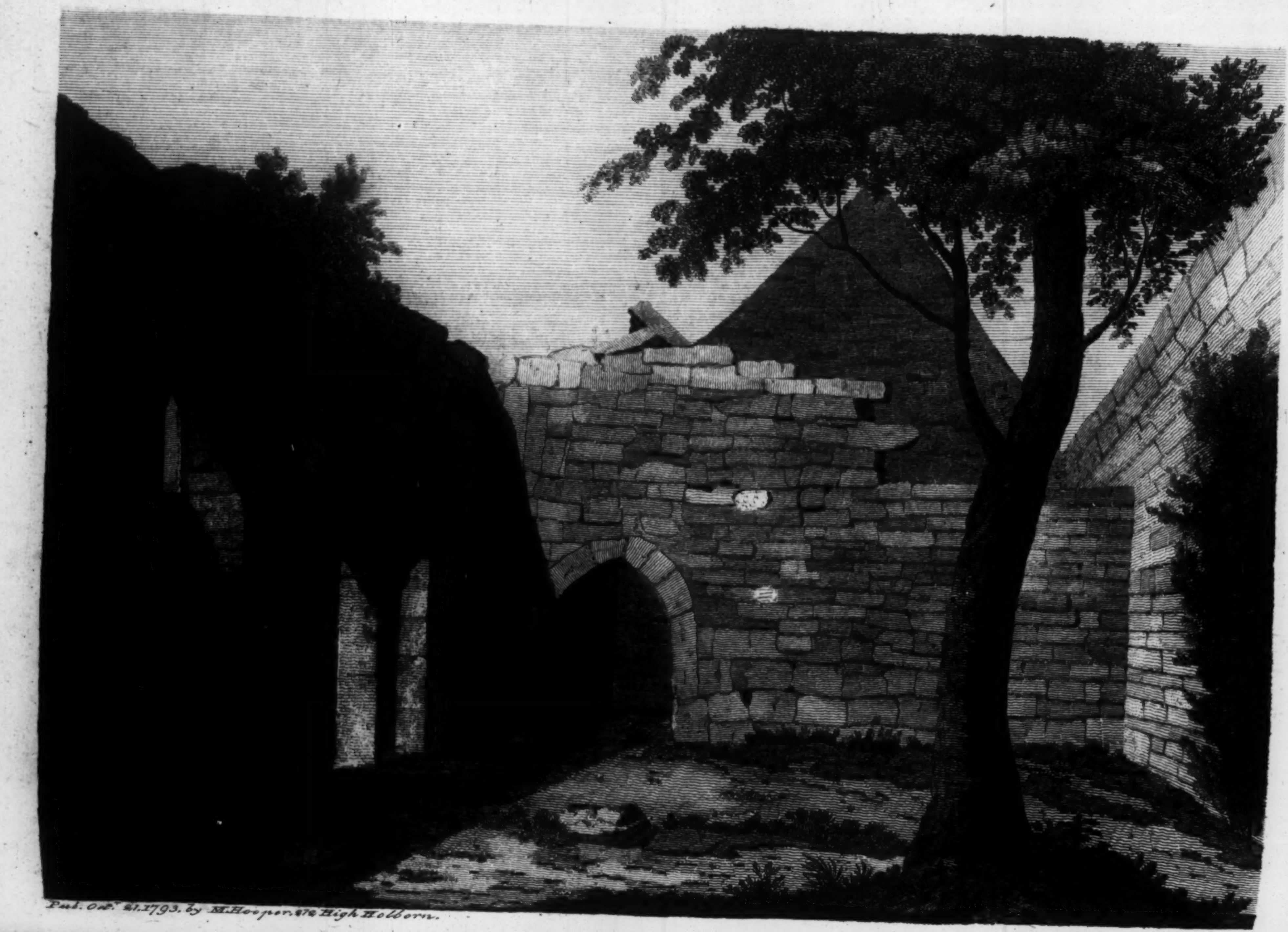
O'GARAS CASTLE.



Published Nov.r 16.1791 by S. Hooper.

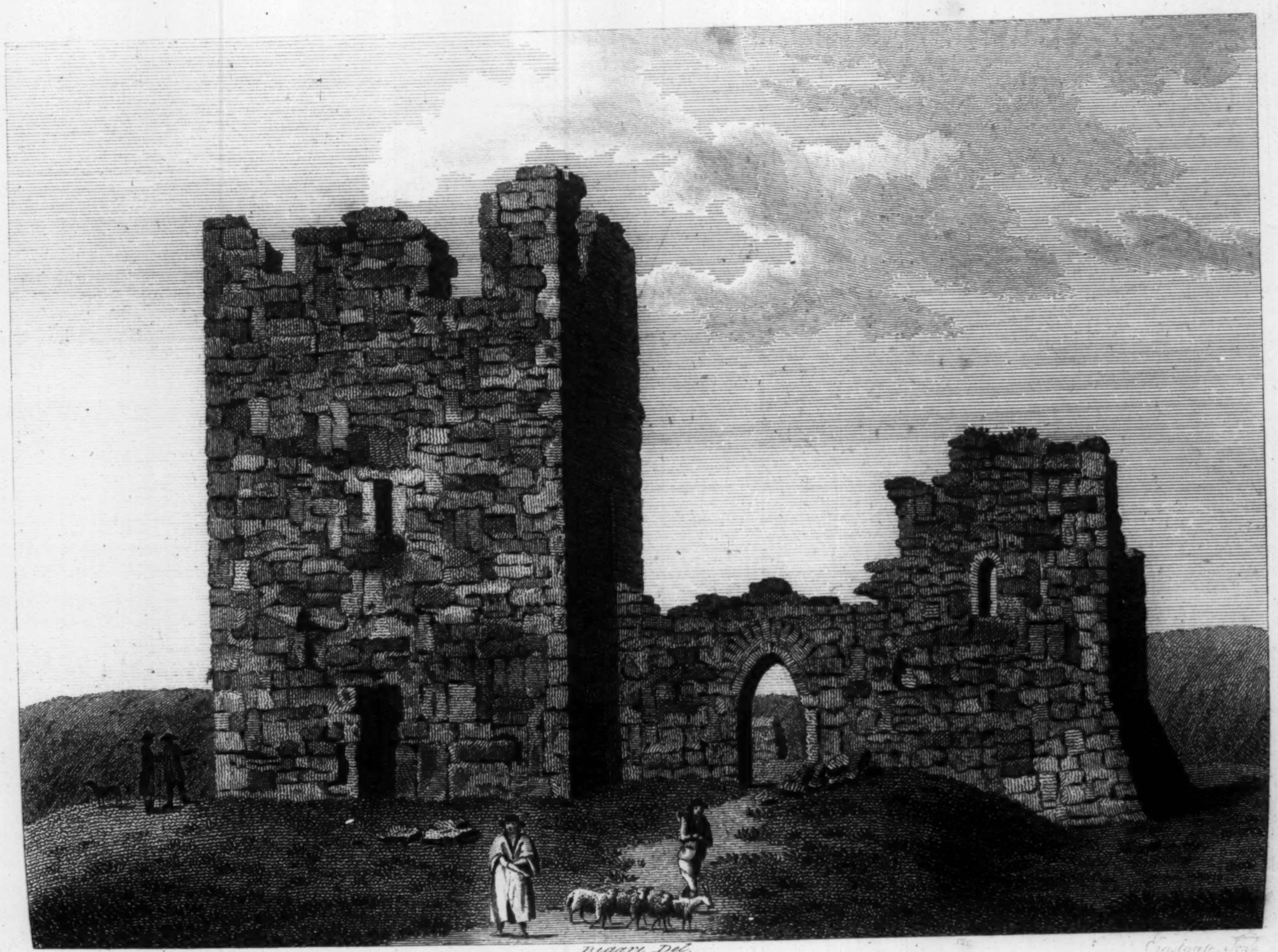
MEEMLEEK CASTLE.

CHURCH in CHURCH ISLAND, Co Sligo



Pub. Octr. 21.1793. by M.Hooper.212 High Holborn.

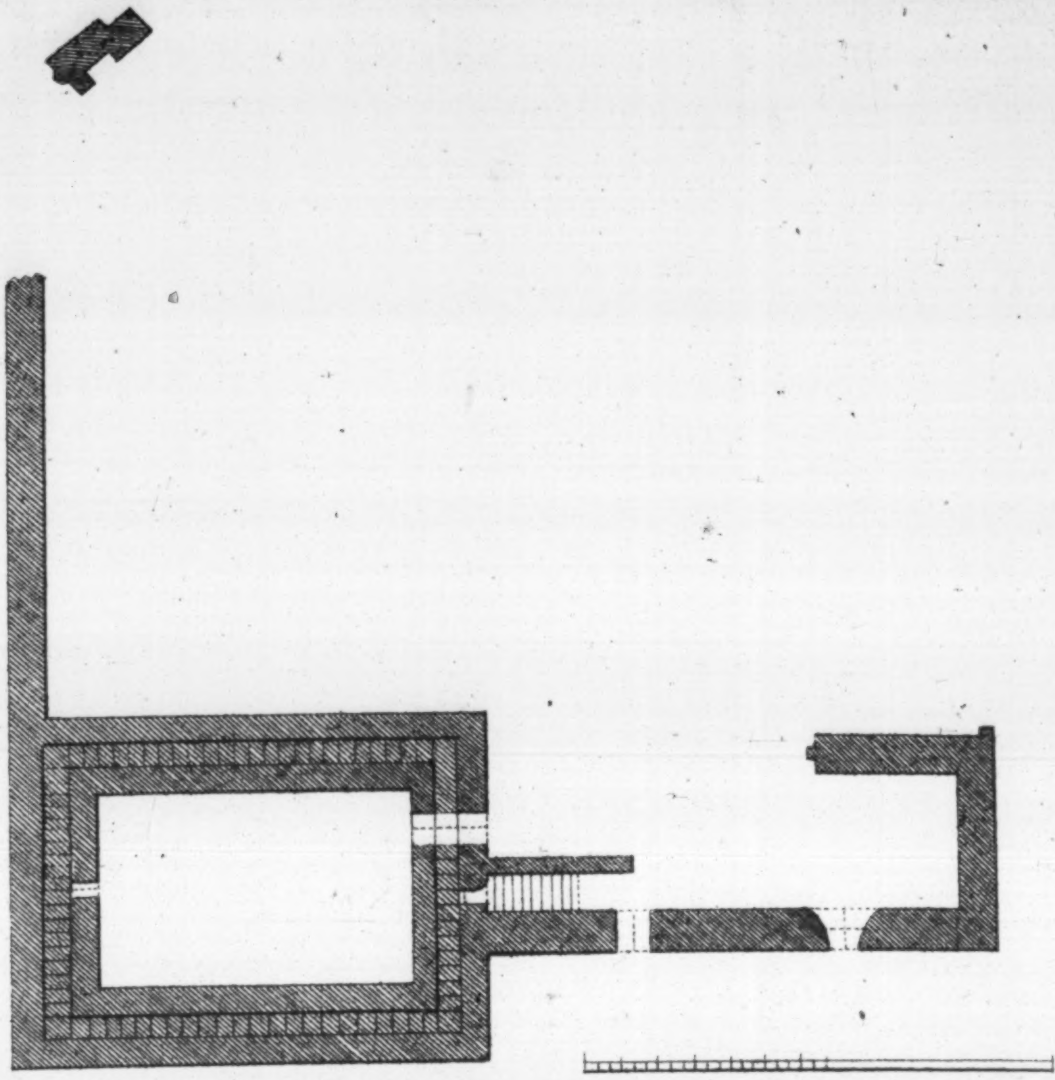
CHURCH in CHURCH ISLAND, Co. Sligo.

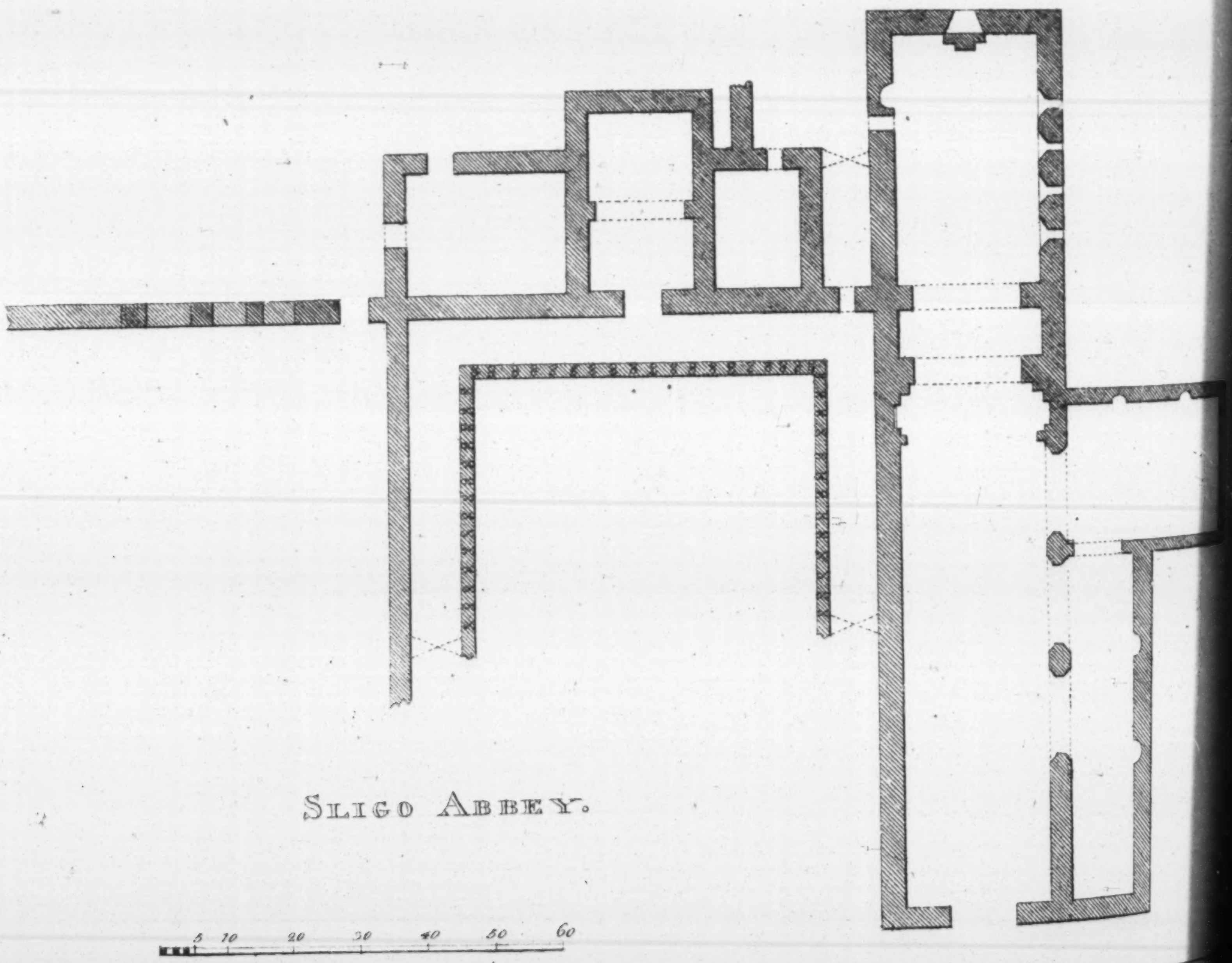


Published June 1st 1792 by S. Hooper   Bigari Del.   Eastgate Sculp.

ROSS LEE CASTLE, Co. Sligo.

ROSS LEE CASTLE. CO; SLIGO.





SLIGO ABBEY.

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Pub. July. 1.1793. by H. Hooper. 212 High Holborn.

In the year 1416 the abbey was deſtroyed by an accidental fire, in which the annals of the four maſters mention ſome valuable MSS. of O'Curnin were deſtroyed. He was a religious of that church. The iſle is about two miles long, and in ſome places half a mile broad; the abbey is at the eaſt end of it, and in former ages was the burial-place of the pariſh of Calry. In a rock near the door of the church is a cavity, called our Lady's Bed, into which pregnant women go, and turn thrice round, which they believe prevents their dying in labour; at the ſame time they repeat certain prayers. Both rock and church are now covered with ivy.

The church is an oblong, with a few loophole windows, which moſt of the very old Culdean edifices have. There is a receſs at one end, lighted by a ſimilar window. The door has ſome rude carving like dentils.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ROSLEE CASTLE

STANDS on the ſhore of the Alantic Ocean, in the barony of Tyreragh. It is but of indifferent workmanſhip, the ſtone black. The caſtle was larger than it now appears; the part which remains has ſtairs, in the thickneſs of the walls, all round, and is near a rivulet. Tradition ſays, there was a weir here to catch ſalmon, the door of which had a bell communicating with the kitchen, by which they were apprized when a fiſh was ſecured.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

⁂

ABBEY OF ATHENRY.

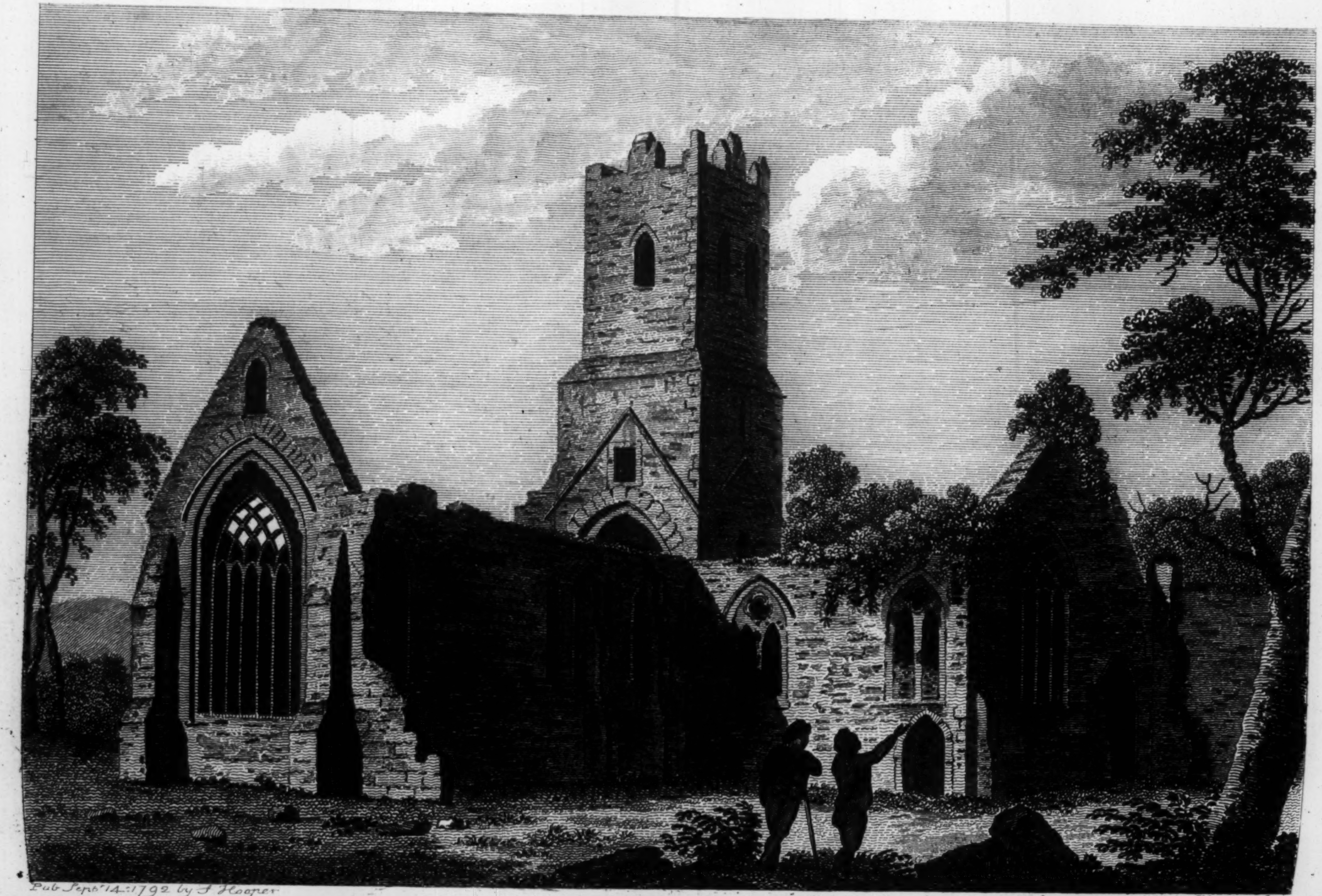
ATHENRY was formerly an handſome town, ſurrounded by walls by King John in 1211. Meyler de Bermingham, ſecond baron of Athenry, granted land to build a Dominican monaſtery on, and one hundred and ſixty marks. St. Dominick, it is ſaid, writ to Bermingham for this purpoſe, and a noble fabrick was erected in 1241. Florence O'Flin, Archbiſhop of Tuam, Thomas O'Kelly, Biſhop of Clonfert, Walter, Earl of Ulſter, William de Burgh, and others, were great benefactors to this church.

IN 1400 Pope Boniface IX. granted a bull of indulgence to thoſe who viſited and contributed to the repairs and preſervation of this monaſtery. An accidental fire having conſumed the church in 1423, Pope Martin V. iſſued another bull for its reparation, and in 1427 William Ryedymer and Richard Golber, and other Dominicans, having repreſented unto the ſaid Pope Martin, that there was a want of religious men to inſtruct the natives in the Catholic faith, petitioned him for licence to found two chapels or oratories, with a belfry, bell, cemetery, houſe, cloiſters and other offices *(cum campanili, campana, cœmeterio, domo, clauſtro & aliis officiniis)*. Where theſe chapels were built is not well known, but it is ſuppoſed they were at Tombeola, at the head of Roundſtown bay, in the barony of Ballynahinch, and at Ballindown, in the county of Sligo.

POPE Eugene IV. in 1445, renewed the bull of Pope Martin for the repairs of the church, at which time it had thirty monks; and in 1644 it was erected into an univerſity *(ſtudium generale)*, with four others for the Dominican order, by order of a general chapter held at Rome.

THE little dependance to be placed on Monkiſh inſcriptions and antiquities, when the honour or intereſt of their order is concerned, will evidently appear from the following certificate:

“ WE, the underwritten, do, by theſe preſents, teſtify to our poſterity and future ages, that we ſaw and read with our eyes this inſcription



Pub Sepr 14: 1792 by S Hooper

ATHENRY ABBEY. Co. Galway.

Sparrow sc

inſcription, placed over the door of the refectory of Dominicans, of Athenry.——*Carolus manus rubræ me fieri fecit*:——As time will eraſe theſe letters, we have given this teſtimony this 24th day of October 1725.

Thomas Power Daly, of Carrownokelly, Eſq.
Dennis Daly, of Frenchbrook, co. Mayo, counſellor at law.
Peter Daly, of Quanſbury, co. Galway, counſellor at law.
James Browne, } Athenry.
Andrew Semper, } Athenry.
Andrew Browne, } Athenry.
Michael Berny, deputy portrieve of Athenry.
R. P. Fr. Raymundus de Burgo.
R. P. Fr. Auguſtinus de Burgo."

WITHOUT doubt, theſe reſpectable perſons ſaw what they teſtified, but the inſcription is a palpable forgery, and allowed to be ſuch by the hiſtoriographer of the Dominican order. "For," ſays he, "how could Cathal Crovderg, the perſon alluded to, who was titular King of Connaught, and died in 1224, cauſe this refectory to be made in 1241, the true time of its building."

THE cemetery of this monaſtery was a great place of interment: in it were laid the de Burghs, M'Davocs, O'Heynes, Killikellies, Moghans, Brownes, Lynches, Colmans and Dalies.

IN the 16th Elizabeth this monaſtery, with its appurtenances, thirty acres of land in Athenry, and twelve in the town of Ballindana, were granted for ever, *in capite*, to the portrieve and burgeſſes of the town of Athenry, at the yearly rent of 26s. 4d. Iriſh money.

THE remains of this monaſtery ſhow it to have been a noble, extenſive pile; part of them are converted into barracks, and the barrack-yard was the ground where the cloiſters ſtood. The tower is unequal, the lower being larger than the upper part. The eaſtern window is in a good ſtyle.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CASTLETOWN CASTLE.

FROM the ruins of this ſtructure, it appears to have been very conſiderable formerly, though ſituated in a part little noticed; the founder or time of building is not known. It ſtands about ſeventeen miles ſouth of Galway, and was ſtrongly fortified. A large area before it, has been incloſed with a rampart of great breadth and thickneſs. Two ſtrong towers and a portcullis guard the entrance. Large maſſes of maſonry lying ſcattered about prove the ſtrength of the building.

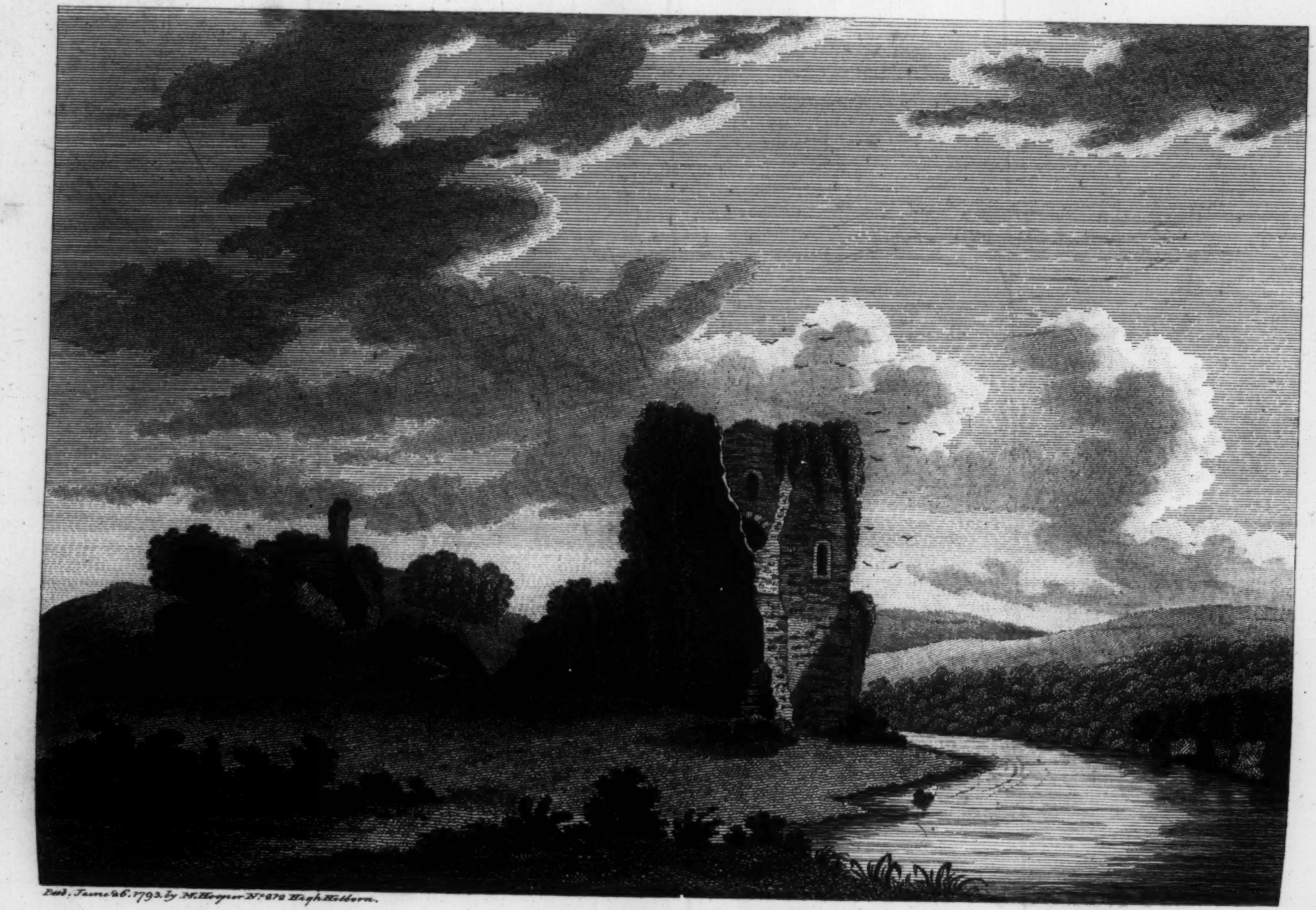
ON one ſide the caſtle is waſhed by a river, which ſinks into a cavern ſome hundreds of paces below it. It is remarkable, that this river, in the courſe of a few miles, loſes itſelf five different times before it mixes its waters with a lake.

THERE is a tradition, that this caſtle had been founded by a chieftain, named M'Raymond, who rendered himſelf odious to his vaſſals by every ſpecies of tyranny and oppreſſion. A few years ſince ſome labourers employed in erecting a wall, about a quarter of a mile weſt of the caſtle, diſcovered the remains of an iron gibbet, on which he is ſaid to have executed the unhappy objects of his reſentment. Within the caſtle are ſome ſouterreins. A detachment of Cromwell's army, in the middle of the laſt century, took this fortreſs, and, after putting the garriſon to the ſword, burned it, ſince which it has been ſuffered to decay.

DUNMORE ABBEY

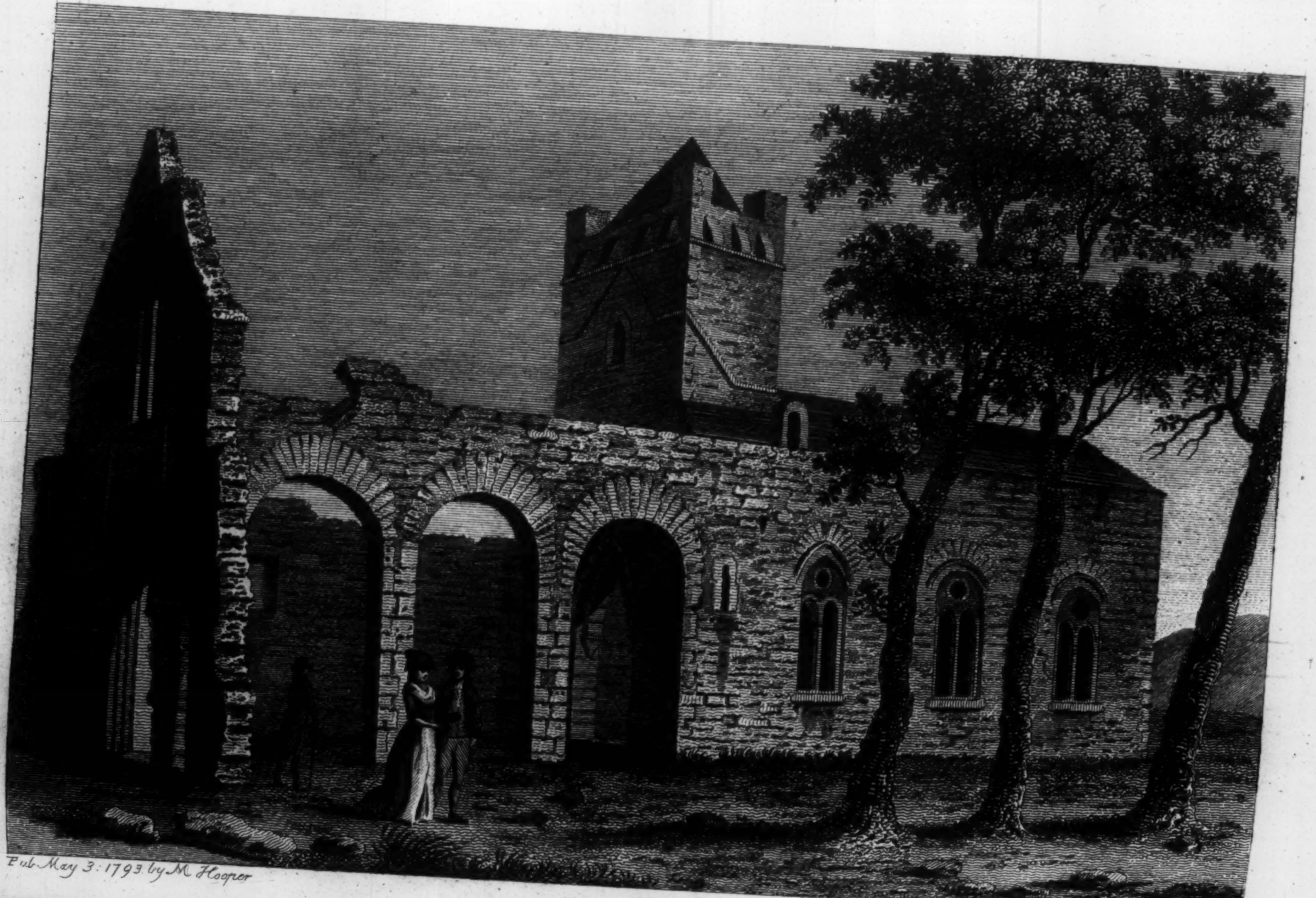
IS ſix miles north of Tuam, in the town of the ſame name. Tradition aſcribes the conſtruction to the lords of Athenry. An early religious foundation was made here, as it is ſaid, by St. Patrick, which was called Domnack Phadruig, and St. Fullartach was appointed biſhop of it. A friary of Auſtin hermits was conſtructed

on



Pub. June 26. 1793. by M. Hooper N.° 212 High Holborn.

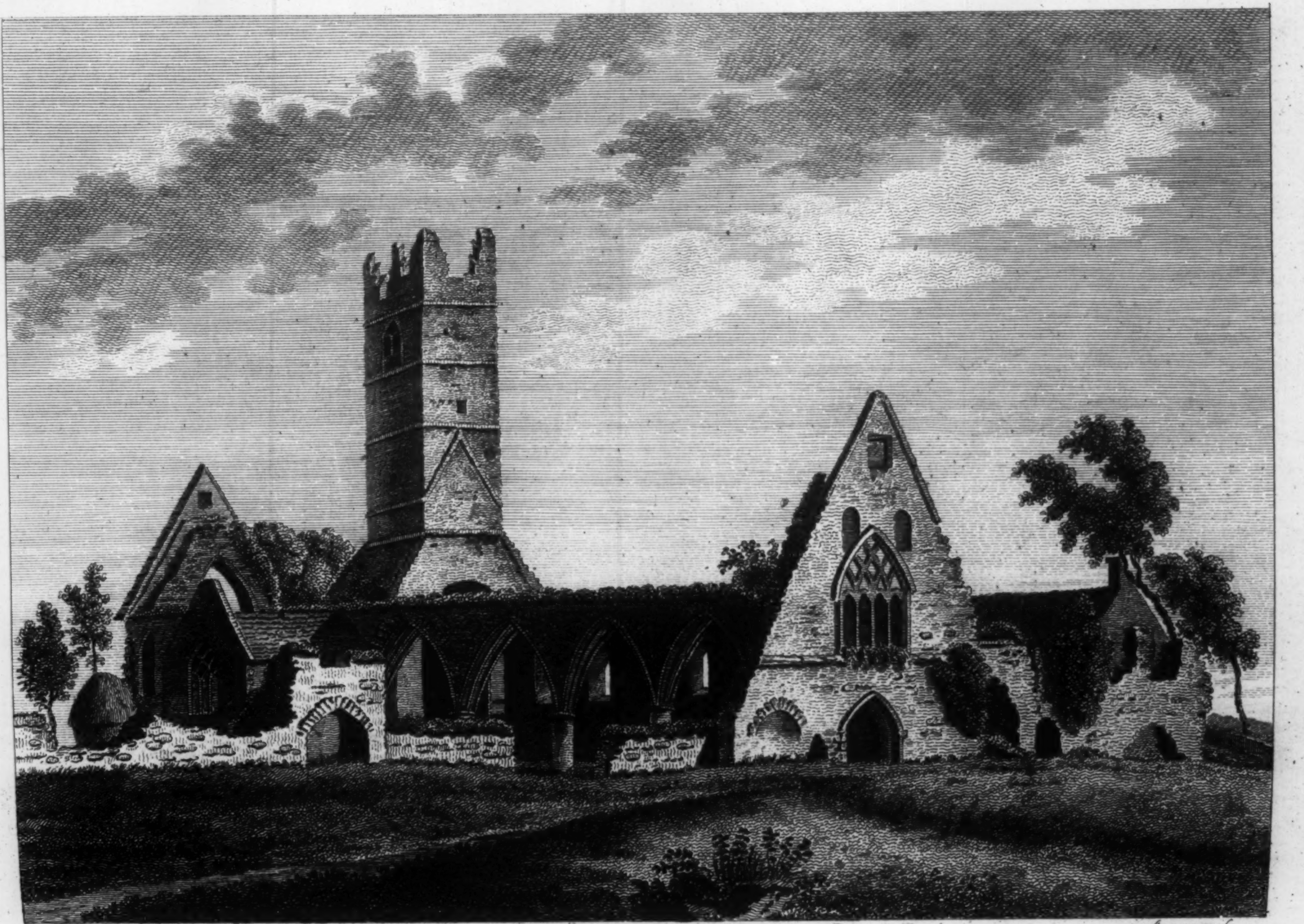
CASTLE TOWN CASTLE. Co: Galway.



Pub. May 3. 1793. by M. Hooper

Sparrow sc.

DUNMORE ABBEY, Co. Galway.



Pub May 13:1793 by M. Hooper No 212 High Holborn.

Sparrow Sc

CLARE ABBEY. Co.Galway.

on the ſcite of the old abbey by Walter de Bermingham, Lord Athenry, in the year 1425.

THE ground being level and no ruins, the extent cannot be traced, what remains are here exhibited. The market-place was part of the abbey, and ſo is the preſent pariſh church. Henry Moſſop, the celebrated actor, was born here, his father being rector of Dunmore.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CLARE GALWAY ABBEY

IS five miles noth-eaſt of Galway, on a ſmall river which falls into Lough Corrib. John de Cogan, in 1290, here built a monaſtery for Franciſcans. Ware, in his account of the biſhops of Tuam, inform us, that Philip le Blond, archdeacon of Tuam, by directions of William de Bermingham, archbiſhop of that ſee, in 1296, carried away the mitre, paſtoral ſtaff, and other pontificalia of the biſhop of Enaghdune, which had been depoſited in the convent of the friars of Clare Galway for ſafe cuſtody, until the creation of a new biſhop. Gilbert, a Franciſcan, who was conſecrated to the ſee of Enaghdune contrary to the will of the archbiſhop, complained to the pope of the injury done him.

IN 1368 Thomas Lord Athenry granted lands contiguous to the town, for purchaſing bread, wine, and wax for the church.—The high tower in the middle of the church is erected on arches, and the chapel is the Romiſh maſs-houſe.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, June 11, 1792.

CLADAGH CASTLE.

THIS is four miles from Dunmore; it is a ſquare tower and well built

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

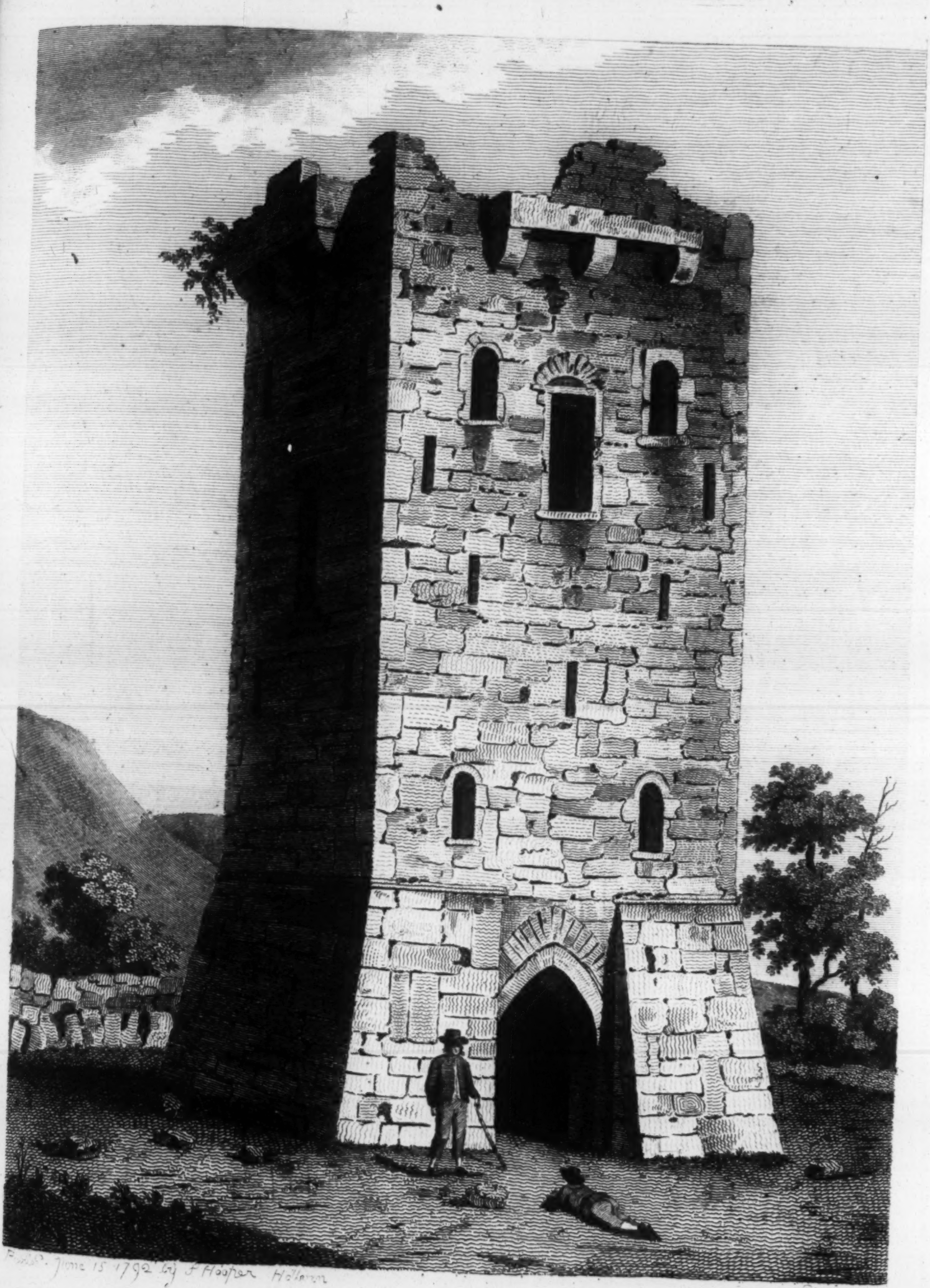
TUAM ABBEY.

THE rudiments of a town and religious foundation were firſt laid by St. Jarlath here in the ſixth century. This ſaint, if we believe our hagiographers, had divine gifts beſtowed on him ſufficient to attract crouds and people a deſart. He had a prophetic ſpirit, was conſtant in prayer, and every night made three hundred genuflexions, and as many every day. His miracles were numerous and wonderful.

ST. BRENDAN deſired him to go towards the eaſt, " and where the wheels of your carriage break down, there," ſays he, " conſtruct a monaſtary." Every thing happened as St. Brendan predicted; and the place, as Colgan informs us, obtained the name of Tuaim da Gualand. He had a large ſeminary of monks, over whom he long preſided: after his death they erected a ſmall chapel, wherein they depoſited his bones, and it was called *Teampul na Scrin*, or the church of the ſhrine, and his feſtival is celebrated every 6th of June. The cathedral was alſo dedicated to him.

THE accounts of his abbey are very defective; but three abbots being mentioned, the laſt living about 879. In the town of Tuam was the priory of St. John, erected about 1140, by Turlogh O'Conor, king of Ireland; and a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded in the reign of Henry III. Of the ruins of this a view is here given. In the 20th Elizabeth this monaſtery, with its poſſeſſions, together with the abbey of Mayo, were granted to the burgeſſes and commonalty of Athenry.

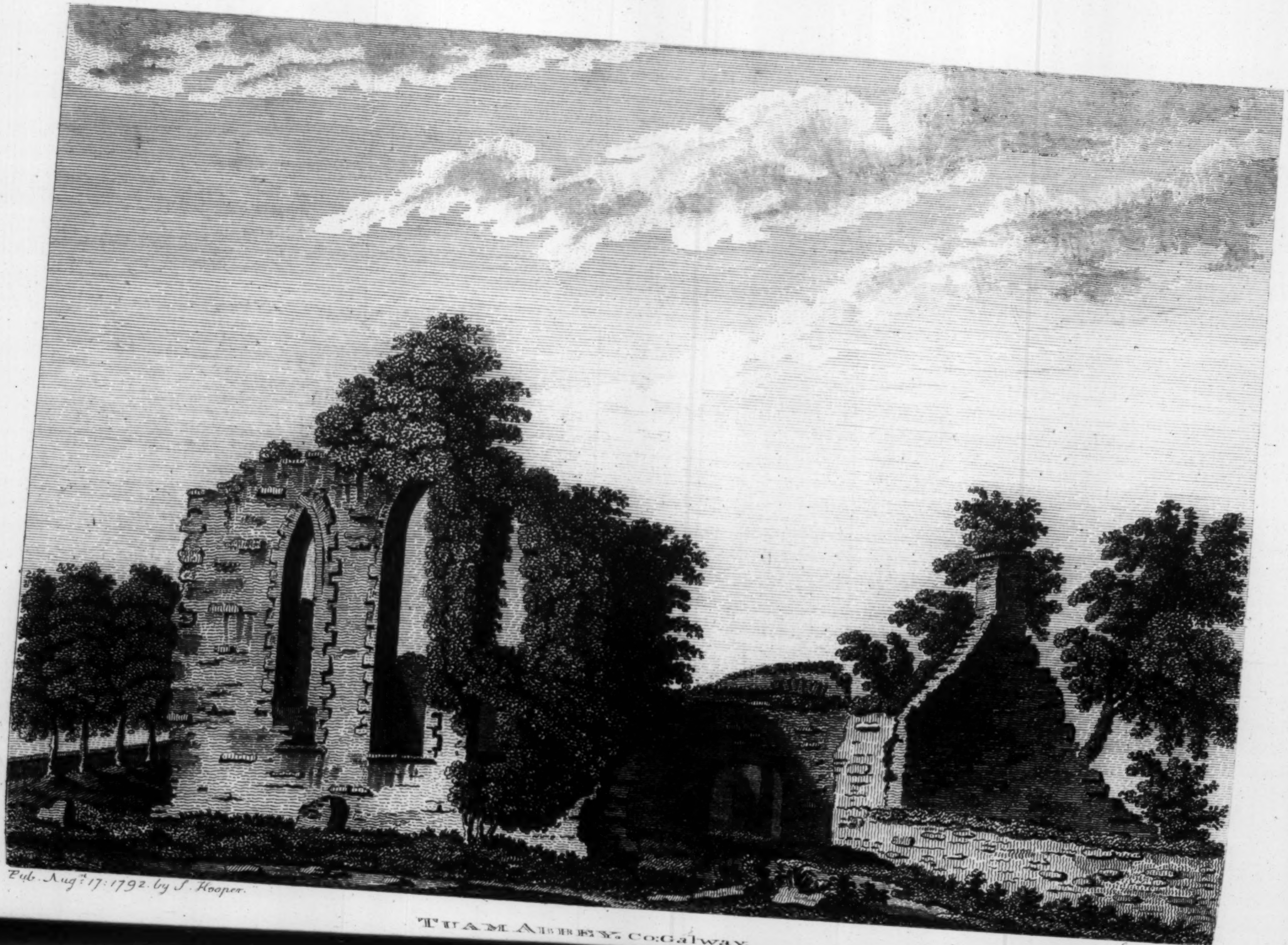
THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, 1792.



Pub^d. June 15 1792 by J Hooper Holborn

Barrett

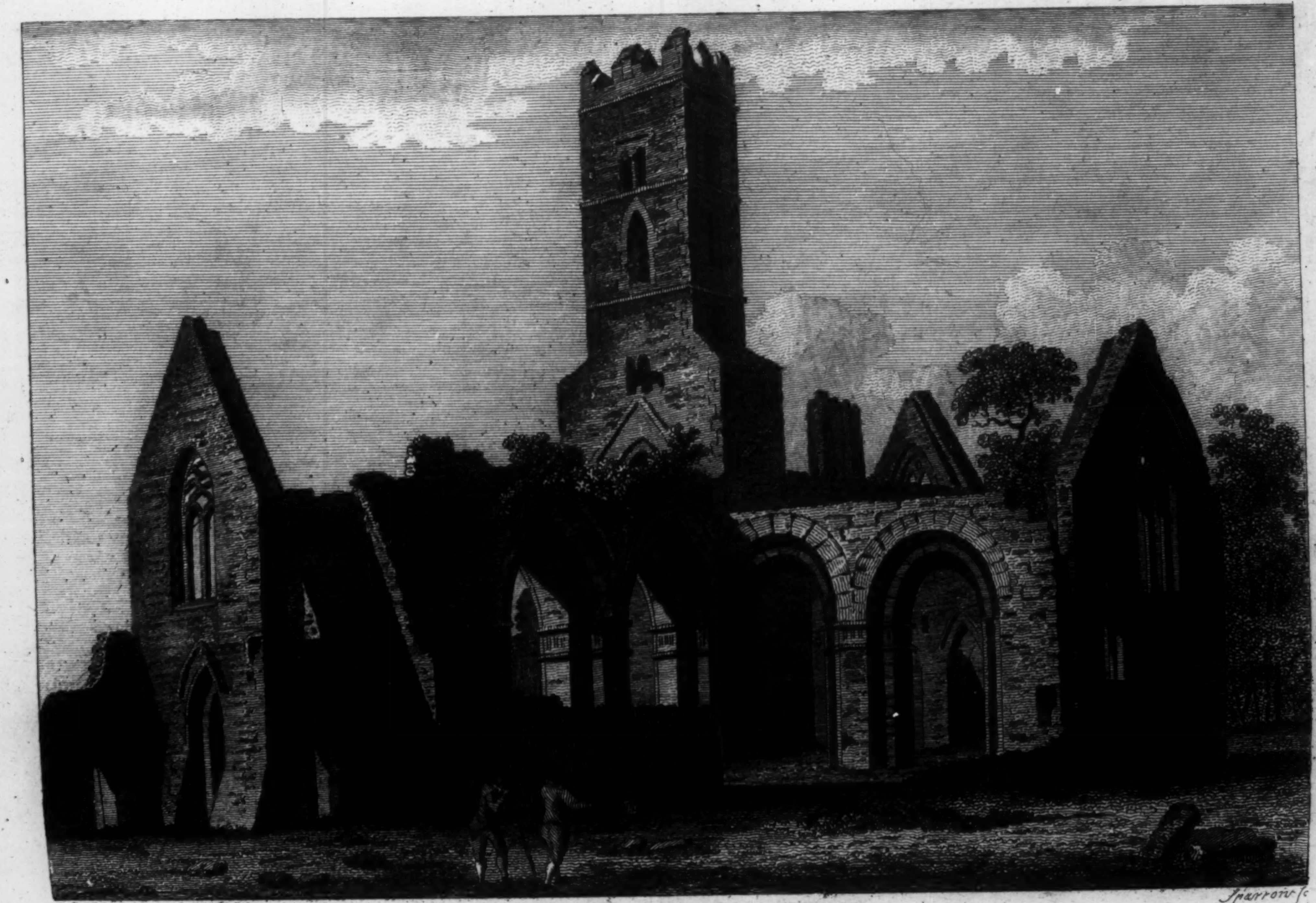
CLADDAGH CASTLE. Co. Galway.



Pub. Augst 17: 1792. by S. Hooper.

TUAM ABBEY, Co. Galway.

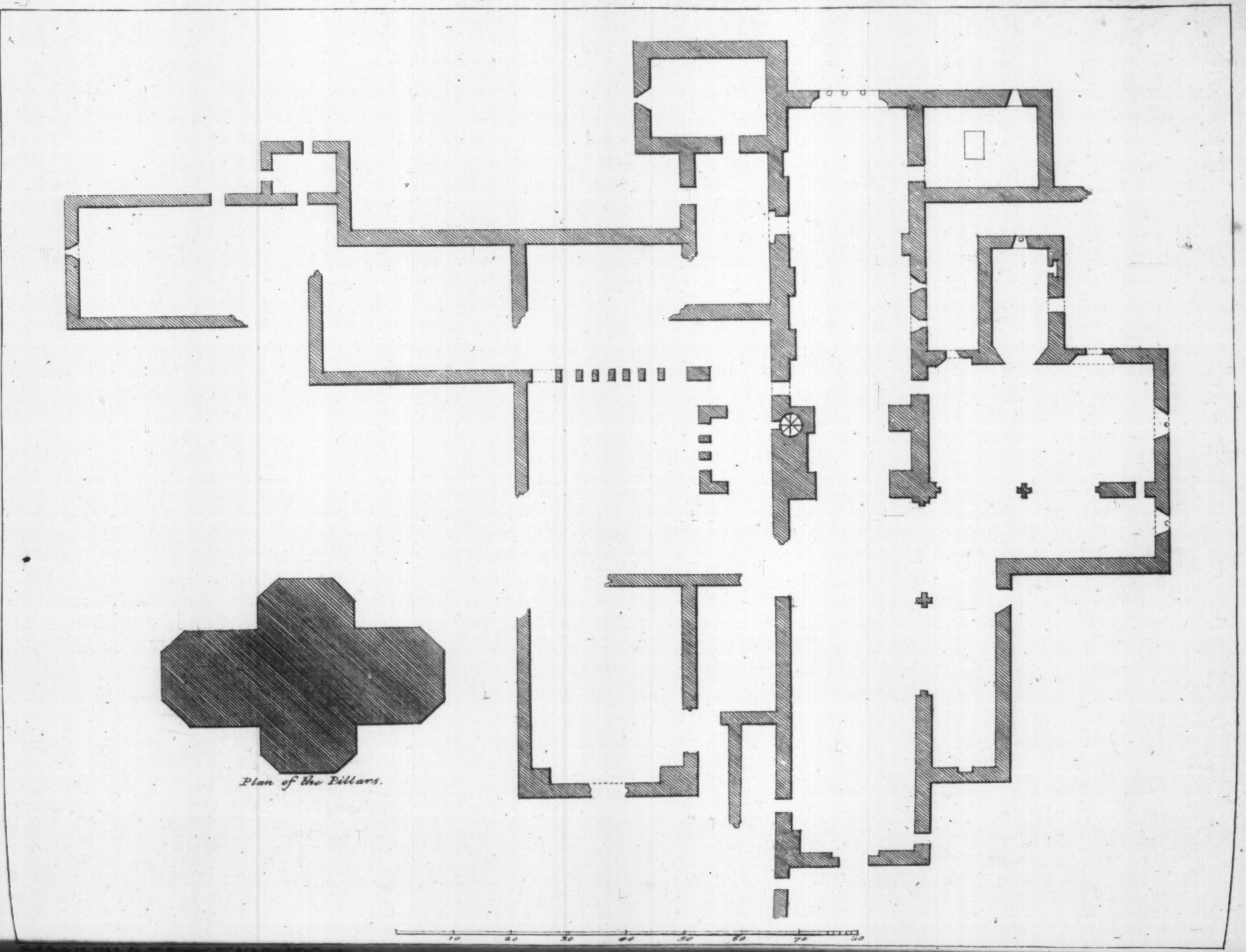
Sparrow sc.



Pub. March 30. 1793 by M.r Hooper.

Sparrow sc

KILCONNEL ABBEY. Co. Galway.


Plan of the Pillars.
10
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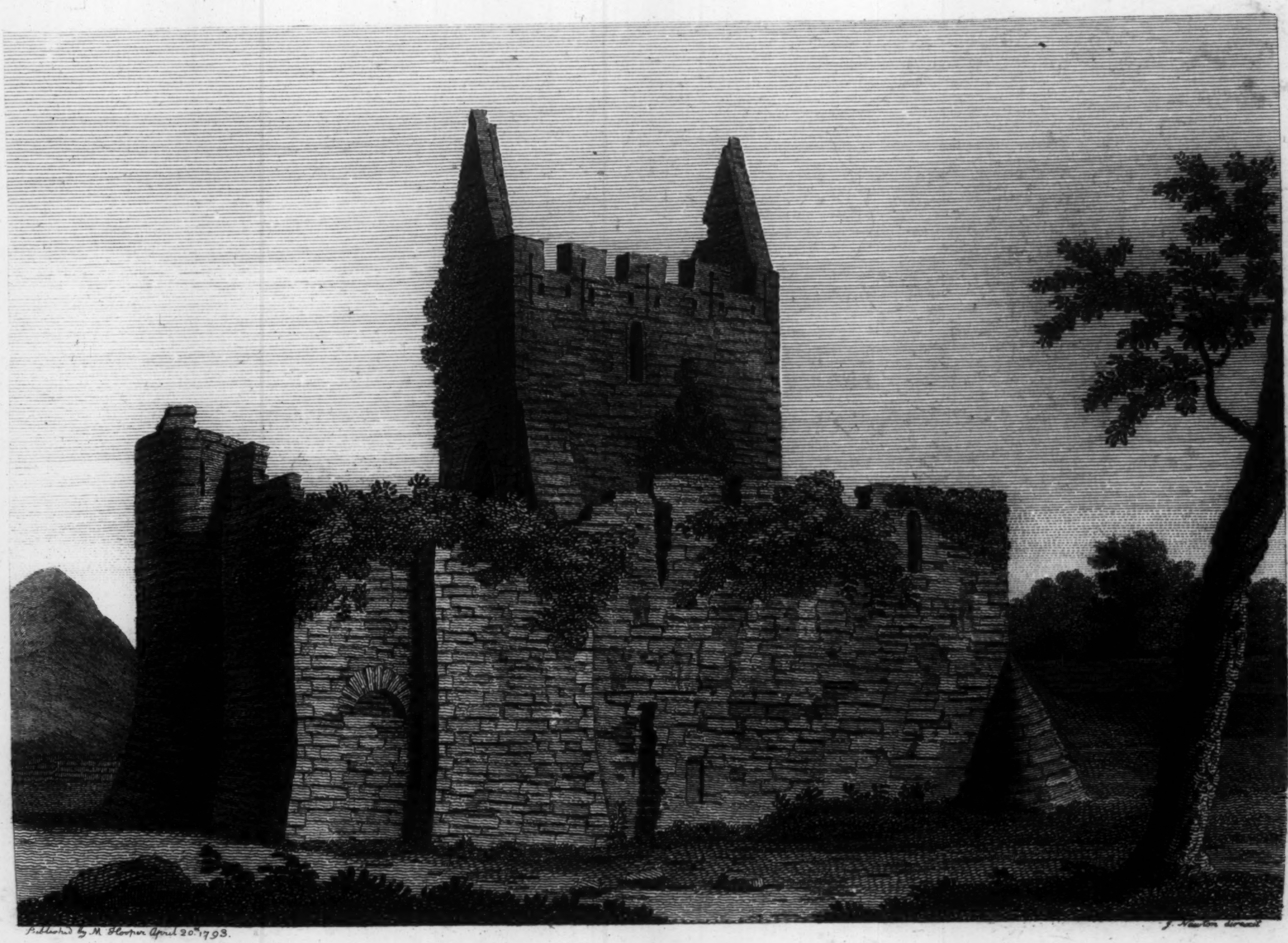
80

[illegible] KILCONNEL ABBEY, Co. of GALWAY.



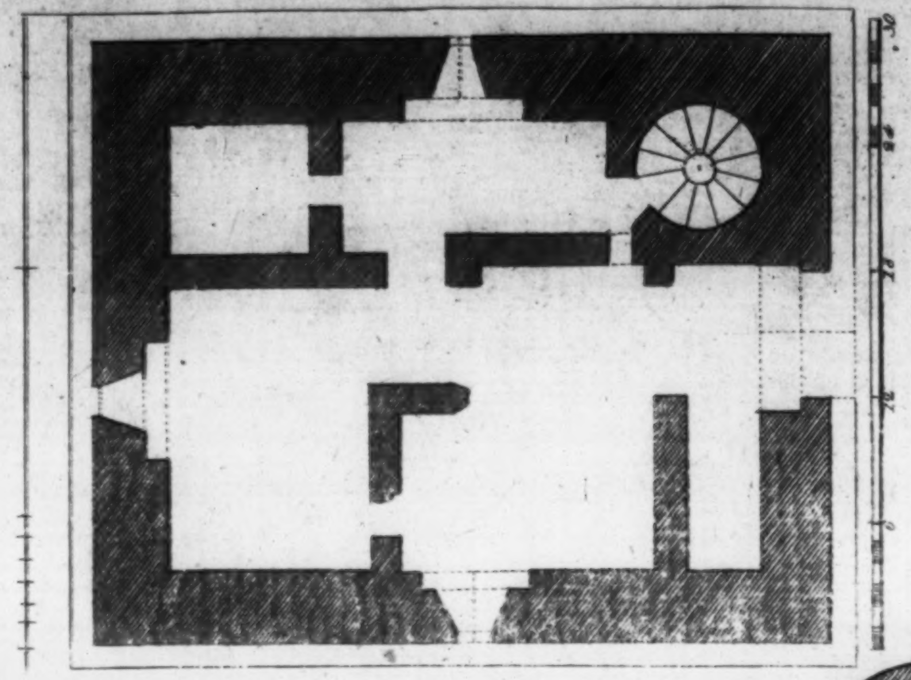
Published by M Hooper April 20th 1793.

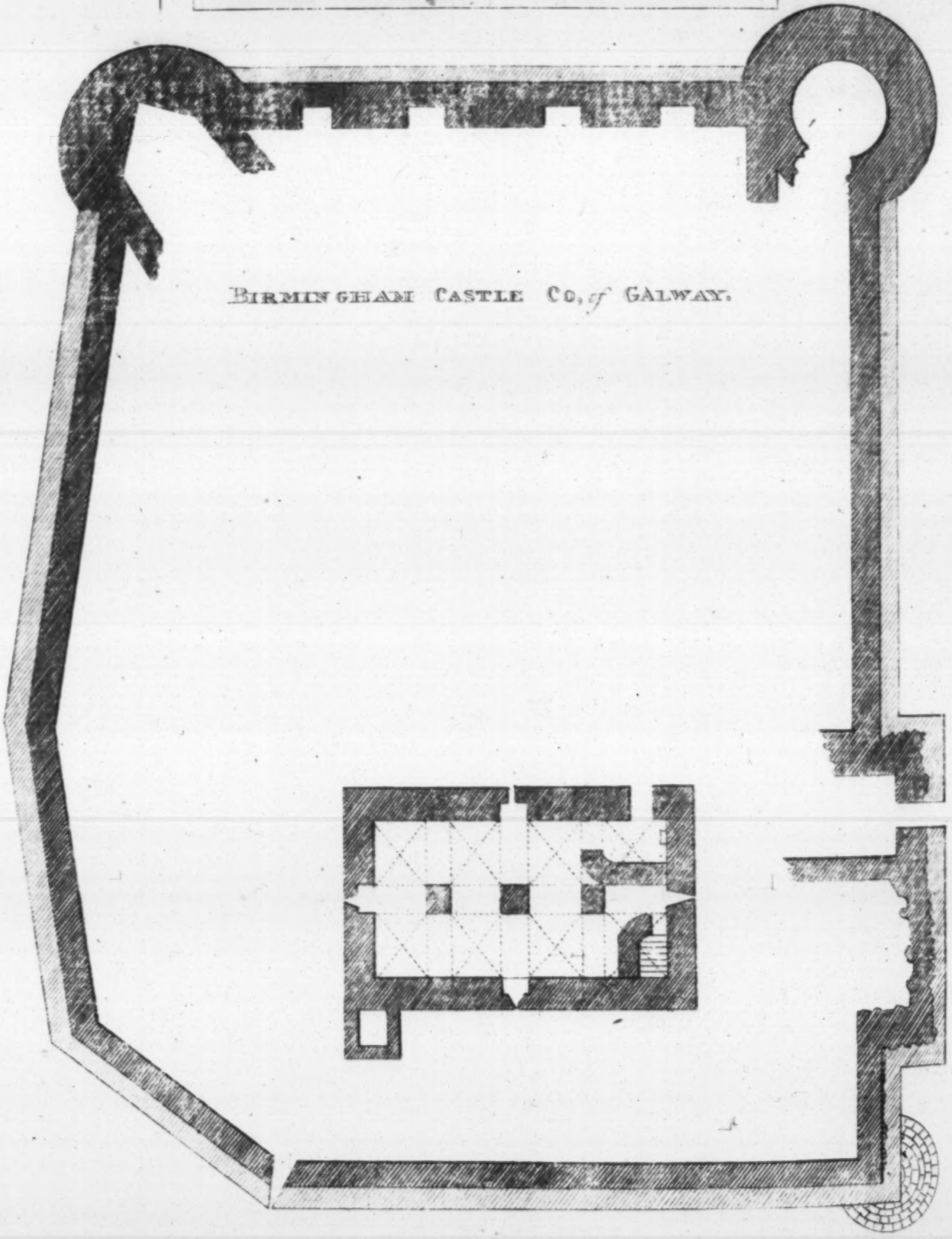
J. Newton direxit

BIRMINGHAM CASTLE, Co: Galway.

BIRMINGHAM CASTLE, Co: Galway.

CLADAGH CASTLE Co of GALWAY.





BIRMINGHAM CASTLE Co, of GALWAY.

Pub. July 1. 1793. by S.Hooper No. 212 High Holborn.

KILCONNELL ABBEY.

THIS is ſeven miles weſt of Ballynaſloe. St. Conal, the founder of an abbey here, was coeval with St. Patrick; but it ſeems the former had ordained ſome improper perſons, and had, beſides, diſobliged St. Attracta, his relation, whom he would not ſuffer to have a nunnery near his church, that both ſaints curſed his eſtabliſhment, and it was of ſhort duration.

WILLIAM O'KELLY, in 1400, erected a houſe here for Franciſcans. He died in 1420, and the monaſtery was reformed by Malachy, William's ſon, in 1460. On the acceſſion of James I. to the throne, and on the ſuppoſition that the king was well inclined to the Roman Catholic religion moſt of the religious houſes which were not too ruinous, were repaired, and had divine ſervice performed in them by monks and friars. Kilconnel abbey was not neglected on this occaſion.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

BERMINGHAM CASTLE

STANDS in the town of Athenry. The family of Bermingham was early ſettled in Connaught, and were no mean aſſiſtants in aiding the Engliſh in ſubduing it. This caſtle, as was uſual, was conſtructed to ſecure his poſſeſſions, by Pierce de Bermingham, in the reign of King John, by whom he was ſummoned to parliament, and had a grant of 20 marks a year, payable out of the exchequer of Dublin, for his ſupport in the king's ſervice.

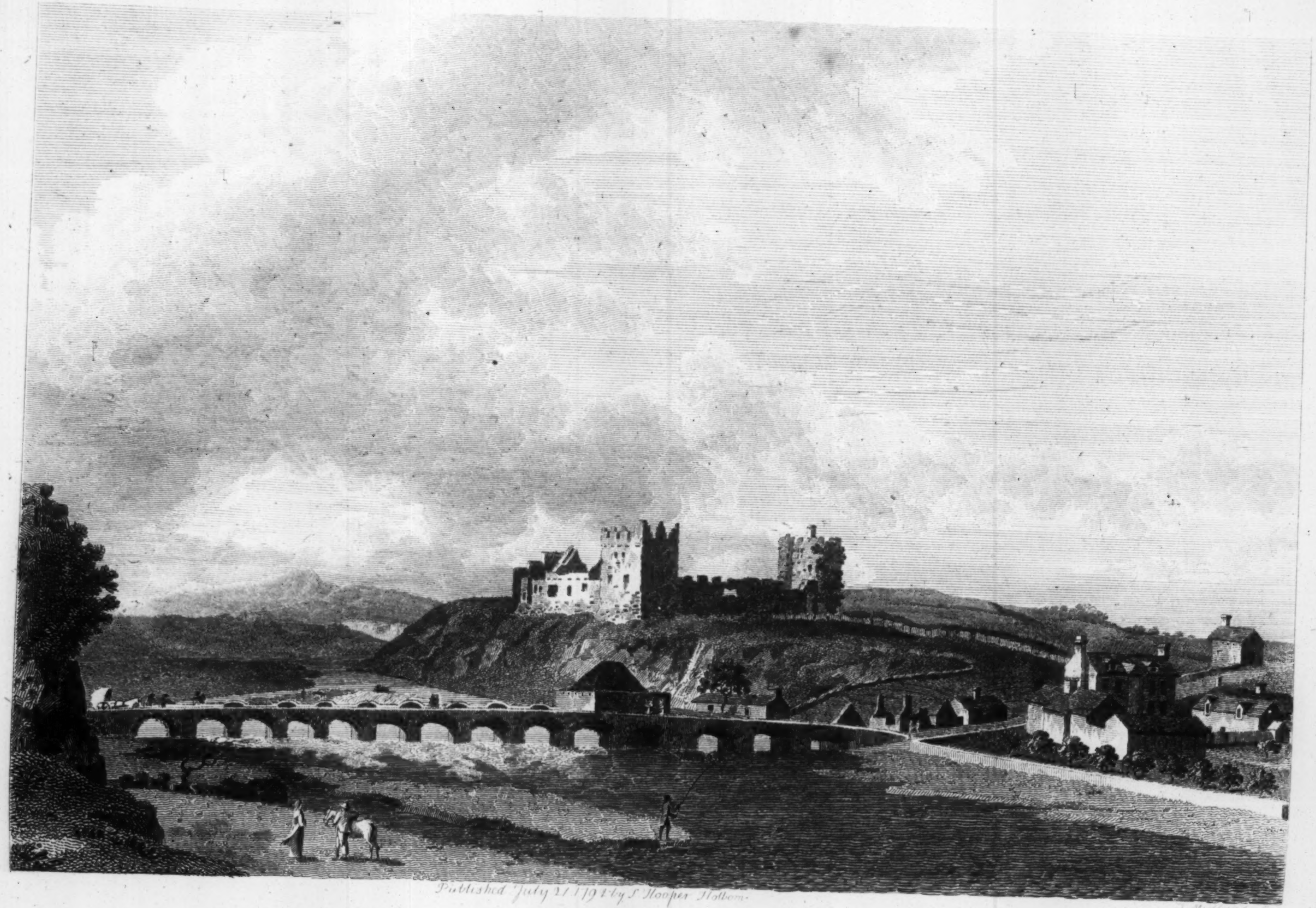
THIS Caſtle has been much altered by years and various poſſeſſors from what it originally was. It now conſiſts of a ſquare tower, well built, of browniſh ſtone, ſtanding in a large area, ſurrounded by a wall of irregular figure, compoſing a ſort of hexagon, flanked on one ſide by two towers. There is a projection at the entrance, and a walk and parapet on the wall, in which one embraſure is viſible, and probably there were more, which are now overgrown with ivy.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ARDFINNAN CASTLE

Is one of the caſtles erected by King John in 1184, who atchieved nothing more, during a ſtay of eight months in this iſle, than conſtructing three of theſe fortreſſes. The ſituation choſen for this caſtle was bold and pictureſque, being an high rock, overlooking the river Suir: the object of the firſt Engliſh ſettlers was to ſecure themſelves from the natives, and the moſt inacceſſible places were ſelected.

Ardfinnan was an antient town before the arrival of the Engliſh, for in 1178, it had a religious houſe, named *Druim-abbradh*, which they plundered and burnt. This after became an abbey of regular canons, and was placed under the invocation of St. Finan, from whence it derived its preſent name of Ard-Finan. It is ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Clonmell. Over the river Suir here is a bridge of 14 arches. Beyond this bridge is a hill, on which Cromwell planted his cannon to batter the caſtle. The breach he made is now ſhown, and the following ſtory told: When the place was beſieged by Oliver, a butcher was within the walls, who, while the ſiege laſted, could never be prevailed on to come out of the room where he had placed himſelf; but when the breach was made, and the ſoldiers began to ſtorm, he took up an handſpike, and defended the breach almoſt alone for ſome time; but finding none to ſecond him, he retired unhurt. When the caſtle ſurrendered he was aſked, Why he would not come to the walls before the breach was made? He replied, "Damn them, I did not mind what was doing on the outſide, but I could not bear their coming into the houſe," as he called it.

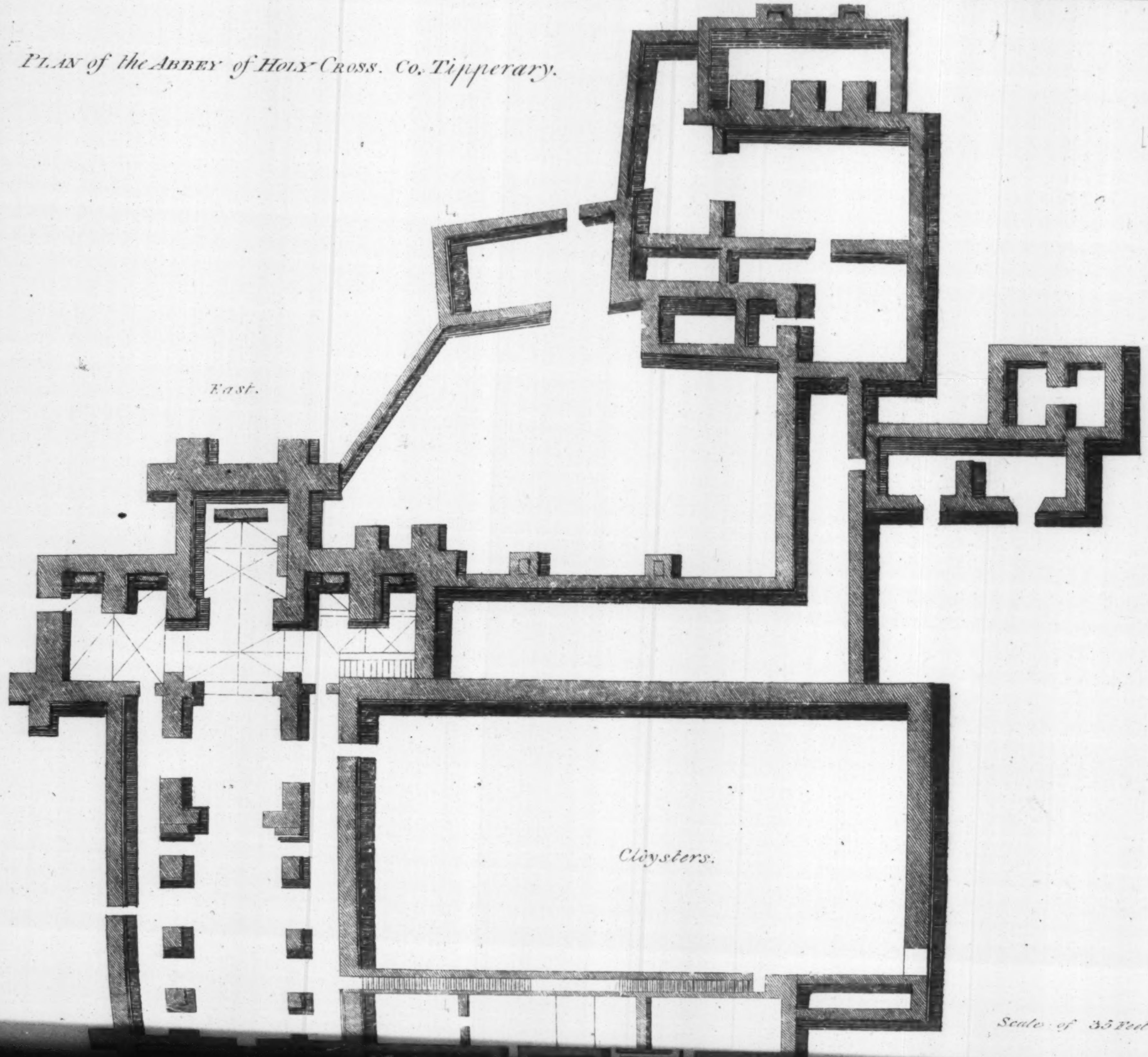


Published July 21 1794 by S Hooper Holborn.

Medland sc.

S.E.V. ARDFINAN CASTLE. Co. Tipperary.

PLAN of the ABBEY of HOLY CROSS. Co. Tipperary.


East.
Cloysters.

Scale of 35 Feet to an Inch.

There is an high aſcent all round the caſtle; the gate is ſtill ſtanding, and moſt part of the walls; the inſide is a ruin, only part of the roof of one of the rooms remains.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Anthony Chearnley, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyingham.

ABBEY OF HOLY CROSS,

A Celebrated Ciſtertian abbey, on the river Suir, two miles ſouth-weſt of Thurles. Donogh Carbragh O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded an abbey here, in honour of the Holy Croſs, St. Mary, and St. Benedict. There is a tradition, delivered by O'Halloran, in his introduction to the "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Ireland," that Pope Paſcal II. about 1110, ſent a piece of the croſs to Murtogh, Monarch of Ireland, covered with gold and ſet with precious ſtones.—This, like moſt other traditions, is a monkiſh fiction; for the induſtrious Mr. Archdall, who has given a good account of this abbey, could find in his reſearches no traces of it.

However, in conſequence of this, or ſome equally-miraculous tale, the church acquired numerous benefactions and very large property. King John, in 1186, confirmed King Donogh's grants, and ordered that the abbey ſhould enjoy all chartered liberties and freedoms. This appears by the following record, 20 Edward I. A.D. 1320:

"Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitain, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Greeting. Know ye, That brother Thomas, abbot of the church of Mary of the Holy Croſs, near Caſhel, came into Our Chancery of Ireland the day after the feaſt of Michael the Archangel, in the 13th year of Our reign, at Caſhel, and exhibited in Our ſaid Chancery a certain charter, not cancelled, nor in any reſpect vitiated, under the ſeal of John, formerly Lord of Ireland and Earl of Morton, in theſe words:

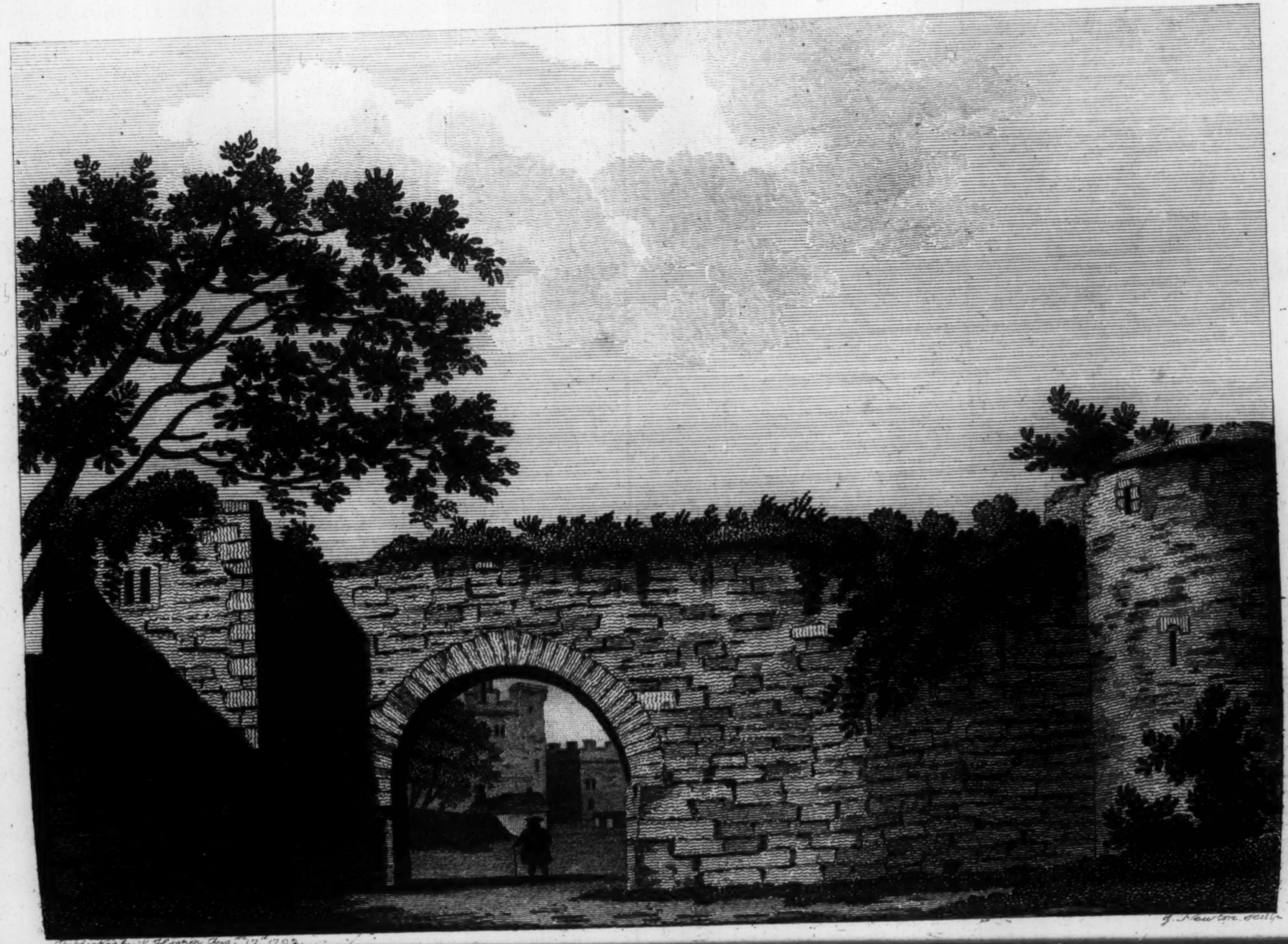
'John, Lord of Ireland and Earl of Morton, to all juſtices, barons,

‘ rons, &c. as well French as Engliſh, Welſh and Iriſh, and all other ‘ liege men of Ireland, Greeting. Know ye, That, for the love of ‘ God, and for the ſalvation of my own, and the ſouls of my prede-‘ ceſſors and ſucceſſors, I have granted and given, and by theſe ‘ preſents do grant and give, to God and the bleſſed Mary of the ‘ Holy Croſs, and to the Ciſtertian monks ſerving God there, in free, ‘ pure, and perpetual alms, the under-written lands, as fully and ‘ freely as Domuald O'Brien, King of Lymbrick, gave and granted, ‘ and by his charter confirmed, to the Ciſtertian monks of the Holy ‘ Croſs; to wit: Kelkaterlamunu, Ballydubal, Ballyidugin, Bally-‘ girryr, Ballymyoletobin, and Ballytheloth, Gardath, Ballaſchelagh, ‘ Ballythougal et Ithologin. Theſe lands I have given for the ſal-‘ vation of my ſoul, and thoſe of my predeceſſors and ſucceſſors, and ‘ for the ſouls of my ſoldiers who lie there. To enjoy peaceably, ‘ with all liberties and free cuſtoms, without any ſecular exactions, ‘ in fields, ways, foreſts, fiſheries, &c. I have alſo granted, that ‘ they ſhall be free from all mulcts in My courts, for what cauſe ſo-‘ ever they ſhall be amerced, and alſo free of all toll whatever; they ‘ ſhall ſell or buy, for their own uſe, throughout My land of Nor-‘ mandy, England, Wales, and Ireland; and that their lands be ‘ not put in plevine. Witneſſes, A. biſhop of Ferns; John de ‘ Courcy, de Angulo, Riddel, chancellor; and David of Wales.”

THREE abbots of this church, between 1186 and 1207, added the cloiſter. William O'Dwyer was the laſt abbot; he was ſtiled Earl of Holy Croſs; he was a Lord of Parliament, and Vicar General of the Ciſtertian order in Ireland. The 5th of Elizabeth, this abbey and its large poſſeſſions were granted to Gerald, Earl of Ormond, in *capite*, at the annual rent of 15l. 10s. 4d.

THE abbey of Holy Croſs preſerved its reputation for the miracles performed by the holy relique there depoſited long after the Reformation. The ſuperſtitious veneration of it by the Iriſh, is mentioned in the Sydney State Papers. In 1579 one of the Deſmond family made a pilgrimage there; and in 1600 O'Neil, under pretence of ſimilar devotion, made a journey into Munſter, to confer with the ſuggan Earl of Deſmond.

THIS



Published by S. Hooper Aug.t 17th 1792.

J. Newton sculp.

THURLES CASTLE, Co: Tipperary.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham; and is the frontiſpiece to this volume.

(PLATE II.) THIS abbey has always been conſidered as the beſt built in the kingdom, but this is a miſtake: the ſteeple and chapels are highly finiſhed; but the nave, aiſles, and other parts, very indifferently executed. The ſteeple is lofty and nearly ſquare, and ſupported by a beautiful Gothic arch. At the eaſt ſide is a ſmall chapel, 21 feet in breadth and 24 in length; the roof is arched, and ſupported by ogives from the ſides and angles. On the ſouth ſide is a Gothic tomb, ſuppoſed to be that of the founder, but without inſcription. Tradition ſays this is the tomb of the *Good Woman* who brought the holy relique hither. The nave is forty-nine feet broad and fifty-eight long; on each ſide is an arcade of four arches, with lateral aiſles.

ON the ſouth ſide of the choir are two chapels, each about ten feet ſquare; between theſe are a double row of Gothic arches, ſupported by twiſted pillars; here the monks were waked: and on the north ſide are two other chapels. The whole is a laboured pile, and is at preſent a magnificent ruin.

THIS repreſents a general View of the abbey, and was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

THURLES CASTLE

IS about three miles north-eaſt of Holy Croſs. It was antiently called Durlas O'Fogarty; and, ſo early as the tenth century, was remarkable for a great defeat of the Danes by the Iriſh. In 1328 James Butler was created Earl of Ormond, and was conſtituted Lord Palatine of the county of Tipperary. Among other caſtles, he built this of Thurles; and in 1535 one of his deſcendants was created Lord Viſcount Thurles.

Before this a caſtle had been erected there by ſome of the Engliſh; for, in 1208, Hugh de Lacy, Lord Deputy, upon ſome inſurrection in Munſter, marched into Tipperary, and took from Geoffry Moriſon, or Mac Moris, the caſtle of Thurles. It was ſtrongly garriſoned in the civil war, but was taken and demoliſhed by the Parliament's forces; ſince which it has gone to decay; however, enough remains to ſhew it was formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

KILCOOLY ABBEY.

A Ciſtertian abbey was founded here by Donogh Carbragh O'Brien, A. D. 1200, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is ſituated eight miles eaſt of Thurles. Thomas Shortall was the laſt abbot, to whom a penſion was granted, on his ſurrender, in 1539, of 5l.

This church, like the others belonging to this order, was a noble building; what is now to be ſeen proves it to have been, in point of architecture, inferior to few other fabricks. The monks were rich, and had eight acres within the precincts of the abbey, on which they had every comfortable and neceſſary building. They poſſeſſed a thouſand acres of land, the rectory of Kilcooly, the rectories of Ballylackin and Heiſhe; all which, with other immenſe eccleſiaſtical property, was granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormond.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

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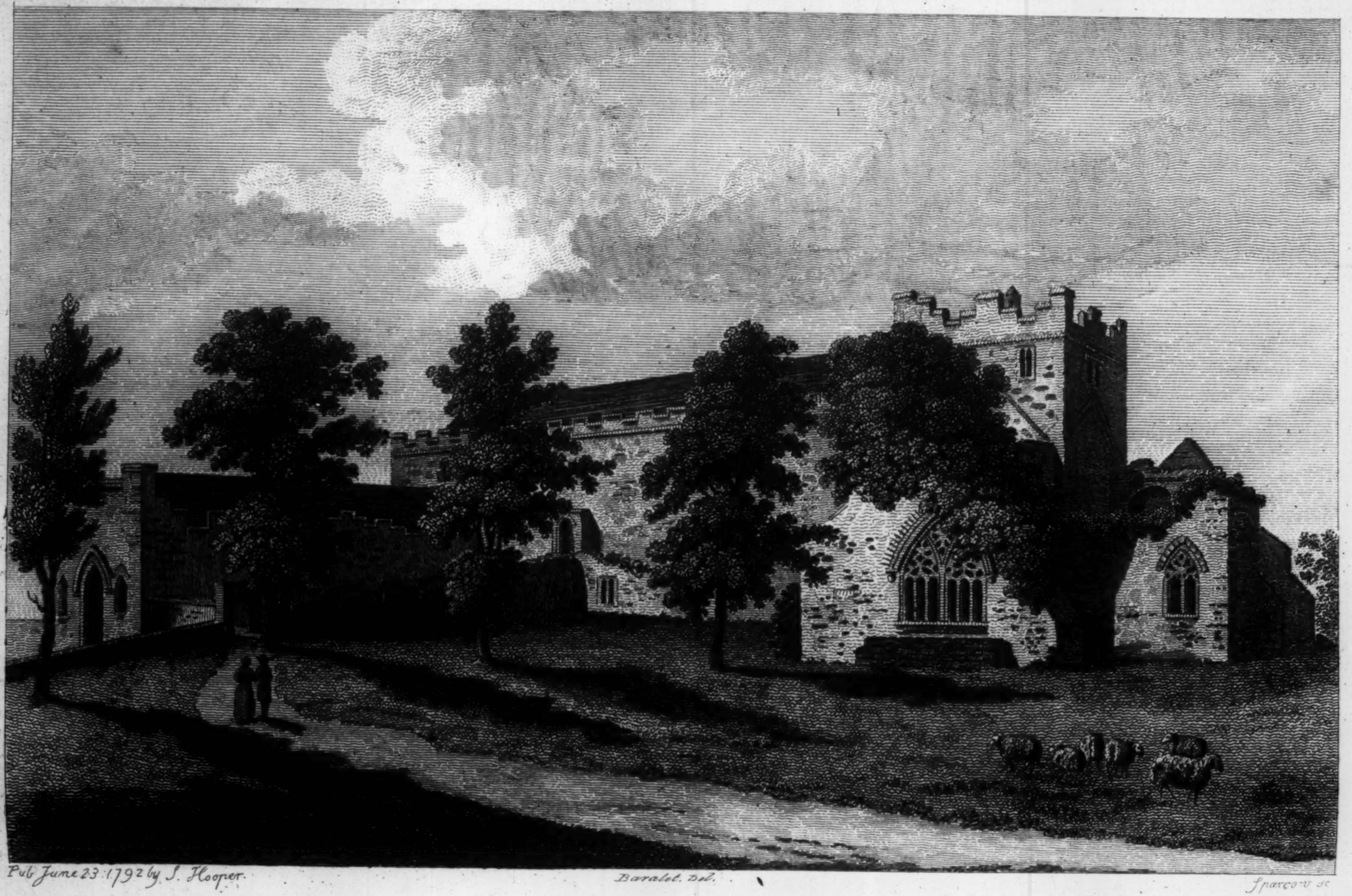
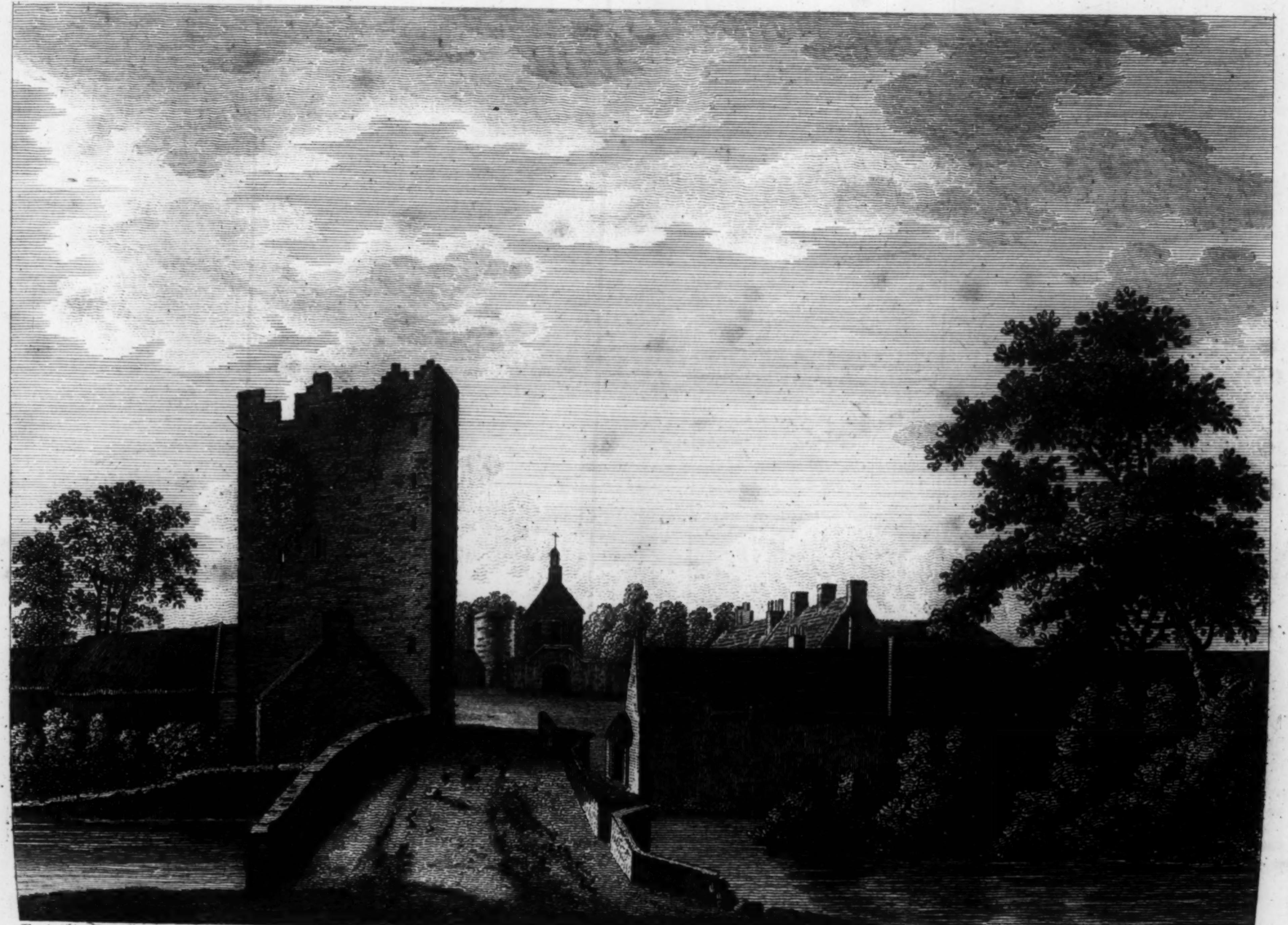


Pub June 23:1792 by S. Hooper. Baralet. Del. Sparrow sc

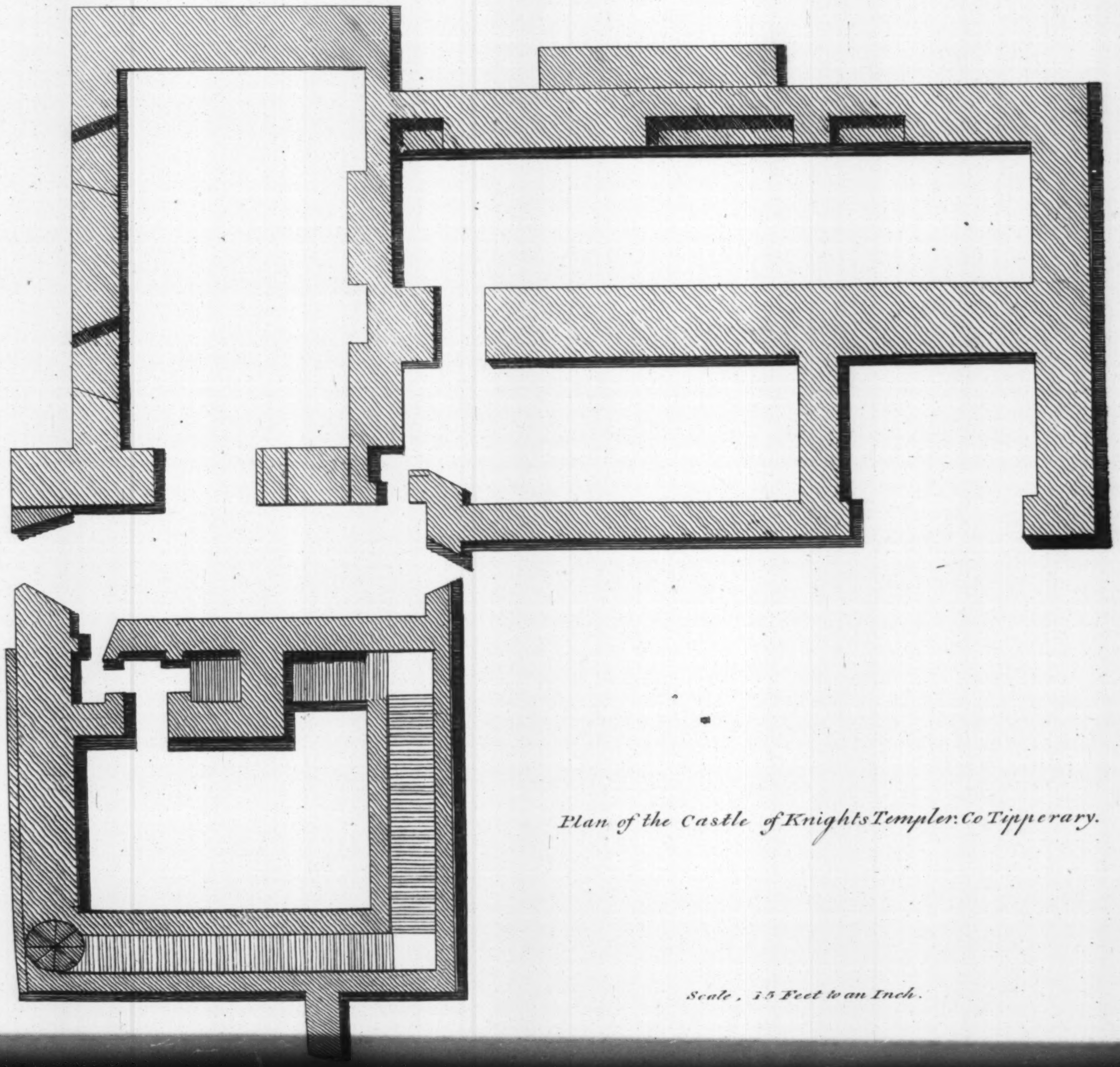
KILCOOLY ABBEY. Co. Tipperary.



Pub. May 31st 1793 by M. Hooper No. 212 High Holborn

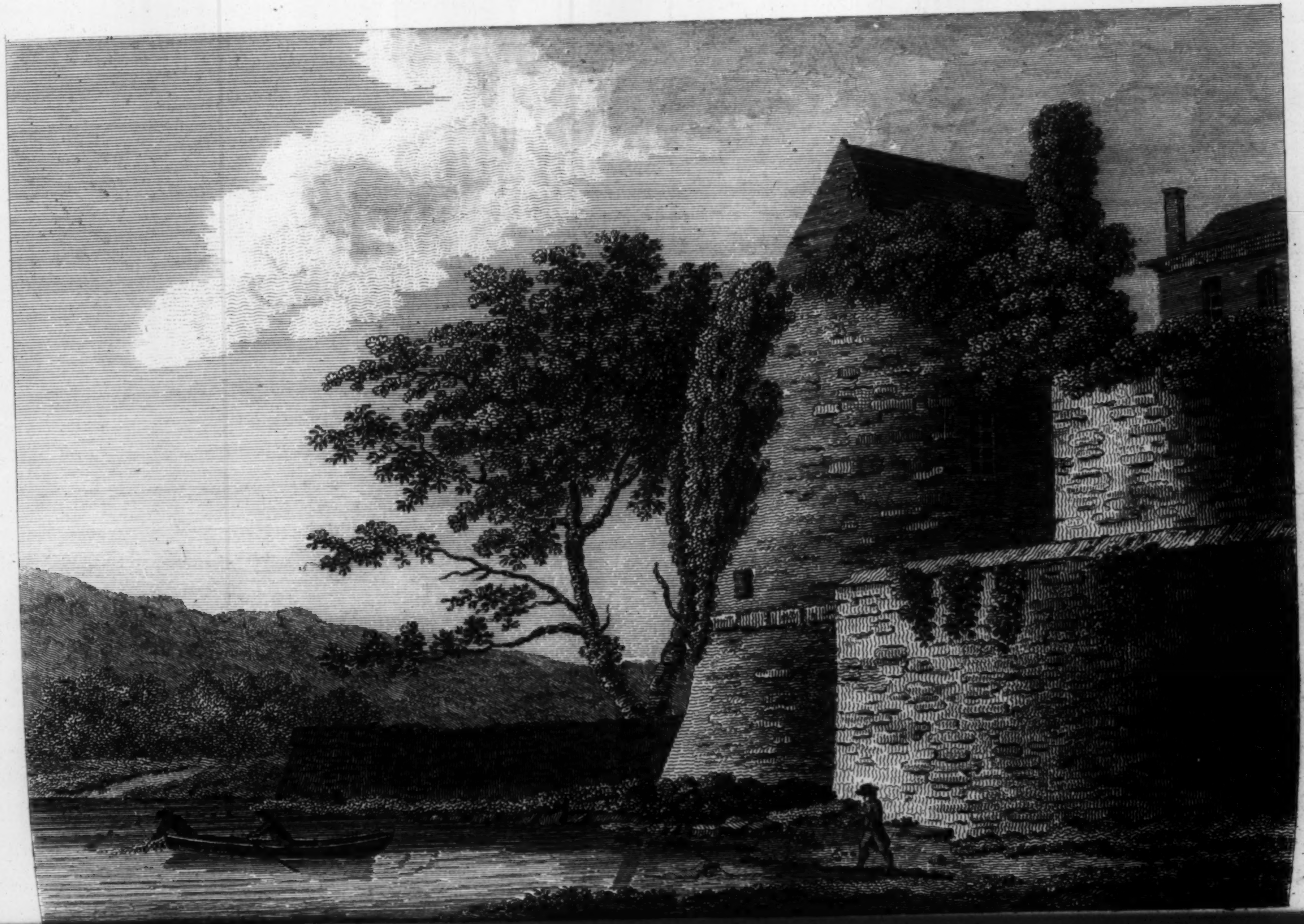
Sparrow sc.

CASTLE of the KNIGHTS TEMPLERS in THURLES.



Plan of the Castle of Knights Templer: Co Tipperary.

Scale, 15 Feet to an Inch.



Pub. Oct. 21 1783 by S. Hooper

CASTLE OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, IN THURLES.

THIS caſtle is aſcribed to this military order on no better authority than that of tradition. Mr. Archdall mentions this caſtle as belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerſualem, but could find no record to throw the ſmalleſt light on the time of its erection, or its ſubſequent poſſeſſors.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CASTLE OF ROSCREA.

THIS is a large inland trading town, in the barony of Kerrin. The Danes received here a great defeat in the tenth century. Hoping to ſurprize the Iriſh, who aſſembled at a celebrated fair held here annually on the feſtival of St. Peter and St. Paul, and to acquire vaſt plunder, their enterprizing General, Olfin, made a ſortie from the garriſon of Limerick, but without ſucceſs; the Iriſh were armed; what they wanted in diſcipline, they made up in numbers; the Danes were routed, and a great ſlaughter enſued.

IN 1170, Donald More, King of Munſter, had ſeveral engagements with Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught, in which the former was aſſiſted by a party of Engliſh adventurers under Robert Fitz Stephen. This was the firſt introduction of the Engliſh into Munſter. Murtogh, who ſucceeded his father Donal in the principality of North Munſter, beſtowed lands on the Engliſh, and in 1213 they built the caſtle of Roſcrea. This was a very ſtrong fortreſs, and ſerved to defend Leinſter from the incurſions of the Momonians.

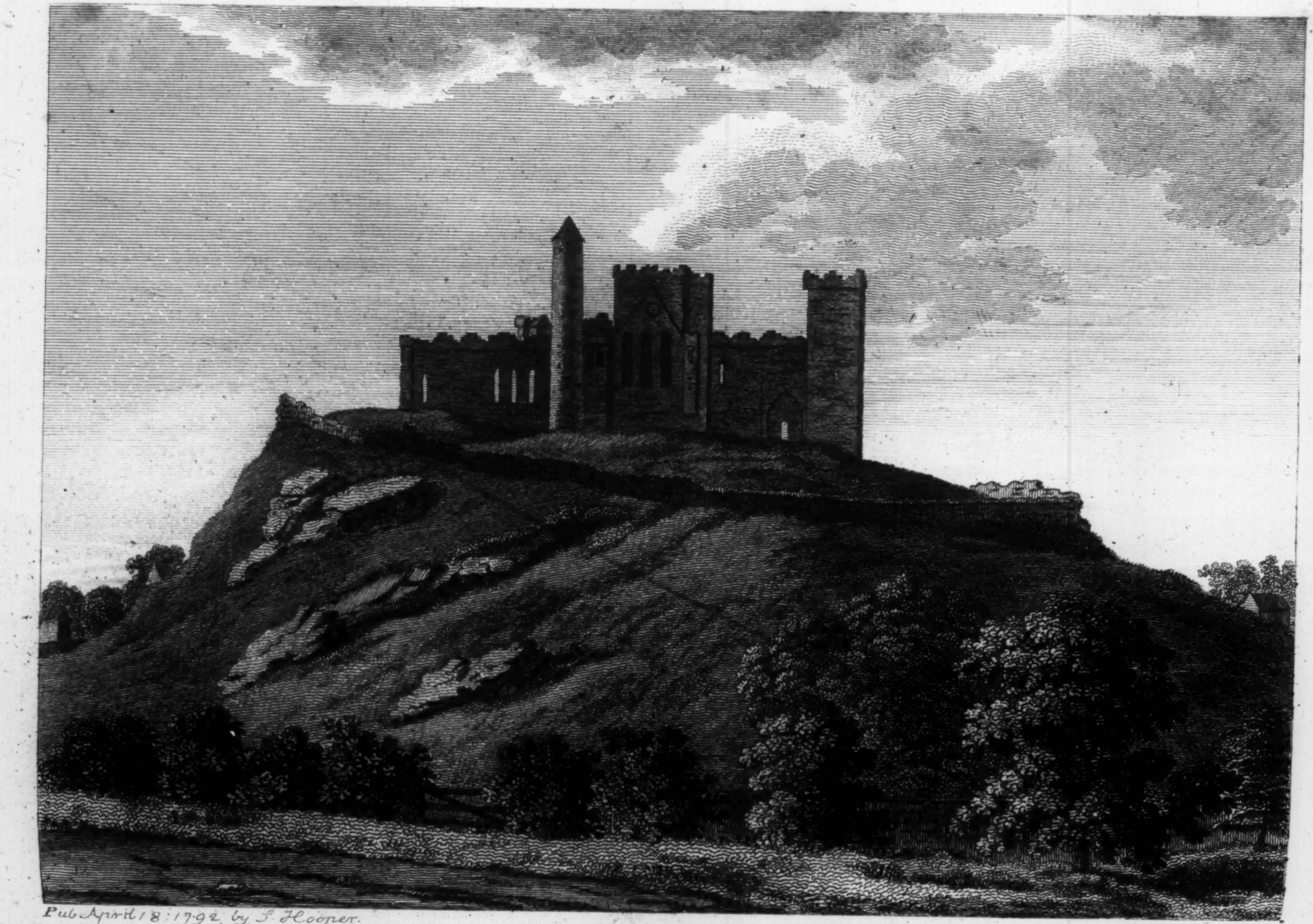
THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Fiſher, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CATHEDRAL AND CHAPEL, AT CASHEL.

THE rock of Caſhel is conſiderably elevated, and in uncivilized ages was a place of great ſtrength. As ſuch it was choſen for the reſidence of the princes of North Munſter, who had a palace here, and received inauguration on a ſtone ſeat or a chair; a practice introduced by the Belgic colonies, and adopted by the Iriſh; O'Neil, in Ulſter, having ſuch a chair at Tallaghoge, and Manus O'Donel, Lord of Tyrconnel, being ſolemnly enthroned on a rock near Kilmacreenan church, in 1537. The rock of Caſhel was ſurrounded by a ſtrong high wall, and during the reign of monachiſm was a fit reſidence for aſcetics. Cormac's chapel was the firſt building of lime and ſtone on it, and was a crypt for the bones of the patron, commonly eſteemed to be Cormac M'Cuillenan, Biſhop of Caſhel, and King of Munſter; a warlike eccleſiaſtic, who meaſured his ſword frequently with the other Iriſh princes, but at length fell on the plain of Moyailbhe, A. D. 908.

THE time certainly agrees very well with the period in which our crypts and round towers were conſtructed, and this church is undoubtedly one of the moſt curious fabricks in this kingdom. Other crypts are ſmall; but this is on the outſide fifty-three feet long, and the breadth within eighteen. It is divided into a nave and choir; the latter narrowing in breadth, and ſeparated from the former by a wide arch, nine feet broad. This crypt is arched, and the columns ſupporting it are ſhort and maſſy. Over one of the doors is an archer mounted on ſome ideal quadruped. Under the altar the canonized bones of St. Cormac is ſuppoſed to be laid.

IN 1134 the cathedral church was erected; but in thirty five years after it was rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; when Cormac's chapel was uſed as a chapter-houſe, being on the ſouth ſide of the choir. This church was a good ſtructure, for it wanted but little repairs till the time of Archbiſhop O'Hedian, two hundred years after, who modernized the whole. Archbiſhop Price, about half a century ago, thought proper to unroof this venerable edifice, and

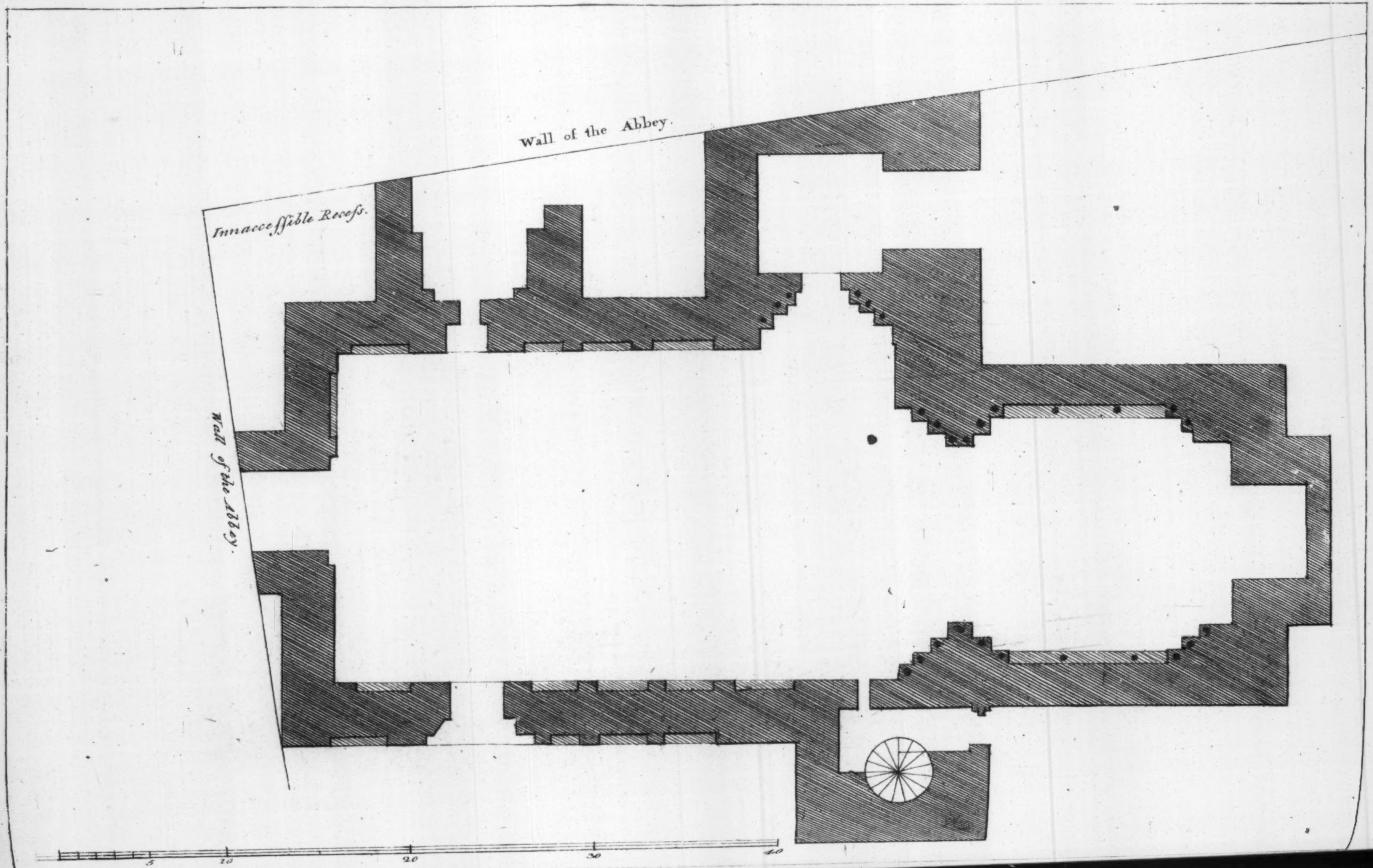


Pub. April 18: 1792. by S. Hooper.

CASHEL CATHEDRAL & ROCK.

Sparrow sc.

PLAN of CORMACS CHAPEL at CASHEL CATHEDRAL.


Wall of the Abbey.
Innaccessible Recess.
Wall of the Abbey.
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Pub. by M. Hooper Aug. 28. 1793 No. 212 High Holborn.

and thereby precipitated its ruin. The principal monument in the cathedral is that of Miler Magrath, who was made Archbiſhop of Caſhel in 1570. It is on an high baſis, on the ſouth ſide of the choir, between the epiſcopal throne and the altar, on which is his effigies in ſtone, in high relief. He has his mitre on his head and his paſtoral ſtaff in his hand. On one ſide of his head is carved the image of an angel, and on the other ſide was the ſame. Above his head are his arms, and at his feet the image of Chriſt on the croſs; over which are the letters I. N. R. I. At his right elbow is St. Patrick, and on a plate is this epitaph, written by himſelf:

Mileri Magrath Archiepiſcopi Caſhelienſis ad
viatorem, Carmen.

Venerat in Dunum primo ſanctiſſimus olim
Patricius, noſtri gloria magna ſoli.
Huic ego ſuccedens, utinam tam ſanctus ut ille,
Sic Duni primo tempore Præſul eram.
Anglia, luſtra decem ſed poſt tua ſceptra colebam,
Principibus placui, Marte tonante, tuis.
Hic ubi ſum poſitus, non ſum, ſum ubi non ſum;
Sum nec in ambobus, ſum ſed utroque loco. 1621.
Dominus eſt qui me judicat. 1. Cor. 4.
Qui ſtat, caveat ne cadat.

UNDERNEATH, on the verge of the monument, is the name of the architect—

Patricus Kearin fecerat illud opus.

THIS View, was taken from an original drawing by Dr. Wynne.

LISLAGHTIN ABBEY

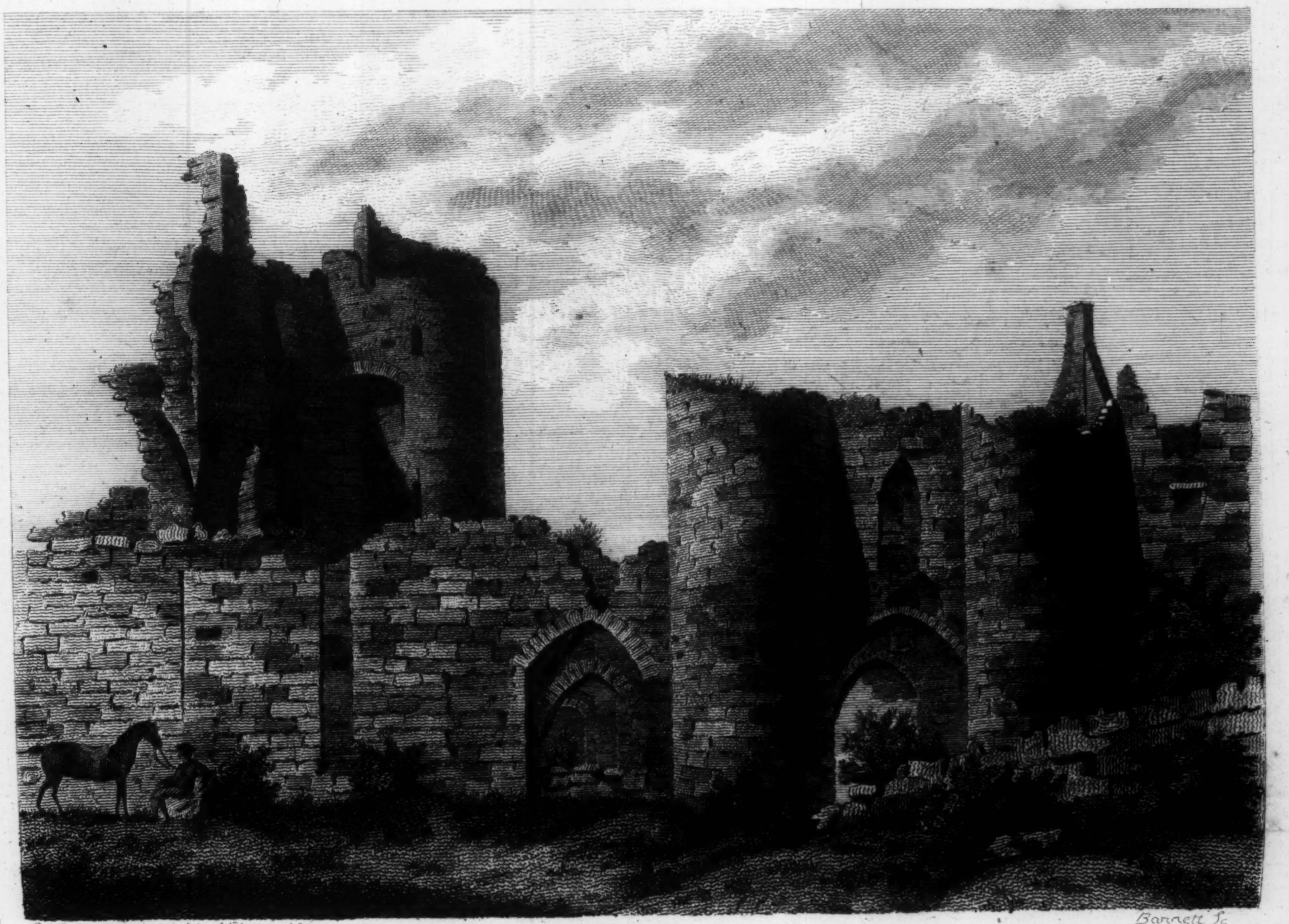
IS in the barony of Iraghticonnor. St. Lactan, to whom this church was dedicated, was the companion and diſciple of St. Furſey, and flouriſhed in the 7th century. His memory was revived by O'Connor, Prince of Kerry, who founded here a monaſtery for Obſervantine Franciſcans, in 1464. At the diſſolution, this friary was granted in fee to James Scolls, at the yearly rent of 3l. 16s. 8d. He aſſigned his intereſt to Thomas Law; but they neglecting to pay the rent, the premiſes were ſeized by the crown, being twelve acres of arable land, and the collector of the county not being able to let the land for the yearly value of the rent, the premiſes became greatly in arrear, were ſet up to auction, and ſold for forty ſhillings *per annum*. The leaſe been expired, Henry Roſe, of the city of Dublin, having lands contiguous, propoſed to give four pounds a year for it, and had a leaſe of ninety-nine years made to him, at that rent. The ſteeple, choir, and other parts of the building may ſtill be ſeen.

LANESBOROUGH ABBEY, COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

THIS church is commonly ſtiled the abbey of Lanesborough, though no ſuch monaſtic foundation appears in our monaſticon or records. It ſtands at a ſmall diſtance, ſouth-eaſt, from the town, and about four hundred yards from the river Shannon, which at the town divides the counties of Roſcommon and Longford, as well as the provinces of Leinſter and Connaught.

THERE are but little remains of the original building now to be ſeen: the belfry is ſtanding, and part of the walls of the chapel, which ſome time ago were roofed, and at preſent ſerve for a church.

THE town gave the title of viſcount to the noble family of Lane, as



Publish'd Mar 15 1792 by S Hooper Holborn

Barnett Sc

LEA CASTLE.

MORETT CASTLE.

MORETT Caſtle is about five miles eaſt of Maryborough, near the high road leading from Dublin to that town. It is one of thoſe caſtellated houſes which, in rude and perturbed times, were neceſſary for ſecurity from danger. It is on a ſmall riſing ground, with a ſtack of chimnies in each ſide wall and gable end. What the internal arrangement of the rooms was cannot be conjectured, as no remains of them exiſt. A turret, ſupported by conſoles, is at one angle. About two hundred yards to the ſouth is a ſmall building, perhaps a chapel; between this and the caſtle a rivulet runs through a valley.

THE earls of Kildare were formerly the ſcourges of the O'Mores of Leïx, who for centuries harraſſed the Engliſh pale. The latter loſt moſt of their poſſeſſions, and among others this of Morett. In 1585, we find the Earl of Kildare left his natural ſon, Gerald Fitz-Gerald, the lands of Tymoge, Morett, and others, containing 2745 acres; theſe remained in his family till they were forfeited in 1641. However, in February 1660, they were granted to Robert Fitz-Gerald, Eſq. grandfather of James, Duke of Leinſter, at the yearly rent of 36l. 6s. 3d. Engliſh money.

THEY are now the property of one of that name.

THIS View, which repreſents the north-weſt aſpect of the caſtle, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

LEA CASTLE.

THIS is a ſtrong, well-built fortreſs, conſtructed by one of the Fitz-Geralds, then Lord of Ophaley. The de Burgos and Geraldines quarrelling about ſome lands in Connaught, in 1264, a meeting of the parties was held at Caſtledermot; when the Earl of Kildare ſeized Capella, the Lord Juſtice, the Red Earl of Ulſter, Miles Cogan, and others, and impriſoned them in his caſtle of Ley.

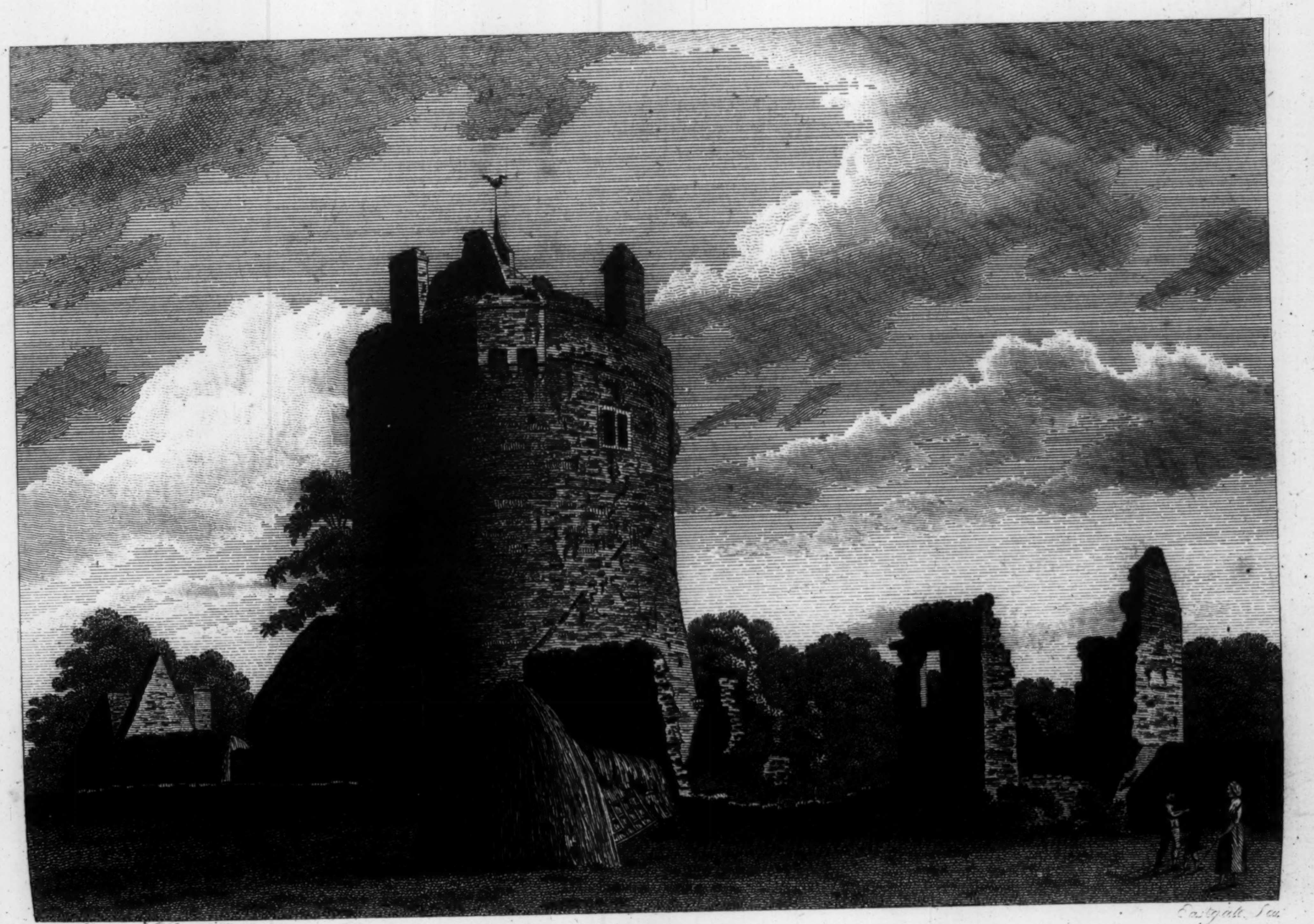
A parliament ſoon after met at Kilkenny, and they were ordered to be releaſed.

In 1284 this caſtle was taken and burnt. Theobald Verdun, going to revenge this injury, loſt both his men and horſes. In 1307 the tories of Ophaley ſet fire to the town of Ley, and beſieged the caſtle; but were diſperſed by John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald and Edmund le Botiler.

Bruce, in his wild attempt to reduce Ireland, came to Ley, in 1315, and burnt the caſtle and church. The O'Dempſies, antient proprietaries of theſe parts, got poſſeſſion of Ley, but it was taken from them in 1329 by Lord Juſtice Darcy. In 1345 the O'Mores burnt Ley. The caſtle muſt have received no injury, notwithſtanding its change of maſters, for in 1534 it was reckoned one of the ſix beſt caſtles belonging to the Earl of Kildare. The year before the earl furniſhed it with guns and ammunition out of the king's ſtores, though his majeſty expreſsly commanded the contrary; as the Maſter of the Rolls told him in the preſence of the Biſhop of Meath.

In 1690 the gentlemen of the Queen's County propoſed to King William, that a number of foot and dragoons, ſhould be ſtationed in different parts of the county, to protect it againſt rapparees; and particularly that ten footmen ſhould be placed in Lea, which evinces the caſtle was then in repair.

The outworks to this fortreſs made it extremely difficult of acceſs, if not impregnable. A wet ditch, which could be readily filled from the river Barrow, defended by a low battlemented wall, is its firſt defence. Its ſecond line of circumvallation was equally ſtrong; through this the paſſage is by a port in a ſquare tower, divided into apartments. This was the principal place of guard. The third line ſurrounds the body of the caſtle, and is flanked by round towers. The outer ballium, from eaſt to weſt, is 410 feet; and from north to ſouth, including the bawn, 350 in diameter. The inner ballium, from north to ſouth, is 140; and from eaſt to weſt 130 feet.



Pub.d by S. Hooper Oct.r 5. 1792

Eastgate Sc.

CASTLE of GRANTS TOWN, Queens Co.

The weſt ſide of the caſtle has been blown up, and huge maſſes of the towers lie mixt with broken arches and ſtacks of chimnies. The inſide of the two remaining towers is divided into four ſquare apartments, and one deeper, which was probably the priſon. The ſquare part of the caſtle was built upon arches. Before the vacancy formed by the projection of the flanking towers, is a wall of ſeven feet eight inches thick, which ſtretches acroſs, and joins the face of each angle. This protects the ſide walls of the ſquare, which were the weakeſt part. The thickneſs of the tower walls is twelve-feet eight inches, and thoſe of the priſon a foot more. Stairs led to the interior parts, a few of theſe remain.

The writer confeſſes it requires more knowledge of military architecture than he poſſeſſes to do juſtice to this amazingly ſtrong and magnificent ſtructure. Its little hiſtory before given, its noble ruins and mouldering walls, now protected by the humble ivy, demonſtrate the viciſſitude of human affairs:

Laudit in humanis divina potentia rebus,
Et certam præſens vix habet hora fidem.

This caſtle is the property of Hampden Evans, Eſq. of Portrane, in the County of Dublin.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Dr. Wynne.

CASTLE OF GRANTSTOWN.

THIS caſtle is ſituated about two miles eaſt of Rathdowny, and is of a ſingular conſtruction. It is a large round tower, erected at the bottom of a hill, and looks on a ſpacious lake beneath; there are no veſtiges of buildings with which it was formerly connected. It ſeems to me to be one of the *Nidi*, or Norwegian round towers, mentioned by Giraldus Cambrenſis, and very common in Scotland; where they were greatly multiplied by the ſame people. There is another of them at Seſkin, in the county of Kilkenny, within a mile of Ballyragget, and a third at Clomanty, near Freſhford, all of the ſame ſhape; and probably there are more, of which I have no information. A round tower ſtanding by itſelf, I ſhould have conjectured to be intended as the entrance or angle of ſome large caſtle, interrupted in its completion by ſome unforeſeen occurence; but where ſo many of thoſe inſulated round caſtles appear, they muſt have had another origin. They are certainly curious objects, and deſerve farther examination.

GRANTSTOWN caſtle is of conſiderable thickneſs in its walls, they are battlemented and turreted; it is in the centre of a well-wooded demeſne, and from the oppoſite ſide of the lake has an appearance beautifully pictureſque. It is the property of Peter Latouche, Eſq.

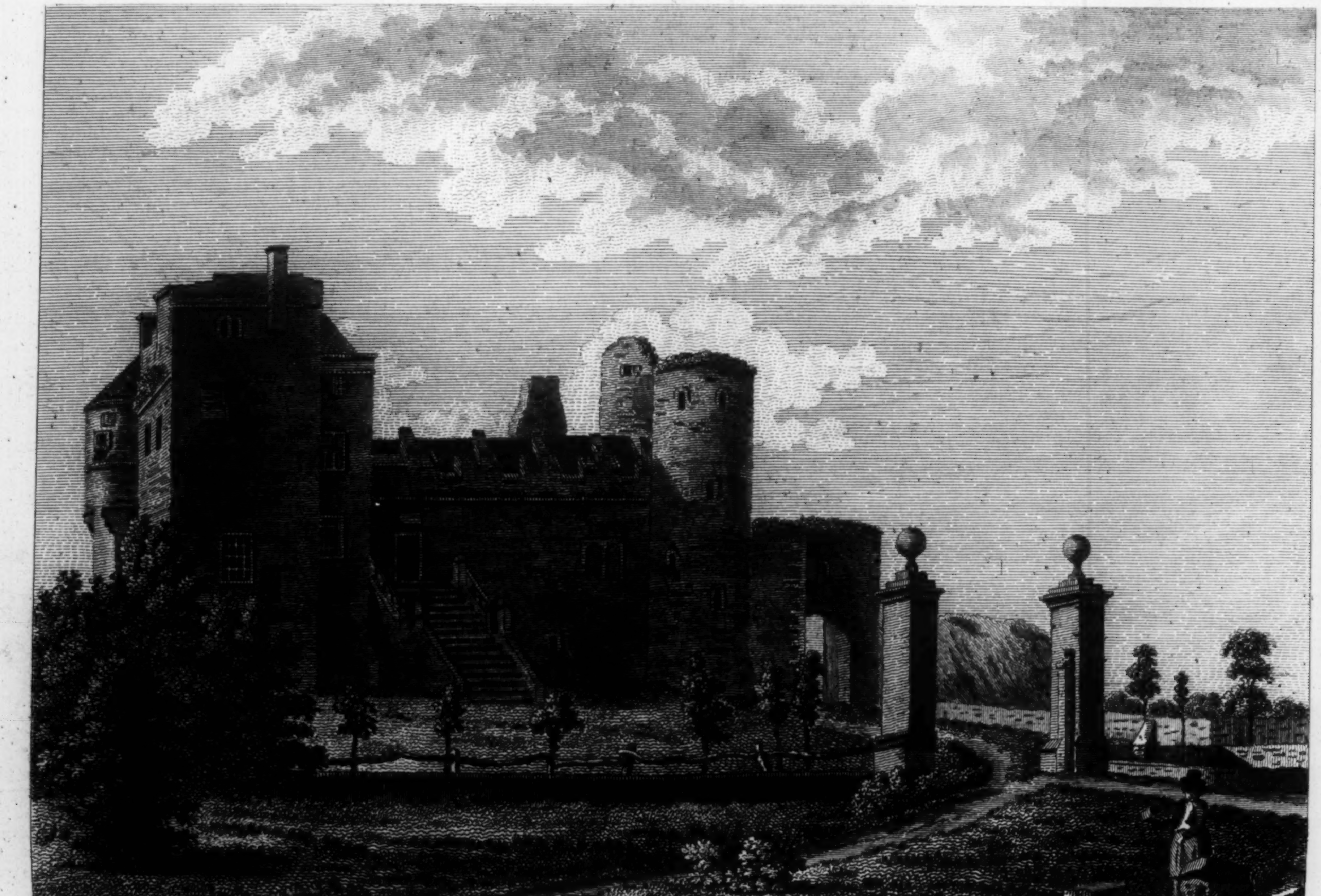
THIS View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

KILKEA CASTLE.

THIS was one of the caſtles which Lacy erected in Leinſter in 1180, and is, like the reſt of them, of great ſtrength. In 1414 the O'Mores and O'Dempſies waſted the Engliſh pale; to curb their outrages, Thomas Crawley, Archbiſhop of Dublin and Lord Juſtice, ſet out from Dublin, but proceeded no farther than Caſtledermot; the troops went forward under military leaders, he remaining engaged in proceſſions and prayers for their ſucceſs. The event anſwered his expectation, for the enemy were defeated with great ſlaughter at Kilkea.

IN 1426 John, the ſixth Earl of Kildare, ſtrengthened Kilkea with ſo many new works, that he might be ſaid almoſt to have new built it. It is ſituated on a riſing ground, and commands an extenſive proſpect; the river Griſſo runs at a ſmall diſtance, and to the eaſtward is a church, the reſting place of the Kildares and St. Legers.

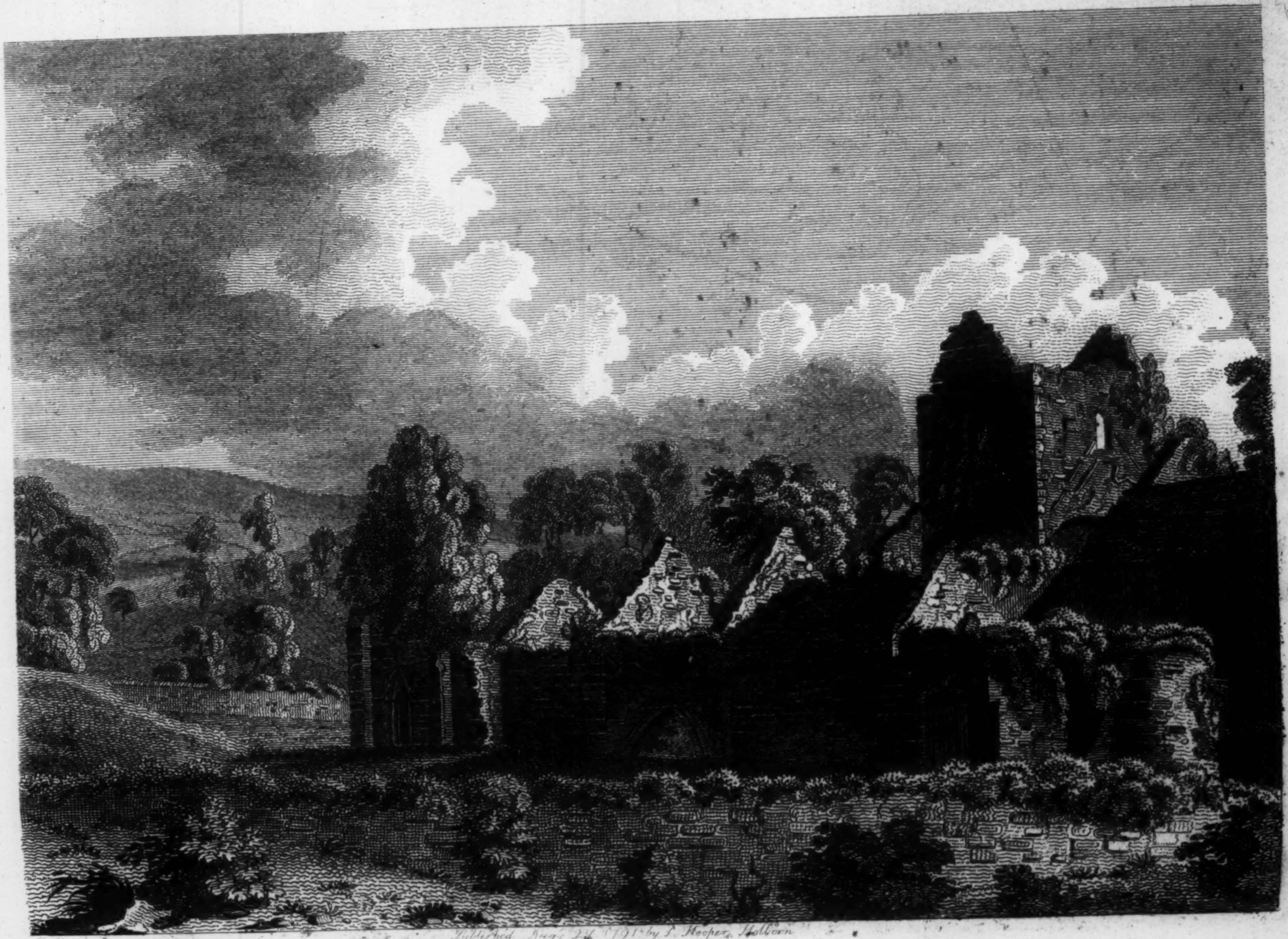
YOU enter the bawn, which is behind the caſtle, by an arch; this entrance is defended by a round tower projecting from the caſtle.



Pub Sept 22:1792 by S. Hooper.

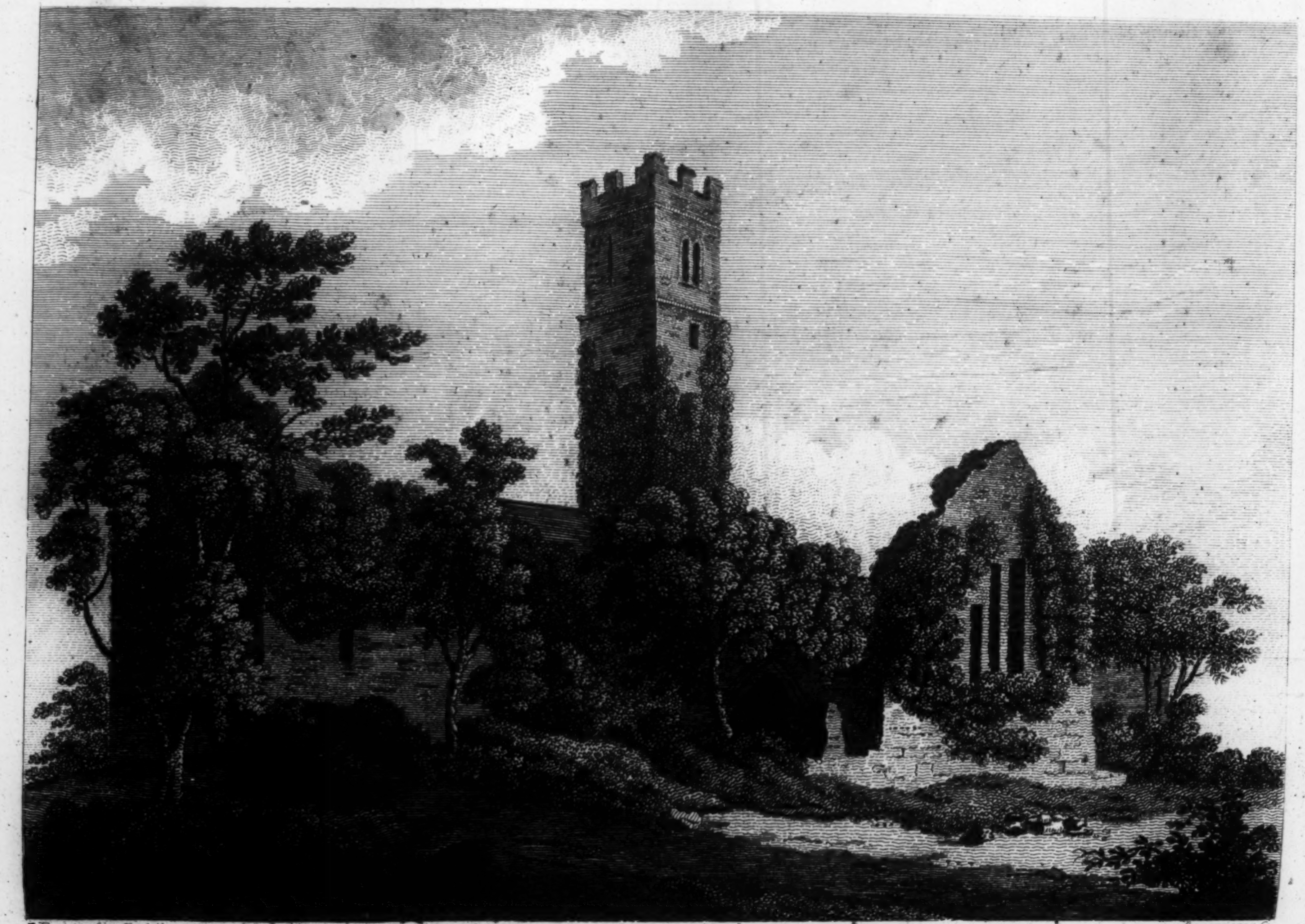
Sparrow sc

KILLEA CASTLE.



Medland sc. Published Aug. 24 1791 by S. Hooper, Holborn

ABBEY BOYLE Pl. 1.



Publish'd July 20. 1792 by S. Hooper.

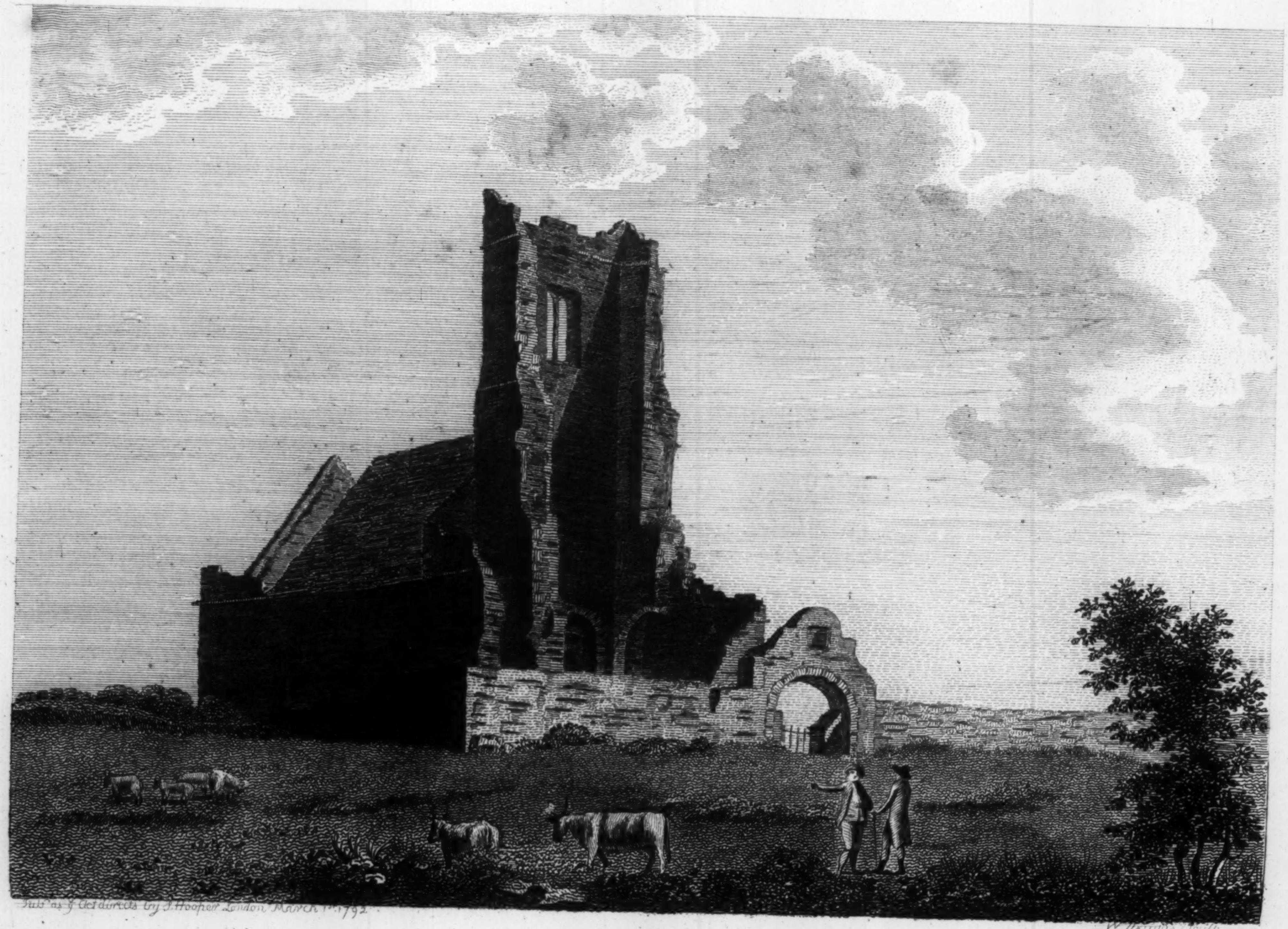
Sparrow sc.

LISLAGHTIN ABBEY, Co. Kerry.

Pub^d as y^e Act directs by J. Hooper London March 1st 1792.

W. Watts sculp.

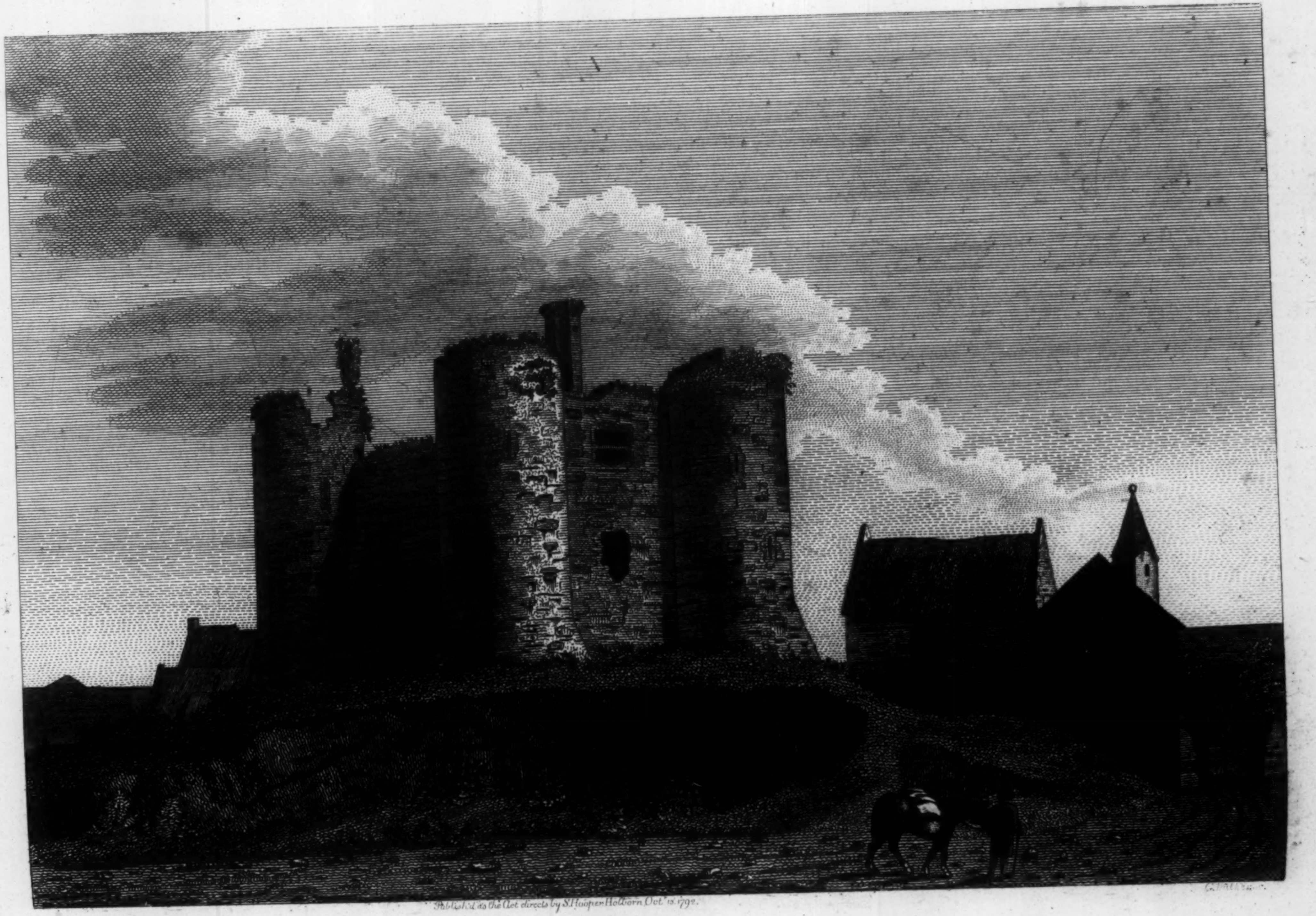
LANESBOROUGH ABBEY.



Pub.d as ye Act directs by J. Hooper London March 1st 1792

W. Harris sculp.

LANESBOROUGH ABBEY.



Publish'd as the Act directs by S. Hooper Holborn Oct.r 15. 1792.

C. Walker sc.

CARLOW CASTLE. Co. Carlow.

as it does now that of earl to Butler. It is a borough, returning two members to parliament; the patronage is in the Dillon family.

This View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

CARLOW CASTLE.

CARLOW is a handſome inland town, ſeated on the Barrow; it carries on a conſiderable trade in coals, and a coarſe woollen manufacture; and owes its beginning to the caſtle erected there, A. D. 1180, by Lord Juſtice Lacy. None of the Engliſh adventurers ſeemed to have entered ſo much into the deſigns of his ſovereign in conſtructing fortreſſes to ſecure the Engliſh poſſeſſions, as Lacy. He completely caſtellated the province of Meath, as Giraldus Cambrenſis informs us, and he built ſeven large caſtles in Kildare and the neighbouring counties.

The Engliſh with difficulty retained their remote forts, and an order appears in our records of the 37th Edward III.——"*Pro barrio amovendo a Catherlogh uſque ad Dublin*"——For removing the barrier from Carlow to Dublin; that is, the pale was given up on that ſide, the officers of juſtice and the inhabitants were withdrawn.

In 1494 the Earl of Kildare was attainted for correſponding with O'Hanlon, a rebel, for extorting Coyn and Livery, and for ſeizing the caſtle of Carlow: however, it ſeems to have continued in the family; for Thomas Fitz Gerald, ſon of the Earl of Kildare, held it in 1534. Robert Hartpole was Governor of it in 1577; he ſallied out with part of the garriſon in purſuit of O'More, who was pillaging the country; and coming up with his party, he ſlew many of them. In 1604 Donogh, the fourth Earl of Thomond, and his ſecond ſon, were appointed conſtables of the caſtle of Carlow for life.

At the beginning of the rebellion, the Iriſh beſieged Carlow. Part of the Earl of Ormond's army, under the command of Sir Patrick Wemys was ſent, in 1642, to relieve it; on their approach the rebels, though 700 ſtrong, burnt the town and fled; but with the loſs of 50 men killed in the purſuit. The caſtle was ſuccoured, and in it 500 Engliſh almoſt ſtarved. After this the rebels poſſeſſed themſelves of it; but in 1650 it was blocked up by Ireton, and ſurrendered; ſince which it has been ſuffered to decay.

It is a very ſtrong, noble fortreſs, ſituated on a ſmall eminence over the river Barrow, on the weſt ſide of the town; the angles are defended by round towers, and the walls almoſt entire. As the circumference is occupied by cabins, which form part of the ſuburbs, it is impoſſible to trace its outworks. The view from its top is enchanting, the country being rich and well wooded on each ſide of the river for ſome miles.

This View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

CLONMORE CASTLE.

THIS is a ſquare caſtle, the ſouth and north ſides of which are defended by towers. The walls are of great thickneſs, but faſt haſtening to decay. Ivy covers the breaches in the walls, and the windows are quite in ruins. It ſeems to have been ſtrongly protected by a wet ditch which ſurrounds it.

This View, which repreſents the inſide of the caſtle, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

(PLATE II.) This View, which repreſents the north-eaſt aſpect of the caſtle, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

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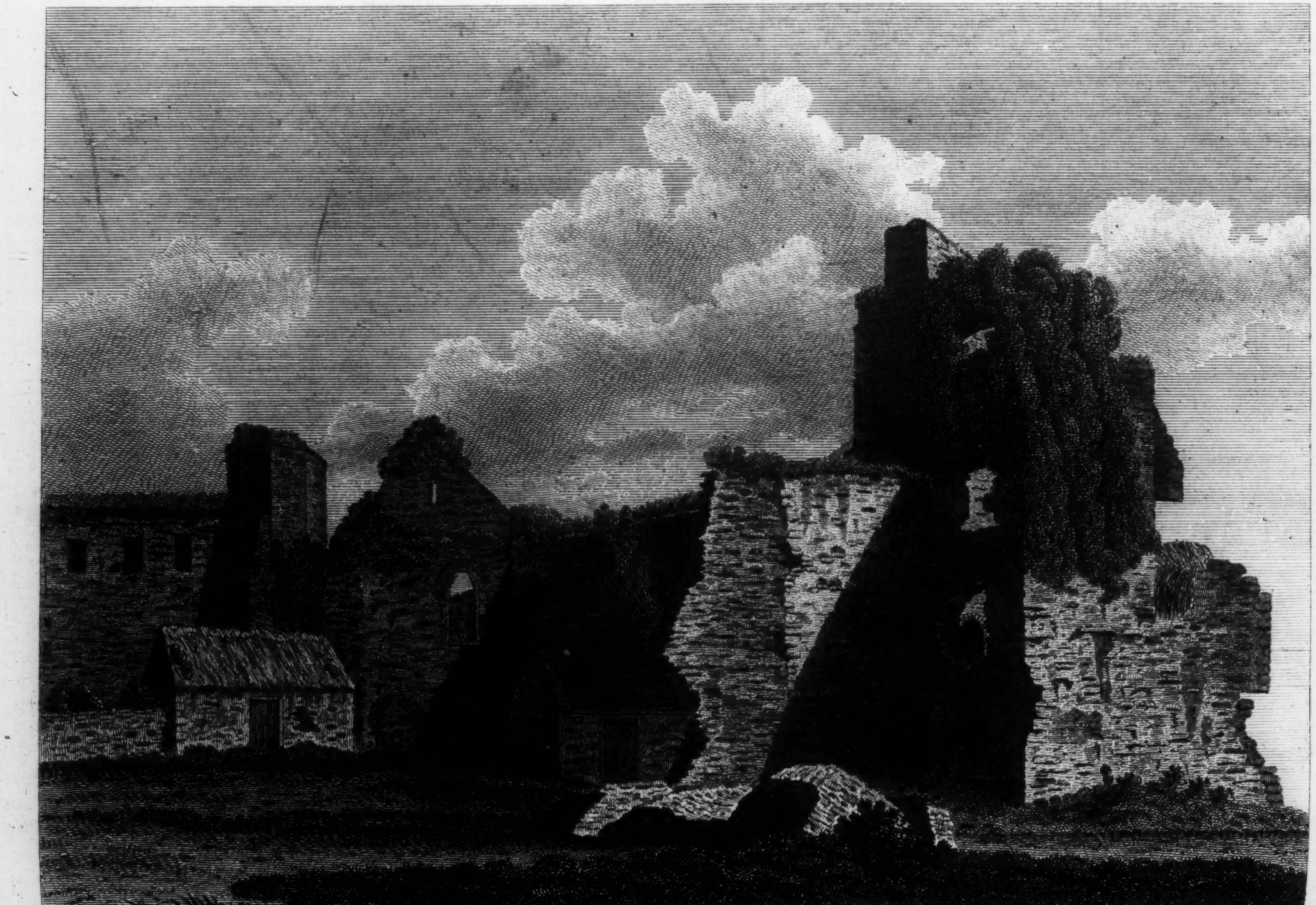
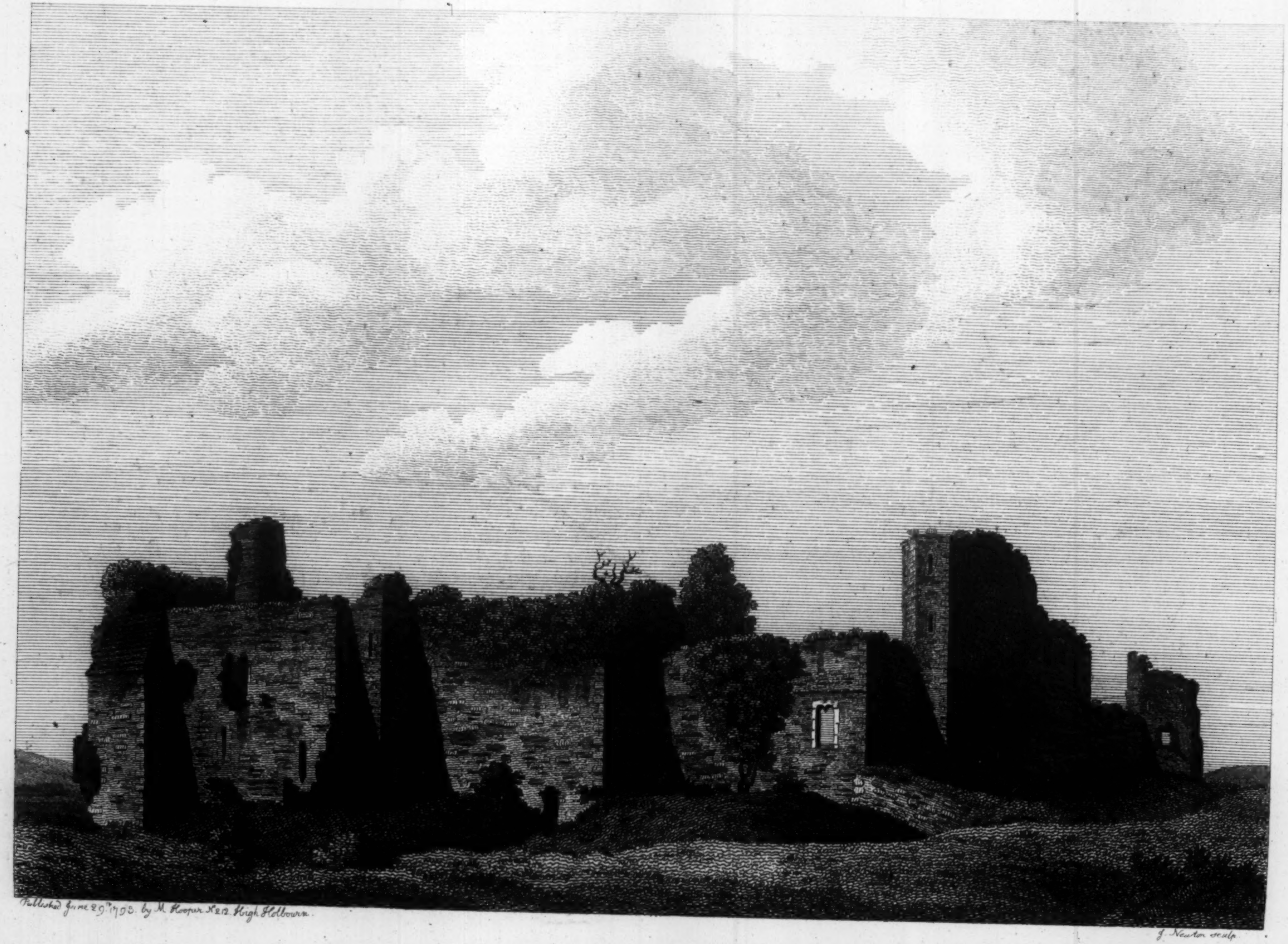


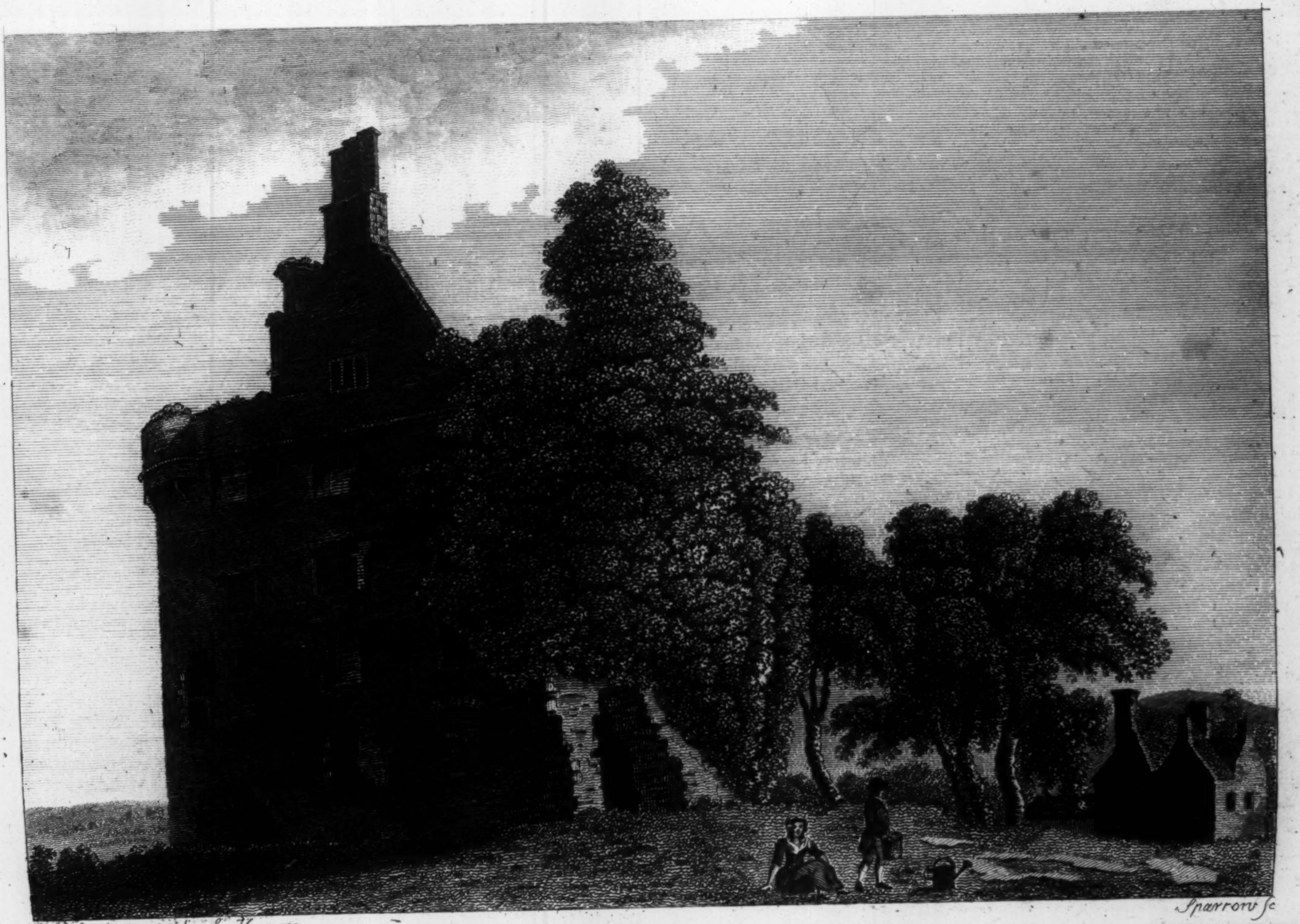
Published Feb.y 1. 1793 by S. Hooper Holborn. Eastgate Sc.

CLONMORE CASTLE, Co. Carlow.

 Published June 29th 1793. by M. Hooper No 212 High Holbourn.

J. Newton sculp.

CLONMORE CASTLE. Co. Carlow. Pl. 2.



Pub Oct 1.1792 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc

MORET CASTLE, Queens Co.

caſtle. In the front of the building is another, and at the weſt end a round tower. In one of the rooms over the chimney-piece, under the Leinſter arms, is the date 1573; this was done by Gerald, the 11th Earl of Kildare, who was wonderfully preſerved after the execution of his father. In 1552, he was reſtored in blood and honours by Edward VI. and had that year the Lordſhip of Kilkea confirmed to him. He ſignalized himſelf in all the ſubſequent Iriſh wars, and was a firm ſupport of the Engliſh Government.

THE caſtle of Kilkea is the property of his Grace the Duke of Leinſter, and is at preſent inhabited.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

BOYLE ABBEY.

MAURICE O'Dubhay founded this abbey for Ciſtertians, A. D. 1161; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and conſecrated, A. D. 1218. In 1235 the Engliſh forces, under Lord Juſtice Fitz-Gerald and M'William, encamped within the abbey walls, and ſacrilegiouſly ſeized all the goods, holy veſtments and chalices, and even ſtripped the monks. This they bitterly complained of, but do not tell the reaſon, which was their joining with the King of Connaught, to diſpoſſeſs the Engliſh. About 1250 the abbot of Boyle was Douchard O'Daly, a celebrated poet, who excelled in the hymnal ſpecies.

THE arch rebel Tyrone had, in 1595, an army of 2300 men in Connaught, made up of Iriſh and Scottiſh Iſlanders, with which he beſieged the abbey.

IN 1603 Sir John King had a grant from the crown of this abbey, and this was confirmed by another of the 7th of January 1618, with the rights of holding courts baron and leet, and other privileges.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, 1791.

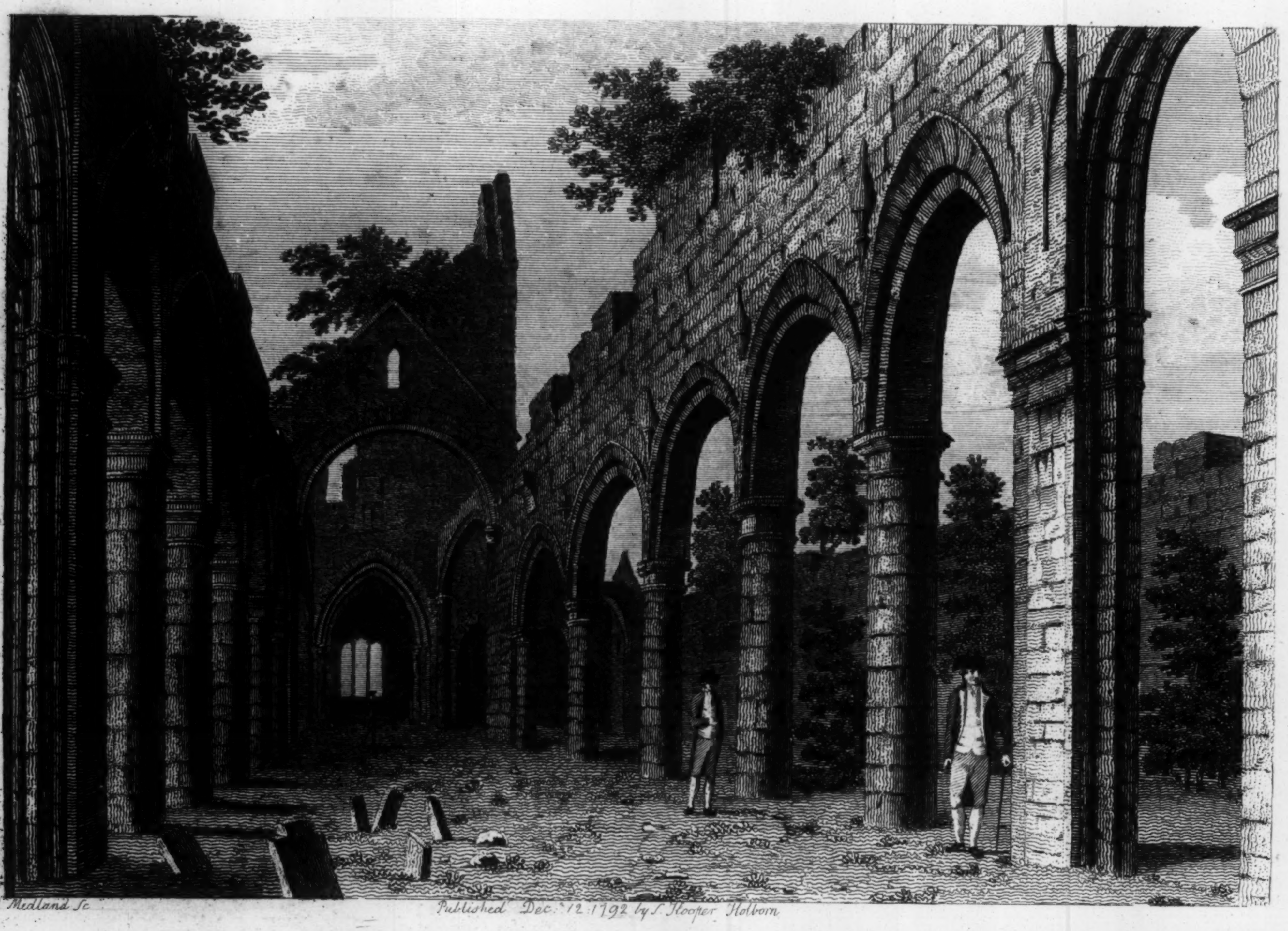
(PLATE II.) The abbey was one of the fineſt buildings in the kingdom; it is ſituated at the back of the town, in the Earl of Kingſton's demeſne. The whole ſtructure is uncovered, except the chancel and two ſide chapels; nor is it eaſy to examine, its parts being ſo encumbered with large trees, underwood, and thorns. The great arches which ſupported the tower were forty-five feet in height, but the ground is now ſo raiſed as to cover all the baſes of the columns. One half of the arches are ſupported by round pillars of cut-ſtone, of various ſizes, the reſt are a group of ſmall columns. All the ſpaces within theſe pillars are now filled up, ſo as to make a ſolid wall: this was probably done in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the abbey was converted into a place of defence. Some of the capitals are plain, others are ornamented with carving. The eaſtern window was grand and beautiful. The cloiſter has been long changed into a barrack. The ſtump of a round tower is near the abbey, proving it to have been an antient eccleſiaſtical foundation long before it came into the poſſeſſion of the Ciſtertians.

This View, which repreſents the north-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

(PLATE III.) This repreſents an inſide View of that beautiful ſtructure, which was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CASTLE COOTE.

Sir CHARLES COOTE, who had ſerved againſt Tyrone and the other rebels in Ireland with diſtinguiſhed reputation and ſucceſs, had large poſſeſſions granted him by King James I. in Connaught, who appointed him Provoſt Marſhal for life of that province in 1605. It was about this time he erected Caſtle Coote; which not only ſerved to protect his own property, but was a curb on the fickleneſs and riſings of the natives in the County of Roſcommon.



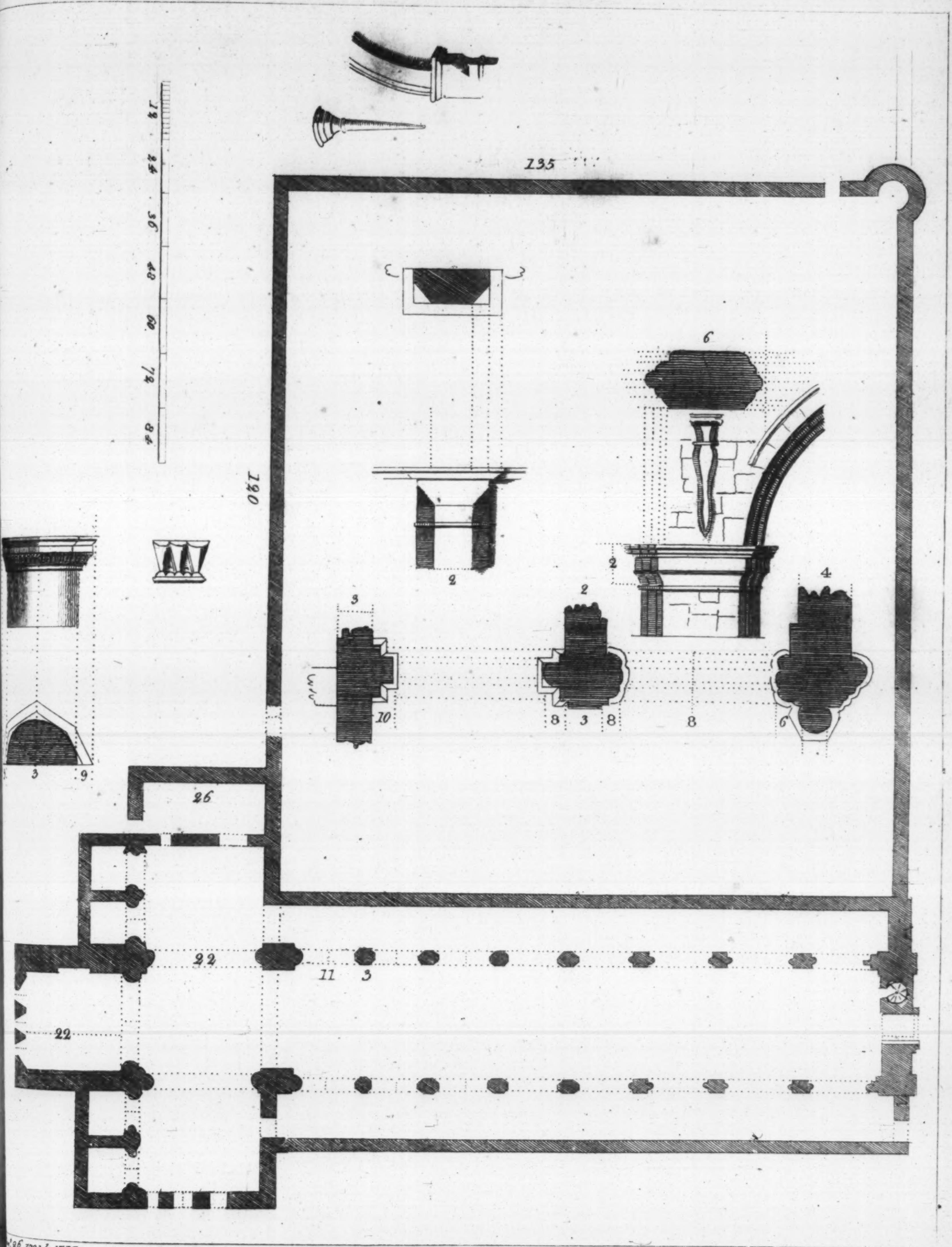
Medland Sc

Published Dec.r 12 1792 by S. Hooper Holborn

BOYLE ABBEY. Co; Roscomon.

26 1793 by

ABBEY *of* BOYLE. Co. Roſcomon.



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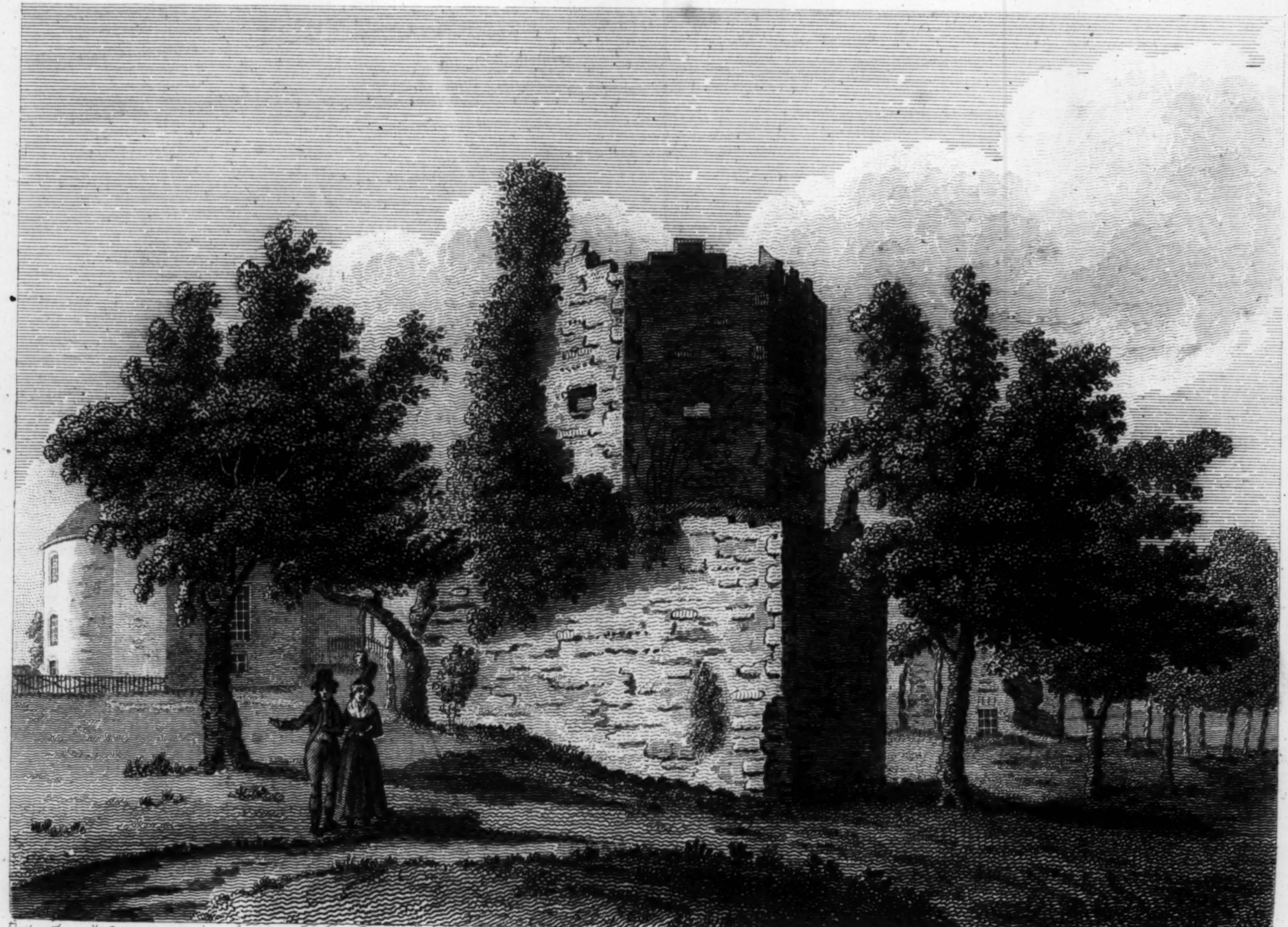
d. 26 1793 by M Hooper. 272 High Holborn.

Pub. Jan.y 24: 1792 by S. Hooper.

COOTE CASTLE.

Sparrow sc.



Pub. Jany 24: 1792 by S. Hooper.

COOTE CASTLE.

Sparrow sc.

In January 1641 twelve hundred rebels, under Con O'Rourke, beſieged the ſecond Sir Charles Coote, who had ſucceeded to the hereditary bravery of his family, and their eminent talents for war, and alſo to the marſhalſhip of Connaught; but the caſtle was ſo well provided, and the garriſon ſo faithful and attached to their commander, that O'Rourke continued but a week before it. In March following Sir Charles took Con and moſt of his party, and ſallying out of Caſtle Coote, on the camp of the rebels at Creggs, he totally defeated them, took all their baggage and proviſions, and ſoon after ſeized a conſiderable prey at Ballynaſloe, and ſo effectually terrified them, that he was at liberty to ſtore his caſtle with corn and cattle at his pleaſure.

In 1643 the rebels, with a few ſhip-guns and a mortar, took Galway: elated with their ſucceſs, they believed no place could long ſtand their attack. They imediately beſieged Caſtle Coote, "a moſt painant thorn," ſays, my author, "in their ſide." They had four thouſand horſe and foot, plenty of ammunition, and Saint Loo, an experienced Low-Country ſoldier, for their engineer. Galway furniſhed him with 300l. and after examining the place, he entertained no doubts of forcing it to ſurrender. John Burke, nick-named Shane O'Tlevij, general of the rebels, ſent a ſummons to Sir Charles, ſignifying that he was commanded by the Council of the Confederate Catholics to demand the delivery of the caſtle into his hands, for the uſe of his majeſty; and if not given up on this ſummons, mercy was not to be expected, although for his part he deſired not the effuſion of chriſtian blood; yet if ſuch a paper houſe ſhould be kept againſt him, who had ſuch an army, ſuch artillery, he could not, by the practice of war, be cenſured as cruel if no quarter was given. The enemy made a regular circumvallation about the caſtle; yet the garriſon ſo nobly attacked each redoubt, as greatly diſappointed the beſiegers. The commander at Caſtle Coote had ſent notice to the neighbouring forts of his ſituation, and requeſted that they would unite and extricate him. Burke having notice of this, ſent out two parties; one as if going to relieve the caſtle, and the other to oppoſe it. This deception ſucceeded; ſixty muſketeers ventured out, but ſoon found their error; however, though attacked by ſeven hundred men, they made good their retreat. While this was going forward, an aſſault was made on the caſtle, but the enemy was beat off with conſiderable loſs; many of whom being ſlain, were decently laid out, and not beheaded, as was the Iriſh faſhion; for which Burke ſent the Governor of Caſtle Coote, a preſent of tobacco, then very acceptable. Soon after the rebels were driven to inacceſſible bogs and woods, their uſual refuge, recovering alſo eleven weeks pay, lately arrived. When news arrived of the ceſſation with the Marquis of Ormond, the enemy, more violently than before, fired at the caſtle; but the garriſons of Boyle, Roſcommon, and other places uniting, ſet on Burke, who was ſo enraged at the conduct of his men, that he declared he would rather be captain of two hundred men in the garriſon of Caſtle Coote, than general of the three thouſand he had. The ceſſation was ſoon proclaimed, and hoſtilities on both ſides ceaſed.

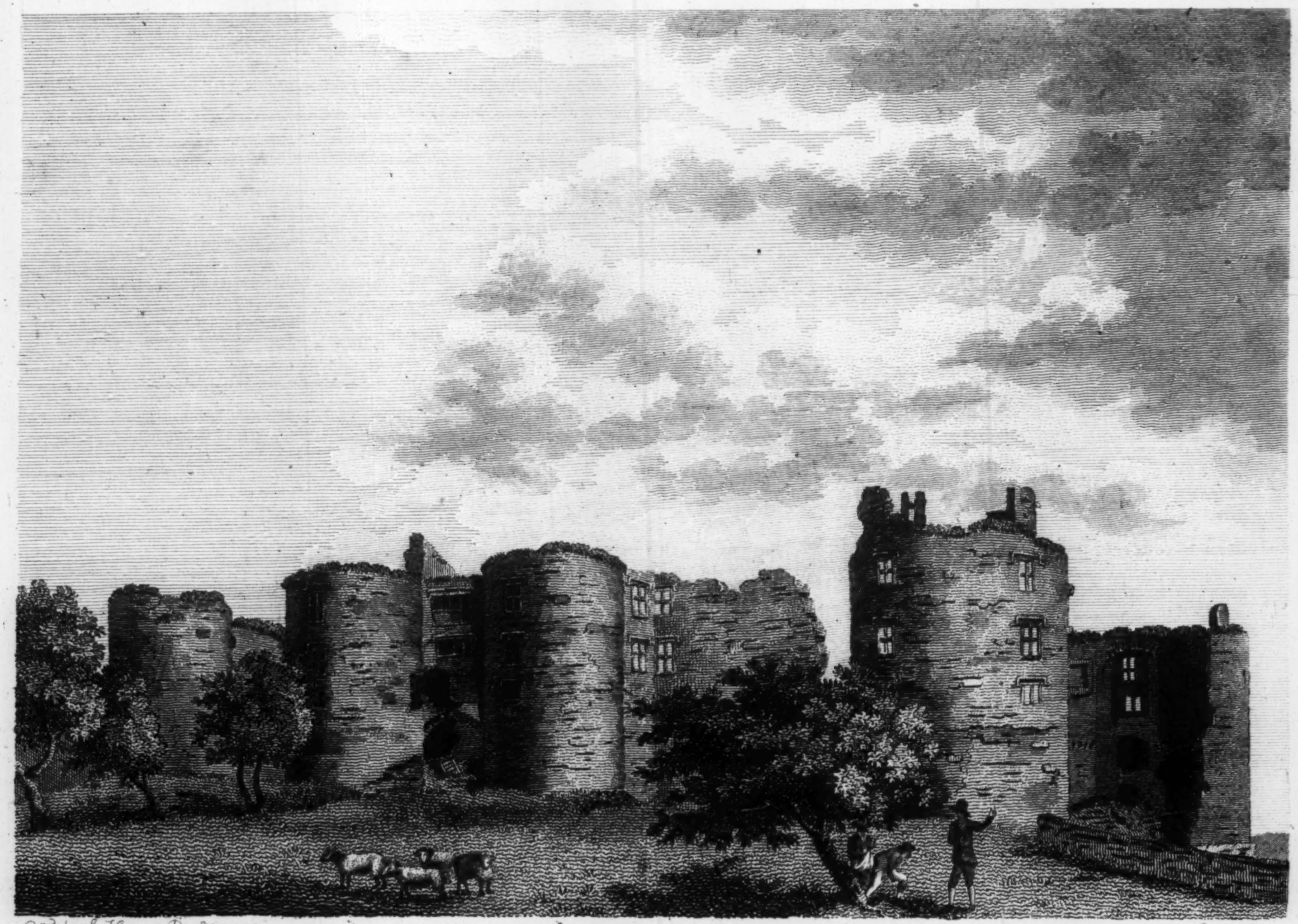
This View was drawn by T. Cocking, 1791.

ROSCOMMON CASTLE.

SIR Robert de Ufford, in 1268, being Lord Juſtice, began to build this caſtle; in 1277 Thomas de Clare and O'Brien Roe having contentions, the latter was taken and beheaded; yet afterwards the Iriſh drove de Clare and his father-in-law into the mountains of Sliew-Bloom, and kept them there ſo long, that for want of victuals they were conſtrained to feed on horſe-fleſh. To obtain their liberty, they were obliged to give hoſtages, to make ſatisfaction for O'Brien's death, and to ſurrender the Caſtle of Roſcommon.

In 1566 Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy, took this caſtle, which had been one hundred and forty years in the rebels' poſſeſſion, and left Thomas Leſtrange and twenty horſemen to garriſon it. The rebels did not hold it ſo long without interruption, for the Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Lieutenant in 1498, took the caſtle of Roſcommon in an expedition he made into Connaught, and ſtrongly ſecured it.

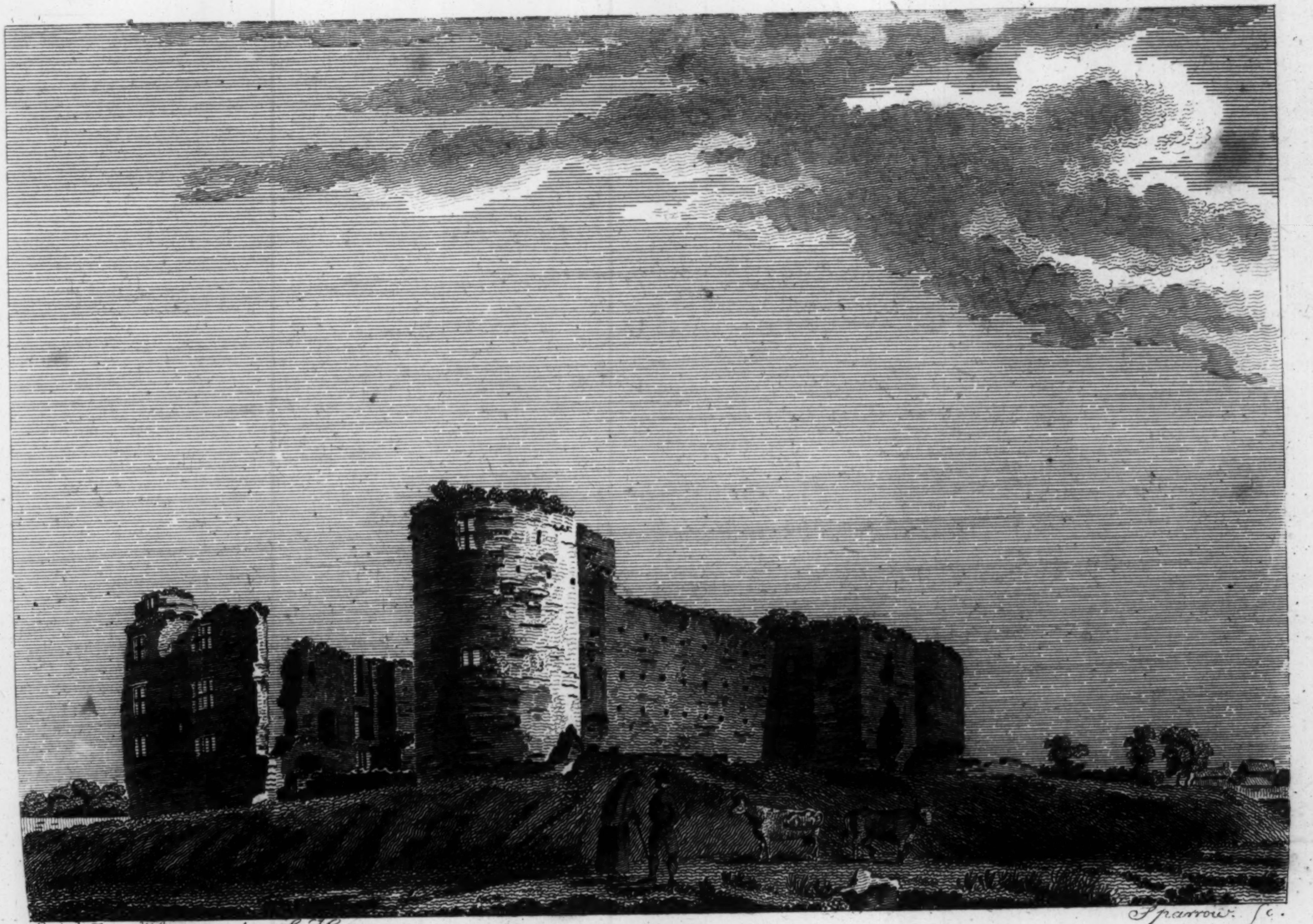
The Engliſh garriſon of Roſcommon, in 1642, bravely defended themſelves againſt the rebels; however, it afterwards came into the hands



Publ.d by S. Hooper Dec.r 30 1791

Barnett sculp.

ROSCOMON CASTLE.



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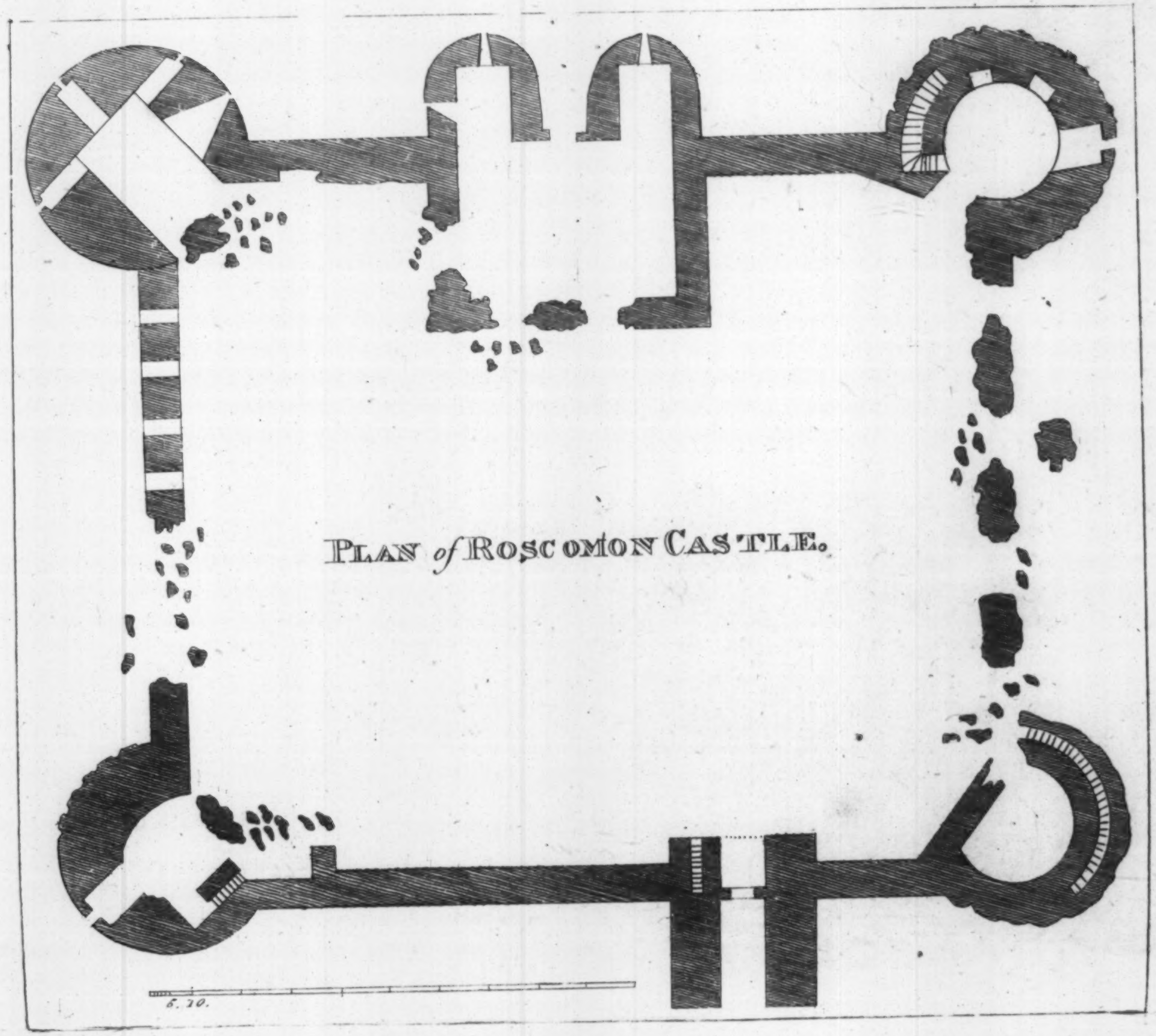
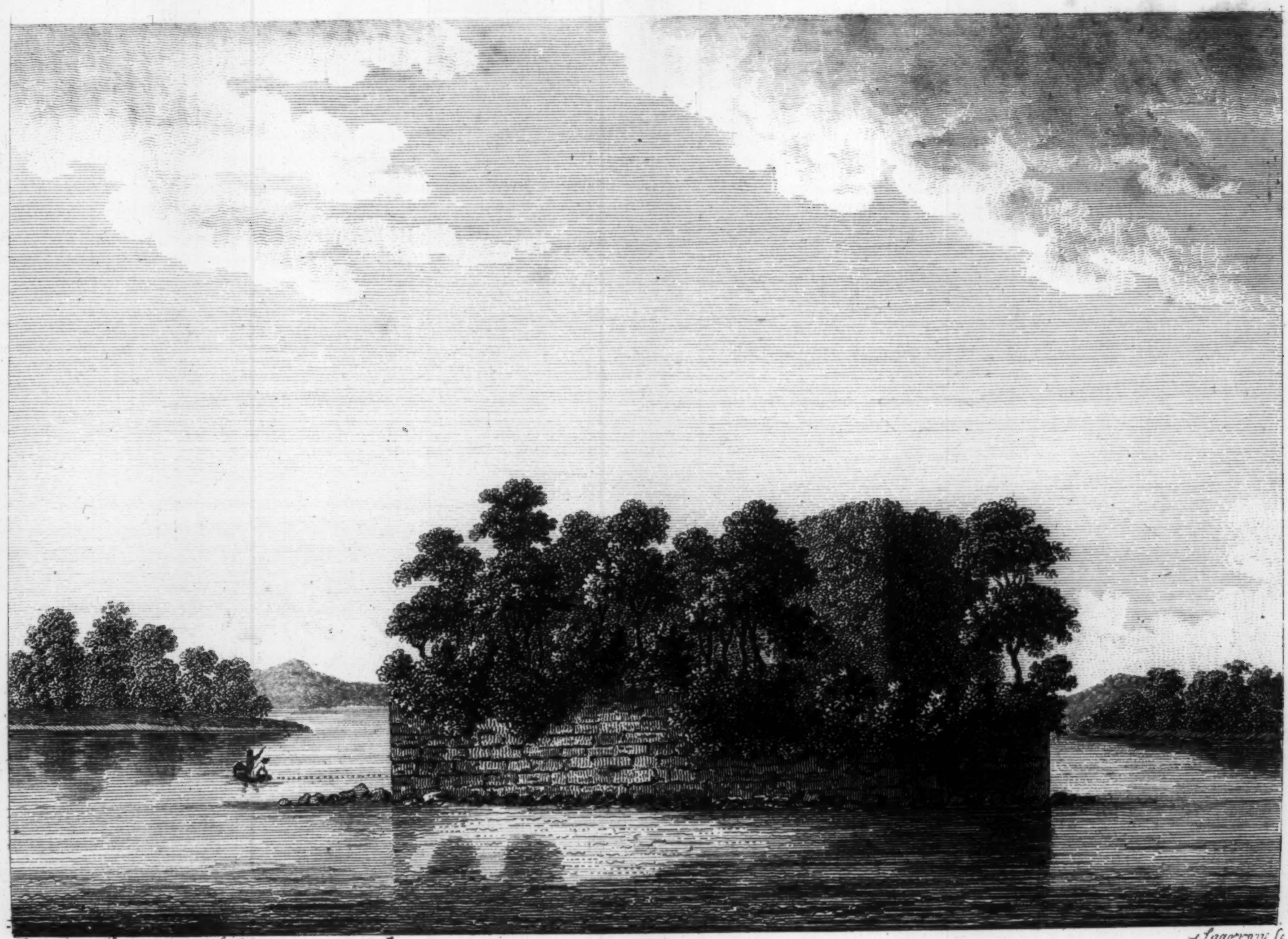
Sparrow. sc.

ROSSCOMMON CASTLE Pl. 2



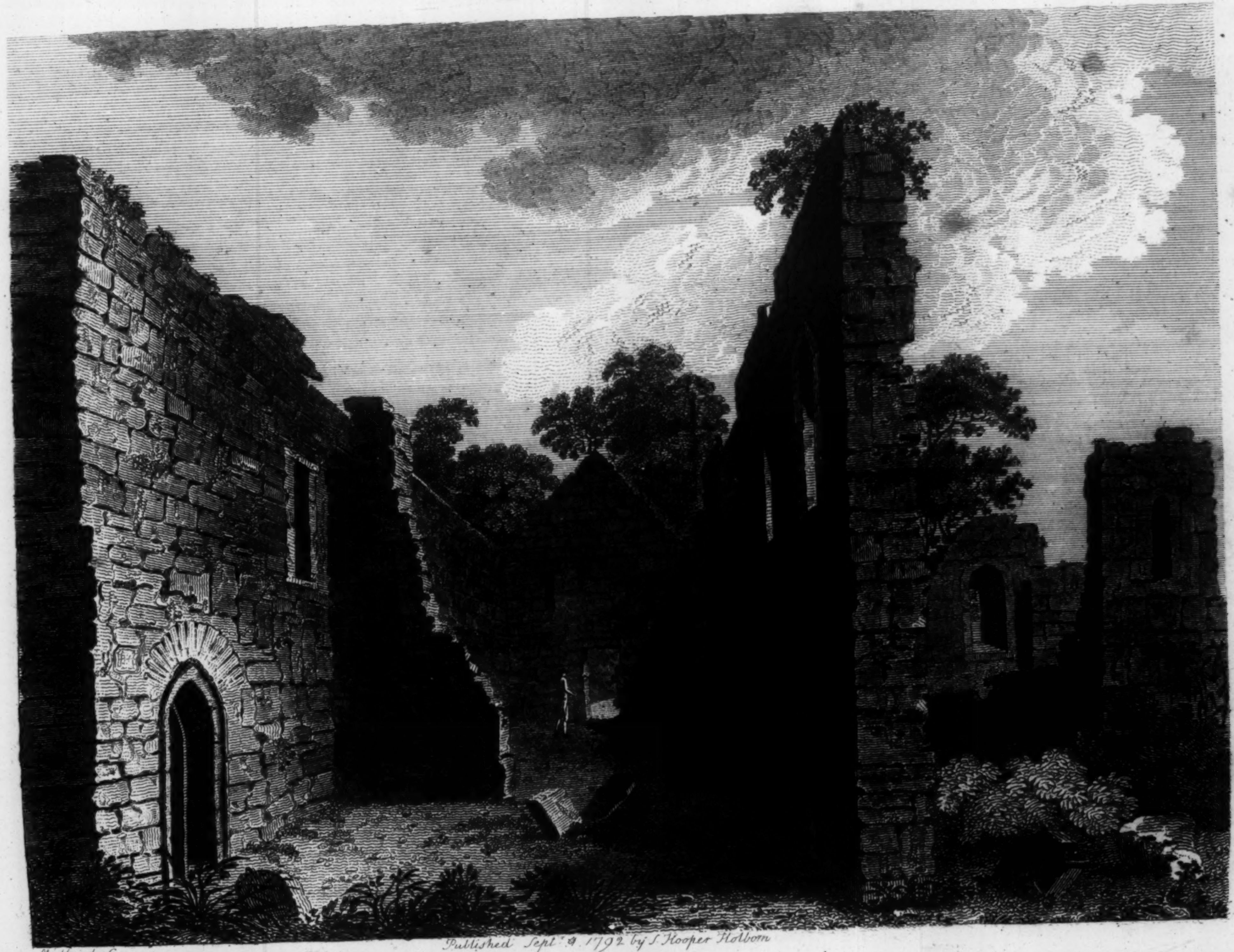
PLAN *of* ROSCOMON CASTLE.



Pub. Augt. 5: 1792 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

M^{c}DERMONT'S CASTLE Co. Roscomon.



Medland Sc.

Published Septr. 4. 1792 by S. Hooper Holborn

ENNISMACREEY. Co. Roscomon.

hands of the latter, and in 1652 was delivered up to Colonel Reynolds, a parliamentarian officer.

This View, which repreſents the north-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) This View, which repreſents the north-weſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

MAC DERMOT's CASTLE.

THIS ſtands in Mac Dermot's Iſland, in Lough Key; the iſland is circular and fortified with a wall fourteen or fifteen feet thick, ſo that there is no landing on the iſle but at a breach in this wall. It contains, with much wood, a ſquare caſtle, ſo covered with ivy that not a ſtone can be ſeen on the outſide; and the inſide is ſo ruinous, that no judgment can be formed of the mode of building or workmanſhip.

It obtained its preſent name from one of the antient Toparchs of this country, who, through jealouſly, always confined his wife in this ſequeſtered iſland while engaged in warlike expeditions. Her lover, however, deſpiſing every obſtacle that ſea and walls preſented, ſwam frequently from the main land to viſit his inſular fair one.

This View was taken from an original drawing, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ENNISMACREENY OR ENNISMACREEY CHURCH.

THIS is ſituated in a ſmall iſland of the ſame name in Lough Key. The natives call it an abbey, but the induſtry of the laborious Mr. Archdall was unable to diſcover any records of its ever having been a monaſtic eſtabliſhment. Comparing the ſituation, the building, and windows with thoſe of ſimilar ſtructures, it ſeems to me more than probable, that it was an antient abbey of Culdees.

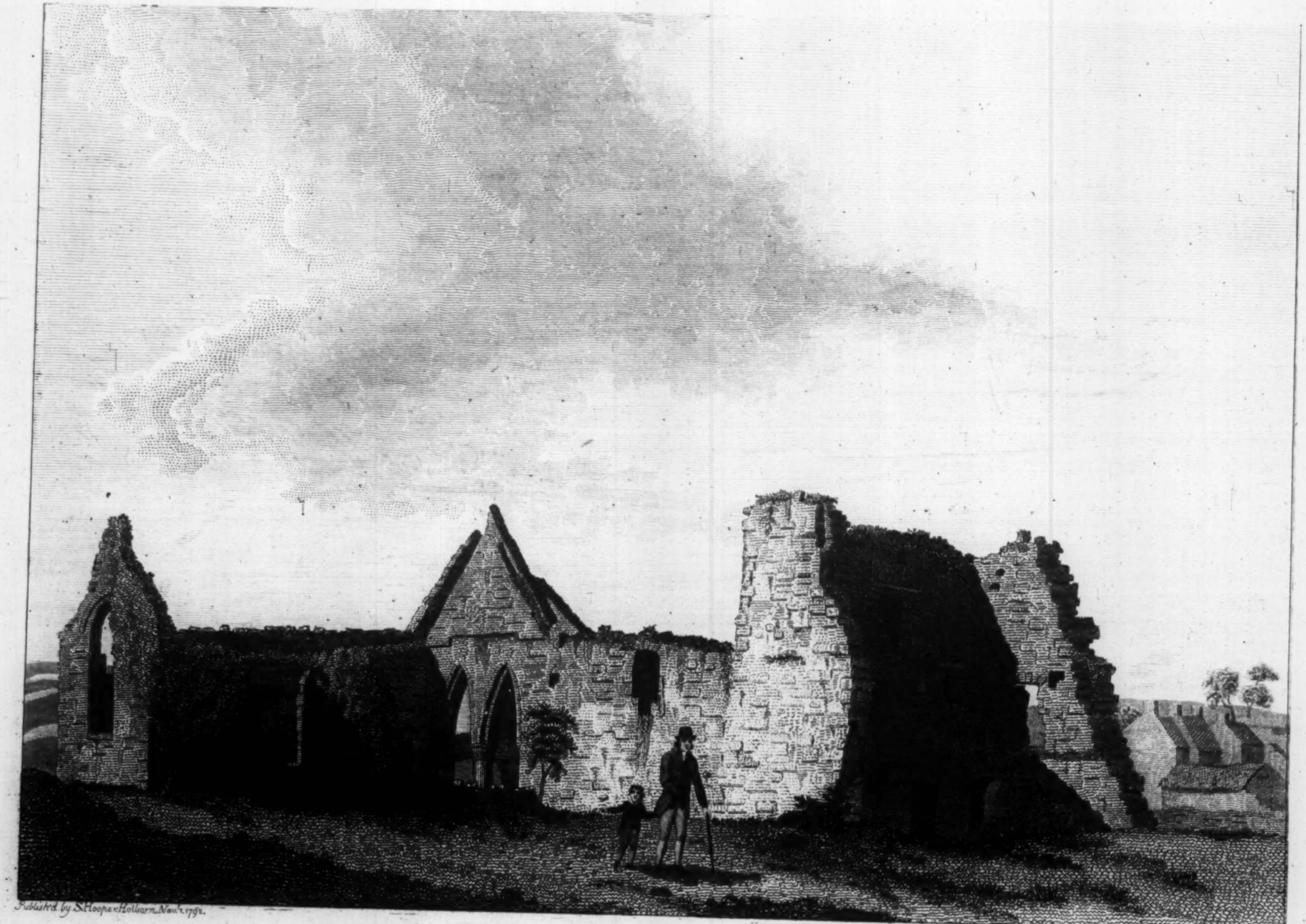
The church is an oblong building, much ruined; it was divided into two parts, and the windows are long loop-holes. At a diſtance is a little chapel, with two ſmall loop-holes to ſupply light. Tacitus informs us, the Batavians worſhipped an iſland in the river Rhine. This ſuperſtition the Firbolgs, who came from theſe parts, introduced into Ireland; and it fell in very exactly with the practices of our Miſſionaries, who cultivated the aſcetic life. And Gregory of Tours aſſures us, lakes were ſacred among the old inhabitants of Gaul; inſomuch that a biſhop was obliged to erect a church at the head of a lake, to withdraw their affections from this peculiar error to the worſhip of the true God; and he concludes with the happy effect of ſuch a procedure—"*Tunc homines compuncti & corde converſi ſunt.*"—An iſland ſo early colonized, and ſo long poſſeſſed by northern nations, muſt have abounded with their civil and religious cuſtoms; and in no place are they more numerous and leſs adulterated than in Ireland.

After the Culdees retreated from Monaincha, as is related in the Antiquities of Ireland, cited in the beginning of theſe papers, they conſtructed a ſmall chapel, not unlike this of Enniſmacreeney, and with windows exactly the ſame. Many other inſtances occur.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

TULSK ABBEY.

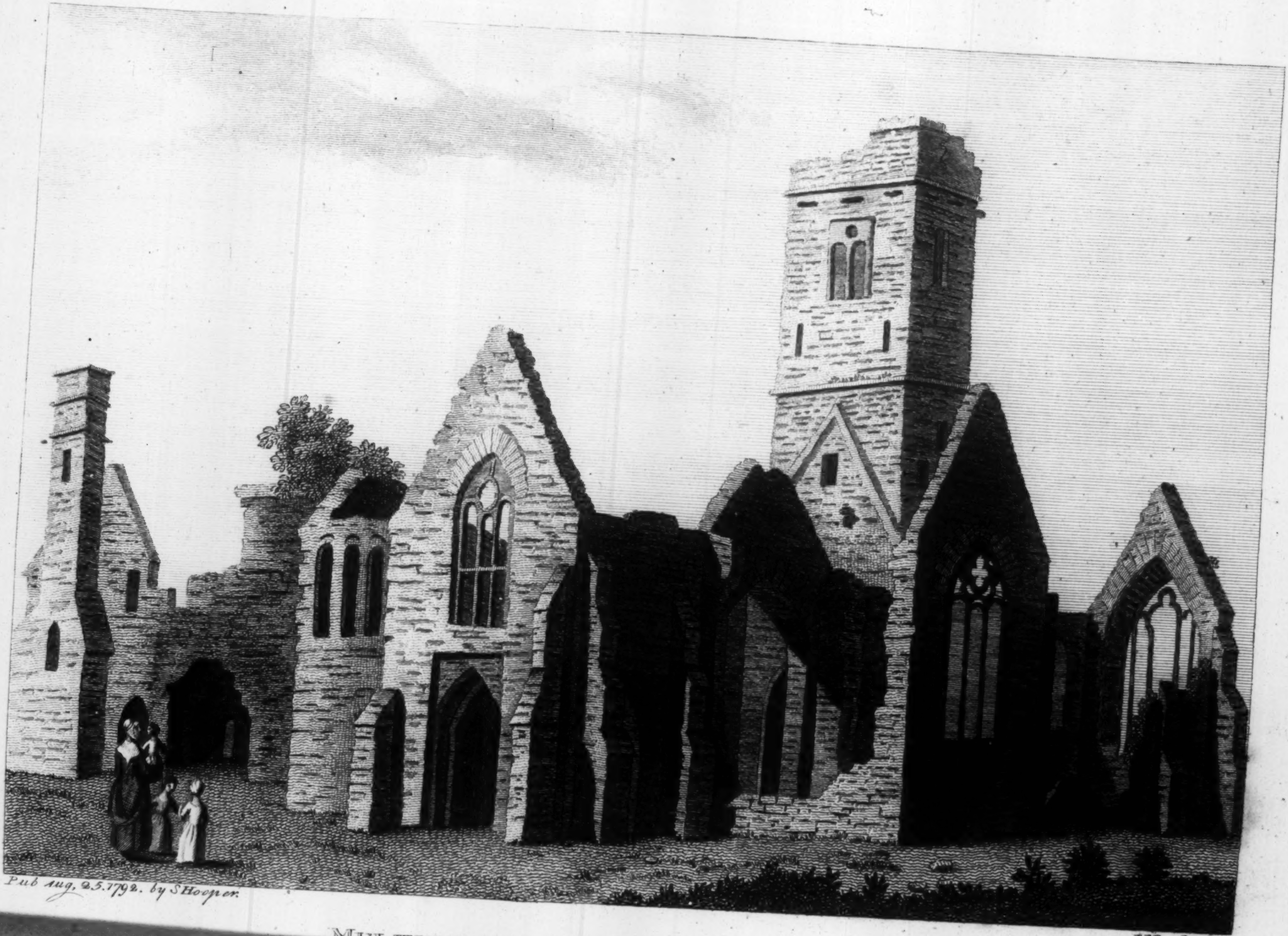
THE origin of this religious houſe is by no means clearly aſcertained. Burke ſtruggles hard to aſſign it to the Dominicans; and as no other order have claimed it, their right ſeems to be eſtabliſhed. The Mac Dowells are ſaid to have been the founders; but the annals of Dudley Firbus aſcribe it to Phelim O'Connor, in 1448, whoſe kinſman built the caſtle of Tulſk, A. D. 1406. This O'Connor was ſlain by a ſpear the ſame year he beſtowed land for the monaſtery, and was interred in the church. An inquiſition, of the 33d Elizabeth, finds this houſe in poſſeſſion of certain parcels of



Publish'd by S.Hooper Holborn Nov.r 1. 1792.

C.Walker sc.

TULSK ABBEY. Co.Roscomon.

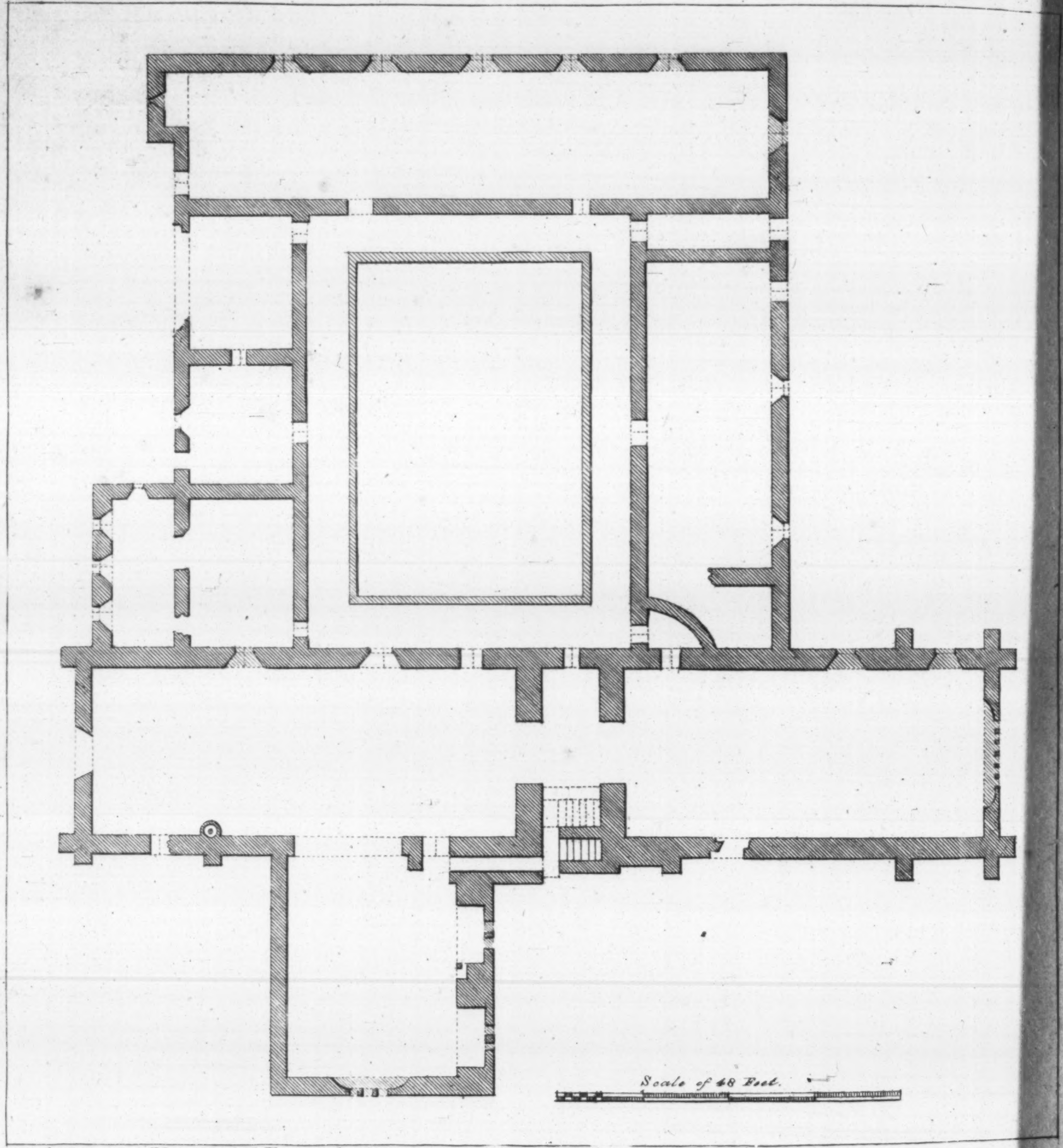


Pub Aug. 25. 1792. by S Hooper.

I. Newton Sc.

MULTIFERNAM ABBEY. Co. Westmeath.

MULTIFERNAM ABBEY. Co. Westmeath.


Scale of 48 Feet.

pub. by M. Hooper N° 212 High Holborn July 16, 1793.

ABBEY of MULTIFERNAM. Co. Westmeath.

land, part of which were in the occupation of the mayor and bailiffs of Galway, and were concealed from her majeſty and her predeceſſors. Nothing but the walls of this monaſtery remain, and a ſtrong pillar of maſonry, which ſupports the ends of two arches which open to a chapel.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, 1791.

ABBEY OF MULTIFERNAM.

A MONASTERY was founded here, A. D. 1236, by William Delamere, for Conventual Franciſcans, but in 1460 it was reformed by the friars of the Strict Obſervance. Sir Henry Piers, who writ a a deſcription of the County of Weſtmeath in the laſt century, thus ſpeaks of the abbey of Multifernam.

" THE frame or fabric, is rather neat and compact than ſumptuous or towering, having in the midſt, between the body of the church and the chancel, an handſome, ſtrait, but very narrow ſteeple. After the diſſolution of monaſteries, it became the property of Alderman Jans, of Dublin, who, or his ſucceſſors, permitted the friars to enter again and here ſettle, in as great ſplendor as ever: here, at and before 1641, they had their church, not only in very good repair, but adorned with images, pictures, reliques, &c. In the choir, or chancel, they had their organs and choriſters; they had apartments, not only ſufficient for their own number, but for the reception of many horſe and foot at the time; here they had alſo all houſes of offices fit to make preparation for entertainment of ſuch as came, at all times, to viſit, or otherwiſe to conſult or debate their concerns; and here it was that the fatal rebellion, that broke out with ſo much fury and havock in 1641, was hatched and contrived. This abbey is at this time altogether out of repair."

HENRY VIII. granted this abbey and its poſſeſſions to Edmund Field, Patrick Clynch, and Phillip Penteny, at the fine of 80l. and 4l. annually. However, by a record in the auditor general's office, we find Thomas Cuſack, of Liſmollin, in the County of Meath, was ſeized of it in the 3d James I.

The building, as tradition reports, was committed to the flames by the Rochforts, a powerful family in this country; but the noble ruins ſtill remaining prove it to have been of excellent workmanſhip, being conſtructed of a handſome black ſtone. The foundations of the cloiſters may be traced; the ſteeple is about ſixty feet high, with offsets between the ſtories. The eaſt window is entire, but quite plain.

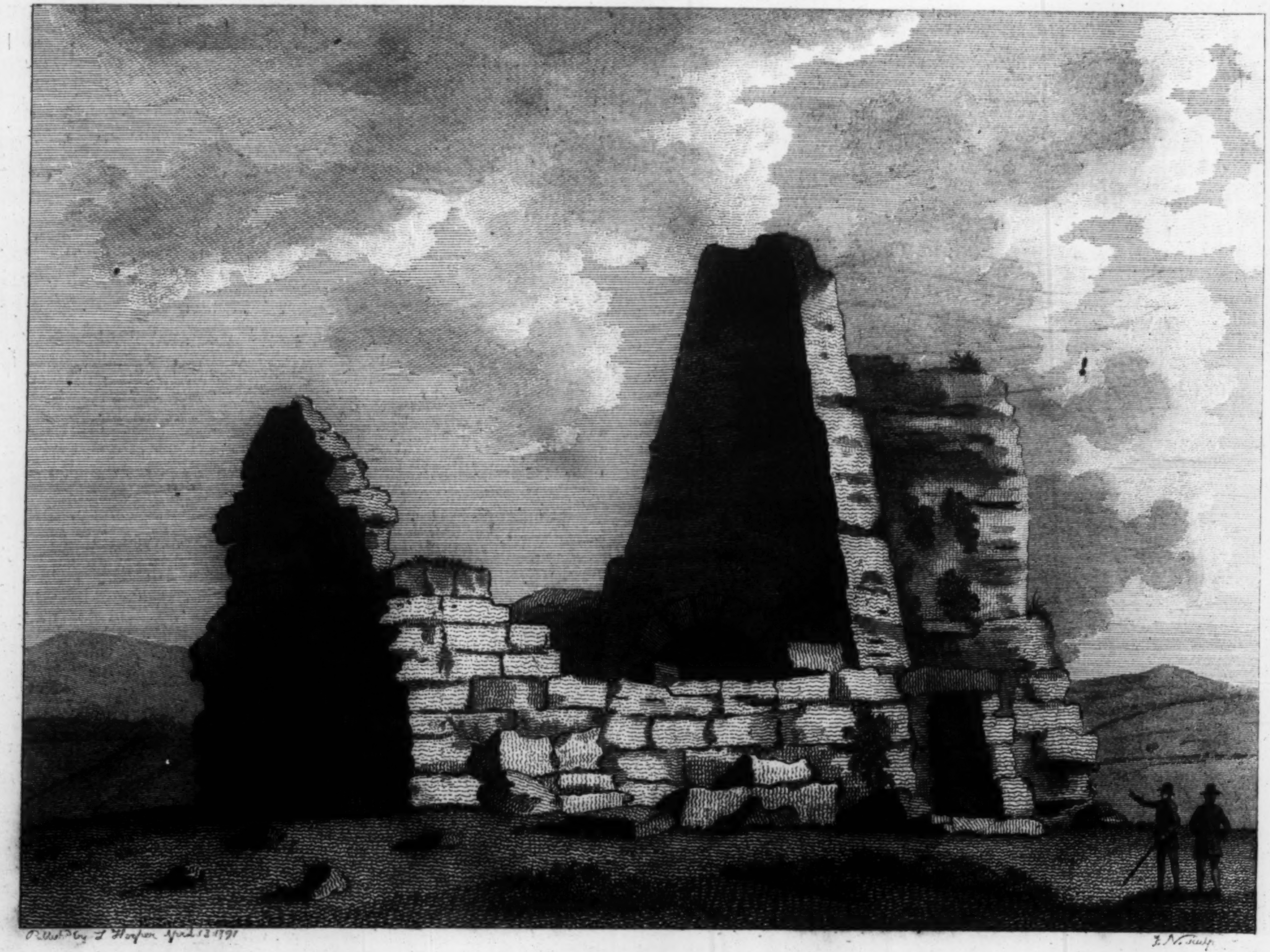
This View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ORATORY NEAR KILLALOE.

THE Oſtmen, on their converſion to chriſtianity, in the 9th century, erected the firſt eccleſiaſtical ſtructures with lime and ſtone; theſe were ſtone-roofed chapels or oratories for reliques. They are the oldeſt and moſt curious monuments in Ireland. They are to be ſeen at Glendaloch, in the county of Wicklow; at St.Doulach's, near Dublin; at Caſhel, in the County of Tipperary; and at Portaferry, in the County of Down; and are ſimilar to the undercroft at Canterbury, to Grymbald's crypt at Oxford, and to that of St. Wilfrid at Rippon. This at Killaloe forms a ſmall room, and was deſigned for the ſeparate admiſſion of thoſe who came to make their prayers and offerings to the patron Saint, St Molua.

This View was taken from an original drawing, by ——Gandon, Eſq.

THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



Publish'd by T. Hooper April 13 1791

I. N. sculp.

ORATORY near KILLALOE.

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N. B. The plans were taken from original drawings in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
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	9	L. 27,	for *caſe*	read *baſe*.
	12	L. 5,	after *Literaria*,	add *Maris Balthici*.
	—	- ſame line,	-	dele *Before*.
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